THE DAMNE IN ENTING THERERAPH ... PHULADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 17.

VOL. X. No. 67.

## PHILADELPHIA, 'IHURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## FIRST EDITION

### CRICKET.

# The First Grand Match Between the English Eleven and American Twenty-two.

The N. Y. *Times* of this morning gives the fol-lowing, relative to the cricket match yesterday: —The largest assemblage of spectators seen at - The largest assemblage of spectators seen at a cricket match in this vicinity since the advent of the All En jland Eleven in 1859 was in attend-ance on the 'A. George grounds. Hudson City, yesterday, to receive the English cricketers on the occasion of their first appearance on this visit in a match in this country. The game began at 12.20, the English Eleven basing won the torss and the Humber and

The game began at 12'20, the English Eleven having won the toss, sending Humphrey and Jupp to the bal, Norley and Harry Wright handling the ball. Humphrey opened the game by stopping Norley's straight one for a maiden over, Jupp being the first to score, a leg hit for two off Harry Wright being the tirst scoring done. In the third over from Wright, Hum-phicy popped one into Norley's hands at slip, bat the ball was dropped, and the "little 'un" from Surrey had alife given bim. The next over. from Surrey had all/e given him. The next over, however, Harry sent him a beauty, which mastered him, and he retired for five in favor mastered him, and he retired for five in favor of Smith, the first wicket falling for nine, two of which were byes, the right man not being in the right place at long stop, that proving to be the weak point of the Twenty-two's field in this imfing. Jupp and Smith soon got in well together, and the score gradually but surely began to increase. Jupp had obtained twelve and Smith fitteen, and twenty runs had been scored off Harry for one wicket, when he gave place to Batterfield, but still no change was effected in the way of getting wickets, both was effected in the way of getting wickets, both the batsmen showing a masterly defense against excellent bowling. Finally after the score had been run up to forly-five, of which Smith had obtained twenty-two, Smith slipped a ball from Norley on his balls, and retired, his score being marked by two leg hits for three each—one to the ropes, and five twos, chiefly sharp hits, to leg. He gave one slight chance to Rogerson at long field, but that was all. Lillywhite succeeded him, and began by playing sale for singles, the bowling now being well on the singles, the bowling now being well on the stumps, and the fielding sharp, especially tuat of Harry Wright; Litlywhite and Jupp were part-ners, and well in together, when the important business of dinner interrupted the game for over an hour. After dinner Gibbes went on in place of Butterfield, who, by the way, bowled his first seventeen overs for six runs only. Gibbes, in his second over, however, found a way to Litlywhite's wicket, the bailer he sent him causing his retire-ment for a well-obtained thirteen, marked by a fine drive for three and two twos, his wicket (the third failing for seventy-one, a fine average (the third failing for seventy-one, a fine average against the excellent bowling and sharp fielding against the excellent bowling and sharp fielding the Eleven had against them. Shaw followed Lillywhite, having Jupp for his partner, the Surrey youth being in for a long term appa-rently. Like Smith, Shaw made a long stay. For nearly half an hour he and Jupp kept the fielders busy, both of them, while playing straight bats for straight balls b ing quick to avail themselves of every hall off the wickets. avail themselves of every ball off the wickets. At last, after Jupp had been in at the bat over two hours, giving bat one chance. Norley got in two hours, giving our one chance. Norley got in on his mid stump, and he was obliged to retire for twenty-three, marked by two threes-leg hits to the ropes-and six twos, his wicket (the fourth) falling for seventy-uine. As he retired from the field he was greeted by an appreciative round of applause, as was his prodecessor Lilly white, and also Smith, the crowd being quite liberal to the stranger in this respect. Tairant, the renowned Cambridge player, now came in, and a fine display of free hitting was anticipated at his hands, but in the second over he received from Norley he was un-lucky enough to stop a straight ball with his legs instead of his bat, and up went the ball and out went Tarrant for a duck-egg-fifth wicket for 81, Pooley being his successor. This was quite a change in the average, which had been twenty three at the fall of the third wicket. Up this time the straight bowling and sharp fielding had necessitated a careful detense, and the game, therefore, did not have that life in it which characterizes free hitting. But Pooley soon began to make things pleasant, and by his life and activity at the wicket, kept the fielders on the alert, and imparted an animation to the contest which was quite a relief to its previously monotonous progress. Pooley and Shaw, while they were in ogether, ran up the score to near a hundred, and both were well in when Harry White tempted Shaw to make a short run, and the result was his being run out by Harry's short run of the Lall to Cross, and the latter's pretty olay at the wicket, Cross having succeeded Bowman in the position. Shaw's contribution was sixteen, marked a beautiful cut for three and three log hits for two each, his wicket the sixth, falling for ninety eight. Rowbothim folwed Shaw, and again was there another stand n ade, Rowbotham adding thirteen in good tyle during the halt hour he was in; Shaw being in for over an hour. The Yorkshireman opened play with a beauty to leg for three, and added four twos before he left, Norley bowling him with a trimmer. Norley especially distin-guished himself on this occasion. Freeman now came in, and he, too, led off with a splendid hit to the eastern corner of the ground, the hit yielding him three easily. Pooley, in the inte-rim, had rapidly run up eighteen, marked by a three and four twos, all beauties to leg, and these two were in for a long pull together, when "time" was called and stumps were drawn. We give the score of the juning below as far as played:-THE ELEVEN'S FIRST INNING. Humphrey, b. H. Wright..... Jupp, b. Norley..... Smith, b. Norley..... Lillywhite, b. Gibbes.. Shaw, run out..... Tarrent, I. b. w. Norley.... Pooley, not ont...... Rowbotham, b. Norley..... reeman, not out Byes, 8; leg byes, 1, wides, 4.....

