## FIRST EDITION

### EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 7.

France in a Tobacco Haze-Election Progress in England-British Policy in War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By a recent arrival at New York we have Luropean advices to September 7.

#### ENGLAND. A System of Feeding Voters.

The New York Herald's correspondent writes as follows from London on the 1s; inst.:—
A system of feeding voters goes on here a long time before the election takes place. Sacks of flour and potatoes, legs of mutton and articles of clothing are delivered at places where such things were never seen before in such quantities. Frying pans are in use all hours of the day and night, too, and the air for long distances tells you that many are making haste to get drunk and billous at the same time. Of course, the carriers of these supplies don't know who sends them. Others are transported suddenly to the seaside, where they are regaled with all manner of delicious things. This class, I am told, never get to the seaside except at an election. No doubt they are in favot of shorter-lived Parliaments than would suit the pockets of many of their supporters. Several members of Parliament were almost ruined by this kind of thing last election. There are more voters now, consequently more mouths ties. Frying pans are in use all hours of the are more voters now, consequently more mouths to be filled and many more sighing for a breath of seaside air and all the other little indulgences

that an kinglish election brings.

In other cases men consent to be run away with when they are equally afraid of voting for tories or liberals. In illustration of this I may mention a case that occurred at the last election, in which a man was afisted to vote for either tories or liberals, as he was equally obligated by the favors of each party. The day before polling day the tories, as he could not vote for them, sent him away that he might not vote for the other party. The other party were curaged at his disappearance, as in a close contest a vote is of great value, and this happened to be one. His clergyman was sent after him, but to no purpose. The man was gone, and nobody knew where. No doubt he was quietly and merrily spending the time in some sequestered watering place, where he would congratulate himself on the dignity and privilege of being an English

Difficulties of the Liberals. In England the election canvass was in very earnest progress when the Russia sailed from

Liverpool.

The London Speciator, speaking on the chances of the parties, thinks the liberal chiefs should devise some system for restricting the number of liberal candidates, who are in many boroughs treading on one onother, to the danger of the party. Some mode of winnowing them is wanted which shall be decently satisfactory and to which they shall submit, under penalty of being "reled out" of the party. The practice of applying to well known liberals for their oninging is not a good one; it is too like nominaopinion is not a good one; it is too like nomina-tion; and the "previous ballot" does not work well, the candidates too often finding some reason to evade its decision. If the present system continues we shall be driven to adopt American advice of a "caucus," and with it all manner of intrigue fatal to free choice on public grounds. Sperches from Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, exhorting liberals not to vote for any candidate who refused to be bound by the previous vote within the party itself, might have a considerable effect in remedying the existing confusion; but even these would not get rid of the men put up by the opposite side for the express purpose of making divisions.

The Chances of European War.

The London Review, of the 5th inst., speaks thus on the probabilities jo, a continental At this season of the year a sleep and a forgetting fall upon the affairs of Europe. Our owa Parliament is prorogued, and the Legislative Chambers of the Continental powers are for the most part in rettrement also. Premiers and their colleagues are at the seaside or ruralizing; leading politicians are seeking repose; the crowned heads of the old World are drinking the waters at pleasant German spas or seductive Mediterranean resorts; revolutionists are re-cruiting, side by side with monarchs and ministers, and a general tranquitity spreads for a moment over the vexed scene of European diplomacy. \* \* In this sleep of states manship, however, there may be dreams, nay, there must be. Mr. Disra-li's brains do not lie idle because he is not in daily attendance in Downing street, the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismark do not cease to watch each other because their respective Parliaments are scattered to the four quarters; the Czar is mindful of the Cretan question none the less because of the general repose; and Gatibaldi still looks towards Bome ress the heat and silence of the waning year, What do all these potentates—imperial and royal, ministerial and revolutionary—design for the approaching days? What are they planning in their holiday meditations? In what respect shall we benefit or suffer by their seeming in-