## GENERAL FORREST. He Disclaims any Personal Knowledge of the Ku-Kinx Klan.

The Nashville Union and American publishes the following letter from N. B. Forrest in reply to a gentleman in that city long and intimately

to a gentleman in that city long and intimately associated with him:— Memphis, Sept. 7.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 5th instant has been received. I wrote to you on yesterday, stating the facts in regard to the letter in the Cincinnati Commercial, and I will send you a copy of a note of the corres-pondent (Woodward), in which he admits that he may have misunderstood what I said to him, and promises to correct the mist dements him, and promises to correct the misstatements of his letter.

His letter purports to have been written in my presence, and pretends to give a detailed report of a long conversation with me, but the lact is, that neither of these suppositions is true. The letter was not written in my pre-sence, and although he promised to show it to schee, and although he promised to show it to me, so that I might have an opportunity to cor-lect any errors before it was sent off, he utterly failed to do so, and I had no knowledge what the letter contained until I saw it in print. As a report of what I really said to him, it is in-correct in many important particulars. It puts statements in my mouth which I never made, and it colors others so as to charge their mode. and it colors others so as to change their meau-ing entirely. For instance, I said to him in regard to the Ku-Klux Klan that I knew nothing positively of its organization, strength, or objects, but that I was informed that its purpose was the protection of the people from injury, and that I was, so far at least in sympathy with it. All the other assertions in regard to thus organization which he puts into my mouth were derived from some other person, or are the fabrications of his own brain. I said to him further, that I did not think that

the single fact of calling out the militia would bring on a civil war in this State, provided the militia acted in accordance with the existing minitia acted in accordance with the existing laws of the State and the dictates of reason and humanity; but if they attempted to carry out the views of the Governor, as I understood them, by shooting down all men whom they might suspect of belonging to the Ku-Klux Klan, or any other organization, and if the Gov-ernor should proclaum martial law in any purt of the State, and attempt to enforce it then that of the State, and attempt to enforce it, then, that in such a state of affairs, civil war would be inevitable, and that the people would rise up to put an end to such outrages and usurpations; and that in this event. I thought that 40,000 or 50,000 men in this State would rise in defense of their right. I did not, however, mention the Ku-Klux Klan in this connection; in fact I was Ku-Klux Klan in this connection: in fact I was very cautious in what I said to Wood-ward on this or other subjects, as I suspected that he would not report me fairly. I am satisfied now that he was sent here for the purpose of drawing me into a conversation so that he might misrepresent what I said, and thus make some polutcal capital out of it. I regret that I allowed him to talk to me at all, but I cannot feel that I am responsible for the misrepresentations of which he has been guilty. If all that I have said on political questions was reported correctly. I should think there would be nothing found in it which would injure the Democratic party or the cause of the South. I have, however, in it which would injure the Democratic party or the cause of the South. I have, however, in all cases, attempted to speak but for myself, and no party or person is responsible for what I have said. While I think that many of the present laws of this State are unconstitutional, I am, and have ever been ready to support and obey them, believing as I do that it is better to expendite for a time than to attempt to submit 40 them for a time than to attempt to resist them until they can be repealed by legiti-mate legislation. I am, very truly, yours, N. B. FORBEST.

## GENERAL GRANT,

#### His Farewell Address to his Army.

in a Republican cause he would give them his word and sword to aid their cause. At the con-clusion of his speech, the General was raptur-ously cheered, and as the meeting broke up was escorted to the depot by a moonlight pro-

CELAIOD.

## NEW JERSEY.

The Political Prospect in the State. The Newark Courier says:-"We are con-stantly asked by friends within and without the State, What is the prospect in New Jersey? We have but one answer to make, here or elsewhere, have but one answer to make, here or elsewhere, to this inquiry, and that is that if the Republi-cans prosecute the campaign as vigorously down to the day of election as they are now doing we shall carry the State by a clear and decided majority. Upon this point there can be no doubt whatever. Never before has a better spirit or a more vigorous and determined purpose been displayed by the Republicans of the State than is exhi-bited at this time. Not only are our meetings unusually large and en husiastic, but there is an amount of slient work being done in the way of organization which has never been equalled. amount of shient work being done in the way of organization which has never been equalled. In all the larger towns our meetings are regu-larly attended by large numbers of Democrats, and many who have hitherto acted with the opposition now unhesitatingly declare their determination to vote for the great Captain who subdued the rebellion. We know of one town alone in which twenty-five Democrats—men who have never voted any other than the fawho bave never voted any other than the Fe-mocratic ticket-have openly and with empha-sis taken ground for Grant and Colfax. In the ame town every officer in a Grant Legton of two hundred members last year voted with the Democracy. This is but a simple illustration of the drift of the current among sober thinking citizens, but it is sufficient to justify the con-

"During the past month over one hundred meetings have been held ander the auspices of meetings have been held under the auspices of the State Committee, while half as many more have been held independently of their action. During the coming iortnight large demonstra-tions will be held in every county, and as the day of election approaches every considerable town will have one or more meetings every week. In this way every neighborhood will be thoroughly shaken up, and the issues of the canvass presented to the consideration of every clitzee." citizen.

### THE DEBT.

## Revenue and Expenditure-The Interest-bearing Debt,

The New York Times of this morning editori-

of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be made to Congress on the first Monday in December, will show the following figures of the receipts and expenditures of the late discal year ending June 30, 1868, as compared with the recent statement of Mr. Commissioner Wells to Mr. Atkinson, which was made up before all the accounts of the year had been received at distant points and audited at Washington. It will be noticed that the totals on both sides of the account very closely approximate to the figures of the Commissioner. The interest item includes three years' interest on the six per cent. compound notes paid off :--

140,000 000 Total.......\$305,364,000 As stated by Mr. Wells..\$406,000,000 \$371,000,000 The interest-bearing obligations of the United of all description including the loans o the Government to the Pacific, which were increased \$12,180 000 during the year, and the aunual interest thereon stood as follows in June, 1867. and June, 1868, respectively :--

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH Maine Election Returns. Three Hundred and Forty.

six Towns Heard from.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies-The Insurrections and Internal Troubles.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM MAINE.

Three Hundred and Forty-Six Towns

Heard From-Republican Majority 21,214,

Special Despetch to the Evening Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17 .- Returns have been received from 346 cities, towns, and plantations, embracing all the State incorporated for election purposes, with the exception of about one hundred small places, which will not swell the majority materially. These returns are mostly official, and show that in the 346 towns there has been cast a total vote of 121,290, Governor Chamberlain having a majority of 21,214 over Mr. Pillsbury. This majority is above the estimate of the State Republican Committee. Owing to the unexpectedly large increase of the Republican vote in the smaller towns, the remaining towns may bring the total vote up to 177,000, and give a Republican majority of between 22,000 and 23,000.

The Senate will be unanimously Republican, with the exception of the delegation from Knox county, where the Democrats were elected. The Democrats will be stronger in numbers in the House of Representatives than they were last winter, while in the list of the members elect but one or two names of Democrats of any prominence in public life can be found.

### FROM MEXICO.

The Ministerial Crisis at an End-General Lozada Concentrating His Forces Against Juarez, By Cuba Gable.