present condition of Europe is so eviprovisional that it behooves us to condently sider what ought to be the policy of England in certain eventualities which may, perhaps, arise It is generally assumed that we are, under all circumstances, to be guided by the principle of non-intervention; but it is pretty certain that in son e conceivable cases we might not be so guided, and, even supposing us to pursue a pac fication, it will not be easy to avoid express ing sympathy with one side or the other in many possible disputes. First in importance the great question of France and Ger-We have on two or three occasions ere this protested against the alarmist tone with respect to this subject adopted by many con-tinental and some English papers. It is by no me as certain that either France or Prussia contemplates war. There is doubtless a war party in bo h countries, but there is a peace party too, and in some respects it looks as though the respective governments inclined to the latter rather than to the former. Count Bismerk is certainly not at the present moment making haste to absorb or devour North Germany, and no word that is not emphatically in favor of the preservation of amity. M. Magne, the Minister preservation of amity. M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, said recently at a banquet at Dordogne:—"Peace will be lasting because Europe needs it and the Emperor desires it. France is strong enough to abstain from war without danger of being accused of weakness, for no on has any luterest in disturbing her. And the Moniteur de l'Armee, contradicting some statements of the Nord, affirms that there were never more soldiers absent from their regiments on leave than at present, and that the only military exercises now taking place are those at the camps of Chalons and Launemazan. Still though appearances are in favor of peace, it is as well to consider the possibility of war. Sup posing such a disaster to occur-supposing France and Prussia to be engaged in a deadly struggle-what would be the posture of this country towards the disputants? Should preserve our boasted neutrality, or should we be sucked into the vortex? If the latter, the war would be European, and we might expect to see a repetition of the events of sixty years ago. It is hardly to be supposed that in such a contest we should be found on the side of France, nor would it be desirable. Yet could we take the side of Prussia with any advantage to the ulti-

mate condition of Europe, or any respect to the best principles of our own rule? Prussia is still despotic, and seems likely to remain so. Her great ally in a war with France would probably be Russia, and this would give to the struggle all the character of a "legitimist crusade." The "divine right instincts of the Prussian king would be intensified by the fervor of the occasion, and in some measure warranted by the enthusiastic support which he would be sure to receive from his people. Russia would not give her countenance on any understanding favorable to liberty, and it is hard to see how the independence and unity of Germany would be the gainer by such a compact, while it is quite certain that other nationalities, such as Poland, would be placed in a still more hopeless position than that which they now occupy. As to the action which Italy would be likely to take in such a contingency it is hard to form any opinion. Italy is out of love with both her patrons, and just now Prussia is apparently even more disliked than France.

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patrons, and just now Prussia is apparently even more disliked than France.

If, passing from Italy, we turn our eyes towards the East, we find a dauger certainly no less than those to which we have been adverting, and capable, perhaps, of spreading out into yet more formidable dimensions and still graver results. The prospects of the Turkish Empire touch very intimately on those great considerations of nationality which are among the most important elements of the future of Europe. The Servian members of that discord-Europe. The Servian members of that discordant family dream of establishing an independent kingdom; other branches of the Slavonic stock look to incorporation with Russia, while the Greeks, not unnaturally, desire to join their brethren under the sceptre of King George. The insurrection in Crete may possibly become the nucleus of a general Hellenic movement, which might bring the whole Eastern question to a crisis. How far the Cretan rebellion can be considered a national rising is involved in considerable doubt. The persistence with which it is maintained looks as if it was something more than the effervescence of discontented tribes; yet some independent observers characterize it as little better than brigandage, and, conterize it as little better than brigandage, and, considering the mixed population of the island, and the fact that a proportion of the peeple are Turkish Mohammedans, it is not easy to see where the materials for a national movement are to be found. The incongruity of the population or European Turkey, the tendency of the people to quarrel among themselves, and the low degree of civilization prevalent among the Christians of that part of the world, render it difficult for an unprejudiced observer to view with entire complacency the server to view with entire complacency the prospect of a breakup of the Turkish suzerainty, which holds together many jarring forces. If a strong nationality could be formed in Eastern Europe, we should, of course, be delighted to see it arise; but if the choice is be-tween Ottoman supervision and anarchy or Russian predominance, we must be excused for desiring the continuance of the former until the Christians are better educated for independence. Thus we see that in Central Europe, in the south and in the east, many difficult and dangerous complications lurk beneath the calm of the moment; and we can only hope that the Government and the public opinion of England are prepared to meet the future with a policy at once temperate and essured. once temperate and assured.

The Irish Church Revenues. The Irish Church Revenues.

Mr. Gladstone sent the following letter to be sent to somebody who has asked him what he proposed to do with the revenues of the Irish Church:—Mr. Gladstone desires me to acknowledg the favor of your letter of the 22d, and, in reply to the question therein contained, to state that he has many times publicly stated that in his opinion the disposable property of the rrish Church should not, when it is disestablished, be employed in the endowment of any other church. Mr. Gladstone fears that those few who are unaware of this are, perhaps, not very willing to be informed. willing to be informed.