HAVANA, Sept. 17 .- We have advices from Mexico city by telegraph to Vera Cruz to Sep. tember 12. The preliminary meeting of Congress was attended by a quorum. The ministerial crisis is ended, as two votes on the Supreme Court-those of Justices Palacio and Velascodecided the question in favor of allowing Senor Lerdo de Tejada to hold his place on the bench and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at the same ime. The question of who shall be Minister of Gobernacion (Attorney-General) will now be soon settled. It is probable that Senor Iglesias will be appointed. General Ramon Corona was at the capital conferring with Government as to the means for keeping the roads clear of bandits. The opposition press condemn Secretary Seward for his late treaties about naturalized citizens and claims. The Legislature of Durango has declared that the honor of their Siste demands that the assassins of General Patoni be found out. It is evident that General Cauto is one; but as he is a deputy to the national Congress that body must be his judge. The submission of General Lucas in the Puebla Sierra has been accepted by Government. Colonel Gutierrez has escaped by way of Vera Cruz. General Figueroa arrived at Vera Cruz from Hayana, but was arrested on landing. The property belonging to Senor Sanchez Navarro, and which had been selzed to discover certain national relics, will be returned. The insurgent Gregorio Corona was captured and hung in Guanajuato. The Indian chief

#### Snicide in Boston. Bosron, Sept. 7 .- Lleutenant-Colonel B. W. Kenyon, a resident of Troy, New York, died from the effects of laudanum last night at the Boston Hotel. After taking the polson, he informed Mr. Pray, the landlord, and said :- "I repent of the act; do all you can to save me." Physicians were immediately called and all known remedies applied, but without avail.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BALTINOBE, Sept. 17. --Cottou firmer at 25.4c. Flour dall and unchanged. Howard Street superfine, #8706 925: do. extra, #10 24@)2 do. family, #12 25@)1476; Utsy Mills superfine, #875@6; do. extra, #10@12 25; do. family, #12 50@1575; western superfine, #775@8 50; du. extra, #9 50@16'50; Wheat firm ar 65@73c. Bro 9275; ordinary, #120@2. Oats firm at 65@73c. Bro 91m at #120@14.06. Frontistons esaier. M cas nork \$31. Bicon, rib sides, 16%@17c; clear sides, 17@174c.; shoulders, 14c; hams, 22c. Lard, 20c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. 

## TEXAS.

## An Explanation by ex-Confederate Post-master-General Reagan.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, who was Postmaster Judge Reagan, of Texas, who was Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy, while confined in Fort Warren wrote a letter advising the people of his State to accept the terms of reconstruction offered them, and favoring the extension of the right to vote to the newly en-franchised negroes. In a recent speech he alluded to this letter, and in an ecitorial notice of his remarks the Rusk Observer says:--

of his remarks the Rusk Observer says:-For the first time Judge Reagan made, on this For the first time Judge Reagan made, on this occasion, a personal explanation in regard to the letter addressed by him to the people of Texas, during his solitary confinement at Fort Warren. This letter did not prove acceptable to the people of Texas—their minds were not prepared to take the advice given them at that time. Some hard things were said about his having sought, by this means, to influence the powers that were in this means, to influence the powers that were in his own personal favor. Judge Reagan him-self has been as silent as the tomb for three years on this subject, not having spoken a word in his own defense—"self-respect would not per-mit him to do so." If a residence of thirty years, and a public life of twenty years, would not suf-fice to establish his patriolism and his devotion to the instruct of the month of the self. the interest of the people of Texas his self-respect forbade him from making any personal explanations. But here in Cherokee county, the place of his earliest home in Texas—among a people who had always trusted him, he would make an explanation of an act done alone for the benefit of the people of Texas, at a time when he was kept a prisoner in solitary confine-ment, where he had good reason to believe that when he was taken hence it would be to the gal-lows—as he and the whole country thought that a number of the leading Confederates would be sacrificed; that in the honesty of a patriot's heart, who felt he would never see the face of a frieud again, he advised his people to do what he deemed best for them to do at the time, foreseeing as he did from his means of information, what troubles might be averted.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868. } —From De Haven & Brother, bankers, No. 40 S. Third street, the agents of the Union Pajide Bailroad in this city, we have just received an

### DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

56 for Minchill: 25 for Philasdelphis and Er e; and 48 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Second and Third sold at 51. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 154 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Wainat; 7 for Bidge avenue; 29 for German'to sp, and 31 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 130. 240 was bid for North America; 165 for Philadelphis; 60 for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 60 for Penu Township; 61 for Girard; 50 for Western; 314 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation, and 65 for Common-weath.