## THE CONTINENT. Napoleon as a Smoker-France in a To-bacco Cloud.

The Liberte, of Paris, September 1, has one of the most singular articles that ever proceeded from the pen of M. E. de Girardin on the situation in France, in which he says:-

The Emperor Napoleon possesses in the highest degree two sovereign qualities—goodness and sweetness. If he were not endowed by nature with these qualities, we should have had after December 2, 1851, despotism and a despot, whereas we had only tyranny without a tyrant. If we lived in times when names were attached If we lived in times when names were attached to sovereigns, he would have been called Napo-leon "the well-meaning." How are we to explain the fact that Napoleon deserves all praise and the empire all criticism? cause the Emperor's qualities are neutralized, not by a defect, but an error. Led astray by the example of his uncle Napoleon I, who vaingloriously dated a decree about the Theatre Francals from Moscow, he Imagines that it is requisite for his present prestige and his future glory that he should conceive and execute everything by bimself. But would it not have been better to leave the Theatre Francais alone, and to bring back the army safe and sound from Moscow? The Emperor does not banks his better the arms. Emperor does not banish liberty because he is afraid of it; he banishes liberty because he believes that if he were to allow it to expand its wings and take flight it would pre ent him from accomplishing the great things he dreams of. I do not say what he conceives but what he dreams of. To smoke is to dream awake. The Emperor smoked an immeuse number of cigar-ettes, and when he smokes France appears to him as grand as it appeared little to him under Louis Philippe. And because France seems to him to be great he persuades himself that she is great. Sincerely believing that the greatness he is dreaming about he has realized, he cannot understand how there can exist minds sour enough to prefer the shadow to the booty—in other words, indly dual liberty to national greatness. This is not ill meant on the part of the Emperor; it is a simple delusion. The moment this illusion—which is kept up by the drunkenness of tobacco—is dissipated, France will become free; not partially, but wholly free.

Madame Victor Hugo's Funeral.

The New York Herata's Parisian correspondent writes as follows, on the 1st instant: -The death of M'me Victor Hugo, which unexpected and sad event happened on the 27th of August, has been the occasion of deep sympathy for the great writer, her bereaved husband. The public papers have all shown as much respect for the memory of this excellent and faithful woman as they would have done for some high princess whose virtues had entitled her to love, and the feeling has been so universal that the Paus has attributed heartfelt regret to a political demonstration. "We do not like," says the organ, "to make any noise about a coffin, and we understand all the delicacy called for by a painful and legitimate gries; but we will never permit tears to be made the means of a political propagandism, without right or reason, and to the detriment of truth and justice." The writer then proceeds to state that Victor Hugo is no exile; that he is quite free to come and go; that as Mme. Hugo expressed a wish to be buried in France near her daughter, Mme. Vacquerie (who was drowned with her husband eight months after their union), Victor Hugo could accompany her body to this last home; that the airs of a pretender of royal blood do not become him, for his presence on French soil would not occasion the slightest uneasiness to Napoleon III. Victor Hugo, however, did not come; he accompanied the body with his two sons. Charles and Francis, and an immense number of friends, many of whom came from Paris, to the station of Quievrain, the last ou the frontiers, then turned back, after a heartrending sarewell of the co in and the remains of a much beloved wafe. Camille Berru, Henri Rochefort, Paul Meurice and many others were present. Three or four friends continued the road and performed the last duties over Mme. Hugo at Villeculer, near Havre, where the Vacquerie and Hugo families have a vault.

The brother of the decessed is M. Paui Foucher, of the Independence, and she was herself a writer of great ability. She is the authorses

-Wool fetches forty cents a pound in New

of "Victor Hngo, by a Witness of His Life," and other works of less importance. A marble bust by Clesinger, the son-in-law of George Sand, represents her in all the pride and blanty of her youth, when both she and Victor Hugo were very paor, and the best friend of the latter are received by the son with these soles are with these soles are received. a poor, peasant-looking man, with thick soles and nails to his shoes, soiled linen, threadbare coat, and nothing to recommend him to atten-tion but a pair of large eyes—only this retiring, modest, and uncouth man was Lamennais.

### HANCOCK.

Why the General was Defeated in the New York Convention.

Hancock's friends accuse Moutgomery Blair of using deceitful measures to accomplish his defeat. A prominent Maryland Democrat de-clares that "the infamous order issued to the niggers by Hancock when Lincoln was killed, did the business for him. Border State men, and the Southern d legates, couldn't stand that." The person who said this was in a posi-tion to know. tion to know.