City: 44 for Conconduction, and as for Common-wealth. Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 214, no change: 19] was bid for Schuylkill Navigation prejerred; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No 40 S. Third street

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### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17 .- There is an absence of any speculative feature in the Flour Market and a general unwillingness on the part of the home consumers to operate beyond present wants, About 600 bushels were taken in lots, at \$6.50@7.50 for superfine; \$8@8.50 for extra \$9.371/@10 for new spring wheat extra family! \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Onio do, do; and \$12-50@14 for fancy brands, according to q tality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9 50 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Total. .126 Umpires-Messrs. Vinton and Griffith. Beorers-Messrs. Sudiaw and Sayre. The following are the names of the Twenty-

Nor ey, Bauman, Lancey, H. Wright, Karn-aw, Bouerson, G. Wright, Lee, Cushman, ant, Pomeroy, Butterfie d, Gibbes, Houghton, thaw, Boyerson, G. Wright, Lee, Cushman, Want, Pomeroy, Butterfied, Gibbes, Houghton, Mortimer, Winslow, Aspina', Morrison, Smith, Orass, Hill, Stokes. Those in italics are St. George members.

#### GENERAL DIX.

## He Repudiates Seymour and the Demo-cratic Platform.

Our Paris correspondent writes as follows under date of Friday, September 4:-

'In a London paper which has been forwarded e here, I see it asserted that General Dix is in favor of Mr. Seymour for the Presidency. If this statement is put forth with the idea of strengthening the pretensions of the latter it can be disposed of at once. Before General Dix leit for England where he now is, I had a conversation with him on this subject, and know that his sentiments are directly the reverse of those stated. He expressed himself to me as strongly opposed to the nomines of the 4th of July Convention and the payment of the public debt in depreciated paper. He thinks Mr. Seymour's want of firmness would involve the country in fresh difficulties, and that a repudiation of any portion of the public debt would be a violation of the public faith equally unjustifiable and disgraceful to us as a nation. These are the views really entertained by the General, and any others attributed to him whith may conflict with them, are fulsifications of his sentiments. He has been too unreserved and consistent in his expression of them to leave a possibility of any doubt on the subject. What I have stated, I pledge myself he will confirm should it be sought to make any further use of his name to strengthen Mr. Seymour's chances."

The general order of General Grant, addressed to the soldiers of the United States when the war was over, will now be read with interest. Here it is:-"Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:-

By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery-the cause and pretext of the Rebellion-and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permauent and ento the rightful authorities to restore order during . basis on every foot of American Your marches, sieges, and battles in soil. soil, Your marches, sleges, and battles. In distance, duration, resolution, and bril liancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her de-Victory has crowned your valor, and fense. secured the purpose of your patriolic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free natiou can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourself, fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free in-titutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their The graves of these a grateful nation blood. bedews with tears, honors their memories, and ever cherish and support their stricken amilies."

### KILPATRICK.

#### The General in the Political Field.

At Orange, N. J., last night, a grand meeting of Republicans was held at the "Tannery," to witness the reception of General Kilpatrick, the leader of Sherman's cavalry. The General, after a gracious reception, said,

The General, after a gracious reception, said, in his remarks on the political sumation:— The Democracy promised that if Lincoln was elected they would plunge the nation into a civil war, and they did it. They had determined to rule or ruin; but, thank God, they have only the latter for themselves. When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the little Fort Sumter, with its arctice of Somen was attacked by forts and garrison of 80 men, was attacked by forts batteries manned by 5000 of the chivalry. This commenced hostiliues, and the war progressed until Sherman had fought his way into Alanta, the Gate City of Georgia, and success everywhere greeted the success everywhere greeted the armies. Then the Democracy of the Union armies. North rushed, not to arms, but to Chicago, into a Convention, and declared the war a failure. So it was for them at the South. General Robert E. Lee and General George B. McClellan were both defeated. Kebellion and Copperhead Democracy were buried in a deep, dark grave together. They verily believed that hangingday had come. At the end of the war, the said, "Yes, the war's ended, but it's a failure." They then used their utmost endeavors to grant to the Rebels their former rights and privileges. Now, as then, there are two parties. The Union men and the Democracy of the North and their Rebel allies of the South. Referring to the Constitution, the General said that the great questions before them could not be settled by ld theories or the effect of past experiege The Constitution and Declaration of Independ-ence suited our fathers, but we have rewritten and purified the one and made a living reality of the other. We have inserted one clause in it, and we'll insert others as often as the bad Copperhead Democracy North or the Rebel element South make it necessary. Speaking of the organization of a band of Re-publican Irishmen in North Orange, the General said that so long as the Irish people had identi-fied themselves with the pro-slavery Democracy the Republican administration could not trust them. He sympathized with them as victims of oppression, but they had in a free country allied themselves to and placed themselves in the power of an oppressive party. He desired to see Ireland a republic governed by the Irish people, and when the Irishmen proved their sincerity

Year. June, 1867.. Am't of Principal Annual Interes \$2.208.885 (AM) \$140,171,000 131,101,600 ...... 2 223 946,000 June, 1868.

Reduction..... \$61 389 000 \$9,069,400 These figures are, of course, exclusive of the circulation of the Treasury, free of interest, on the one hand, and of the Treasury cash balances in gold and notes), on the other.

### OBITUARY.

### Ishmael Khan Aga Mahommed.

By the death of Ishmael Khan Aga Mahommed which occurred on the 28th of August last, the theatres of Paris lose one of their oldest and most devoted patrons, and the public are bereft of a favorite subject of curious speculation. For more than forty years this eccentric Persian gentleman had been a familiar object in the French capital, which he was never known to eave, even for a day; but although every species of inquiry concerning his origin and aute cedents was exhausted, little could be discovered beyond the facts that he lived in the Rue Rivoli, opposite the Tuileries; that he pos-sessed an abundant income, and that he was animated by an uncontrollable pas-sion for the drama. He could be seen every evening at the opera house or thea are, conspicuously seated in one of the fauteniis of the first gallery (dress circle), calmly intent on the performance, and totally indufferent to the constant scrutiny of his neighbors, for which, indeed, his sumptuous Oriental costume and majestic personal appearance were sufficient excuses. He was slways alone, and was never known to converse with any person, excepting under pressure of necessity. The mystery which surrounded him naturally attracted the attention of journalists, and for many years "The Persian" was a cheri-hed topic for fanciful feuilletonistes. He was introduced into more than one dramatic "revue," and, it is said always witnessed the mimic representations of himself with grave imperturbability, betraying no sign either of amusement or displeasure. Mery, the romance-writer, in a fantastic sketch, assumed that "Tue Persian" was one of the ancient race of fireworshippers, and that the cause of his persistent attendance at the theatre was a religious determination to submit himself each night to the purifying influences of chandeliers and foot lights. His true history, however, remained undiscovered. His domestic life was one of strict seclusion, and of late years he even re-fused to receive letters from any source. The only visitors admitted to him were members of the English and Persian Legations, and with these he was not upon terms of familiarity. In a simple and unpretending way be assisted the public charities of his neurhborhood, but never permitted himself to be recognized as a bene-factor of the poor. His chief desire in life seemed to be to shroud himself in impenetrable Becreev.

Since his death little light has been thrown upon his history. According to the Secretary of the Persian Legation, he was the son of a distinguished Oriental diplomatist, who having been sent, about three-quarters of a century ago by the Shah of Persia, on a mission to the English authorities at Bombay, was accidentally killed there in a riot caused by the wantor carelessness of some English officials. The influence of the Shah was sufficient to obtain for the son a pension of £5000 sterling, which was regularly transmitted to Ismael Kban at Paris during the last forty years of his life. Of his previous career nothing has been revealed, and the causes of his long ex:le from home and of his peculiar habits of life in Paris remain unknows.

-Hartford is outting its tobacco in anticipation of a frost. -The women of this country wear 350,000,

000 yards of calico a year.

-The railroad conductors of Connecticut have been made policemen.

### FROM HAYTI.

cas and Ixtlan.

An Amnesty Proclaimed—Probabilities of a Secession in the North. By Cuba Cable.

Lozada was concentrating his forces at Barran

HAVANA, Sept 17 .- Considerable produce has of late entered Port-au-Prince. An amnesty has been proclaimed in favor of all but the leaders in the late Rebellion. A priest has made the offer to surrender Muragoane to Salnave's forces. The Cacos were concentrating their forces to arrest the new movement in favor of Salnave-It is probable that the whole South will return to Salnave should Gonaives and Cape Haytien fall; but fears are entertained that the North will secede and form an independent government.

FROM NASSAU.

A New Governor-One Pound Notes to be Issued. Ry Cuba Cable.

BAVANA, Sept. 17 .- We have the announsement from Nassau, N. P., that Mr. Ecott is to replace Governor Rawson in the Bahama Islands. Government contemplates the issue of one pound notes as currency.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

## By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. LONBON, Sept. 17-A. M .- Consols, 944 for money and account. American securities quiet. Erie Railroad, 301; U. S. 5-20s, 711. Cotton firm and quite active. Eales 1500 bales at unchanged prices. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. Sugar quiet and steudy. Liuseed O.I, £30 15s; for common easier. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 17-P. M.-U. S. Five-twenties

72. Erie Bailroad, 302. Illinois Central 902. Consols unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17- P. M .- Cotton advancing: upland 101; Orleans, 101. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions easier. Lard quiet at 72s. 6d. Bacon, 57s. Petroleum quiet.

#### The First Frost.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 7 .- The first light frost appeared last night. No damage was done to vegetation.

advance copy of the regular annual statement of the operations of the road, from which we make

the following abstract: -- "The United States Treasury Department officially reports that the total amount of interest which had reports that the total amount of interest which had been paid by Government upon bonds issued to the company up to June 3', 1868, was \$768.6576. The amount paid by the company on account of the above charge to the same period was \$15.81456, with a onlance then due from the War Department of \$35.229.42, one-half of which was applicable to the payment of the skierest account. It will, then fore, be seen that the Government has actually paid out only \$12,128.46 (which itself will probably be more than paid by Government transportation during the present year), while its actual saving in one year's transportation was almost two million dollars."

The following are the earnings and expenses of the road for the year ending June 30, 1868 :--EARNINGS.

From Passengers..... \$858 335-05 30,954 79 66 800 00 26 579 28 From Express..... From Mails From Miscellaneous sources.....

#### Total receipts..... \$4,246,040 78

#### EXPENSES.

For Conducting Transportation...... \$517,802.86 977,010 62 209,150 57 For Motive Power... For Maintenance of Cars...... For Maintenance of Way..... For General Expenses...... 831,537 66 149,255 43

...\$2,684,757.14 Total. Net earnings to balance ....

\$4,246,040.73

The average length of road in operation for the same year was 472 miles. The amount of First Mortgage Bonds the Company can issue on this 472 miles is \$7,520,000.

Gold interest for one year, at the rate 

Total. .\$631,680.00 

States second mortgage bonds, and it will stand as follows:-

Net earnings for one year..... Interest on First Mortgage Bonds, reduced to carrency.\$631,680 Interest on Second Mortgage \$4,561 283 59 Bonds, in currency ...... 451,200

Total 1,082,880.00

their charges twenty-five per cent. If the way or local business produces such results, what may we expect from the traffic that must pass over it from the two sides of the whole North American continent? The Union Pacific Rail-Company are authorized by Congress to issue their First Mortgage Bonds in the same amounts as are issued by the Government to the Company on the various sections of the road as they are completed, viz:--

On the first 517 miles, at \$16,000 per

mile..... 13,856,000 Total for 1100 miles .. \$29,828,000

All these bonds are for \$1000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to per abnum in gold, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's offices in the city of New York.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 4354 per cent. First-classs commercial paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices generality active this morning, and prices generality were firmer. Government securities were a fraction lower. 1044 was bid for 10-40s, 114 for 6s of 1881. 1131 for '62 5-20s, 1094 for '64 5-20s, 1104 for '65 5-20s, 1084 for July '65 5-20s, 1084 for '67 5-20s, and 1084 for 68 5-20s. City loans were firmly held. The new issue sold largely at 1034, an advance of 4. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Beading sold at 46@464 an advance of 4; Peunsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35<sup>4</sup>, no change: and Catawissa preferred at 334, no change; 1284 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 444 for Little Schuylkill;

doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market is dull and depressed, and prices are drooping; sales of 1500 bushets red at \$2:20@2:30; and 800 bushets white at \$2:30 for in-ferior up to \$2:60 for prime Rye sells at \$1:50 for new Western. Corn is firmer; sales of yel-low at \$1:30, and Western mixed at \$1:25@1:20. Oats are in good demand, with sales of 4000 bushels new Western at 75@77c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. in Barley or Mait. Bark is steady, with salees of No. I Quercitron

at \$50 % ton.

at \$50 \$ ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is selling at \$8 2520 \$ 61 pounds. Timothy commands full prices; sales of good and prime at \$3 45003 50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2 85.

Provisions are quiet and less firm. Sales of Mess Pork at \$30@30 50. Plain and fancy can-vassed Hams at 1996 210; and pickled do. Bi 19.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... SEPTEMBER 17.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship John Harvey, Lovell, New Orleans, D. S. Stet-

Ship John Harvey, Lovell, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Arvance, Vickery, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Nereid, Bearse, San Francisco Merchant&Co.
Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr H. B. McCanliey, Cain, Boston, Caidwell, Gordon & Co. br H. E. McCauliey, Cain, Boston, Caidwell, Gor-ton & Co. br Morning Star, Lynch, Washington, do. hr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co. hr M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston, do. hr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Boston, do. br J. D. McCarthy, Starbson, Boston, do. hr K. A. Bartle, Saith, Boston, Tyler & Oo. hr K. A. Bartle, Saith, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro. hr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Boston, Casiner, Stickney & Wellington

& Wellington Schr J. G. Babcock. Smith, Boston, Borda, Keller &

Nutting, Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd Hingham, Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd Hingham, Schr Ana Hunter, Sheppara, Boison, J. Romn Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes Boston schr W. B Thomas, Winamore, Beverly, Schr Annie Gullis, Roberts, Portsmeuth, N.H., Schr Ida Nichelson, Steelman, Portsmeuth, Walter & Co.

Schr ids Nicholson, Steelman, Fortameuth, Bosti, Walter & Co. Schr O. S. Carsiairs, Price Boston, do, Schr A. R. Whetmore, Lemon, Washington, do, Schr M. A. Tyler, Philics Washington, do, Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Boston, do, Schr I. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Day, Huddell &

Schr E. D. Small, Yoe, Ontresport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Richmond, Audenried, Norion & Co. Styr Mayflower, Fults, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Taos. Jefferson, Allen, for Bailimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Toos. Jenterson, Alien, for Bailmore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Olyde & Co.
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 heurs from New York, with mose to John F. Ohl.
Fig Sunan Duncan, Turner. 4 days from Salem, im ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar to S & W. Weish.
Both Bhannon, Sawyer, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar to S & W. Weish.
Both Bhannon, Sawyer, 17 days from Yaza, with sugar to S & W. Weish.
Both Bhannon, Sawyer, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.
Both E. Haight Avery. 5 days from Weilfleet, with mose to Caivin S. Crowell.
Both Brandywine, Ireland, from Salem.
Echr J. D. Small, Tice, from Salem.
Echr T. D. Small, Tice, from New York.
Schr Morning Star, Lycch, from New York.
Schr M. H. Dennis Lake, from New York.
Schr W. H. Dennis Lake, from Boston.
Schr M. B. Benock. Smith, from Boston.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Irelaud, from Soston.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Irelaud, from Soston.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, Irelaud, from Norwalk.
Schr Thes. Dean. Philips. trom Fail River.
Schr Thes. Dean. Philips. trom Providence.
Schr Thes. Dean. Philips. trom Norwalk.
Schr Thes. Dean. Philips. trom Norwalk.
Schr Thes. Dean. Antiley 24 hours from New York.
Schr E. A. Barile & Smith. Hour Lynn.
Bechr J. D. MoCarithy. Simmson. from Providence.
Etemer H. G. Biddle. McCue. 24 hours from New York.
Min mosa. to W. M. Baird & Co.
The Mocharithy. Bimson. Anon Providence.
Beamer E. O. Biddle. McCue. 24 hours from New York.
Min mosa. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
The Thos. Jefferson. Allen. trom Baitimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Talbro, from Sagua.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yes erday. Bicamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

Brig C. V. Williams. Thomason, for Philadelphia, cleared as New Jork yeaterday. Brig C. V. Williams. Thomason, for Philadelphia, salled from Trindad Stb Ins. Brig Ann Weilington, for Philadelphia, passed out from Fortress Monroe yeaterday.

NEW YORE, Sept. 17.-Arrived, steamship Louislana, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC FORTS. NEW YORK Sept. 16 - Arrived, steamship Eagle, Greens, from Havana. Barque Loreno, Hichburne, from Greenock.