The order he referred to was issued in Washington, when it was ascertained that Booth was ington, when it was ascertained that Booth was concealed in that vicinity. The Miryland Rebels have never forgotien that General Hancock then believed that the negroes were the only loyal class in the region around Washington. And the Maryland Rebels, either with or without Montgomery Biair, slaughtered him for it at New York. The following is the order: without Montgomery Blair, slaughtered him for it at New York. The following is the order:—

Headquarters Middle Military Division Washington, D. O. April 24, 1866.—To the Colored Pople of the District of Columbia and Maryland, of Alexandria and the Border Counties of Virgilla:—Your President has been murdered. He has falsen by the assassin, and without a moment's saraing, simply and solely because he was your friend, and the friend of our country. Had he been unfaithful to you and to the great cause of human freedom, high thave lived. The pistol from which he met his death, though held by Booth, was fired by the hards of treason and slavery Think of this, and remember how long and cow anxiously this go d man labored to break your chains, and to make you happy. I now appeal to you, by every consideration which can move loyal and grateful hearts, to aid in discovering and arresting his murderer. Conceated by traitors, he is believed to be lurking somewhere within the limit's of the District of Columbia, the Sta e of Maryland, or Virginia. 40 forth, then, and watch and listen, as dinquire, and search, and pray by day and by night, until you have succeeded in dragging this monstrous and boody criminal from his hiding place. You can do much: geven the humblett and feeblest among you, by patience and unwarded vigiliance, may render the most important assistance. Large rewards have been offered by the Government and by monston which will aid in his arrest. But I feel that you need no such stimulus as tals. You will huit do on this cowardly assassin of your best friend, as you would the murder of your fasher. Do this, and God whose servant has been stain, and the country which has given you freedom, will be as you for the noble set of duty.

All information which will lend to the arrest of Booth, or Surratt, or Harold, shoulebe communicated to these headquaiters, or to General Holt, Judge Advocate-General, at washington, or if immediate action is required, then to the neacest military authorites.

All officers and sold

authorites.

All officers and soldiers in this command and all loyal people are enjoined to increased virtuance.

W. S. HANCOCK,

Major-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding Middle

Military Division. Montgomery Blair understood himself thoroughly at New York. He knew that the Revel element of the Democratic party would control the nomination. He knew that the Convention was simply a camp of the Rebel army on Northern soil, where Northern Democrats were simply prisoners without arms. He knew that a revolutionary letter alone could nominate Frank, and he himself prepared Frank's draught for the and he himself prepared Frank's draught for the Rebel ralate. Those who slaughtered Ewing and Hancock because of the above orders might well be satisfied with a man for President whose friends were the New York rioters of 1863, and with a soldier for Vice-President who was willing to draw the veil of the Broadhead letter over all that was good in his career. - Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

A War Cloud-Extract from a Private Letter.

A private letter from this State, dated Sept-12, says: -Is Grant to be elected? That is the question which we feel most interest in. If not, you can as surely look for a bloody revolution in the South, as that S-ymour and Blair will be elected. It is well understood here that Blair has already made a declaration of war in his Broadhead letter, and that Seymour has in-dorsed it. The Rebels, or Democrats, confi-dently believe that they will take possession of the State governments under their old constitu-Blair shall be elected. To make success more certain, they are receiving large numbers of Winchester 18-shooting rifits, and are shipping them into the interior of the State. When asked why this warlike preparation is being made, they say that they are fearful of a negro insurrection—about as likely as that the women of New York will insurrect. They have smothered down their public threats made immediately on their return iom the New York Convention, or rather they do not find their way into the public prints, but they talk it on the stump and in private, that they will never submit to be governed, save by their Hamptons and men of his stamp. If the people of the North want peace they must elect Grant. If they desire to see this country again deluged in blood, and the South made a desert, let them elect Blair, who in advance has told us that we must either ingloriously surrender all we gained by a four years' war (which filled the country with widows and orphans), or leave this fair country to be ruled by a set of men who know not the meaning of the word generosity, when in power. With the relas of government in the hands of such men as would take control, we have nothing to expect but to be slaughtered in detail, or to submit to a condition worse than the most abject slavery. You may as well tell the people of the North that it rests with them to give peace, quiet, and prosperity to the South and indeed to the whole country, by the election of Grant, or sgain force upon the country war and anarchy by the election of men who have already decided the only Governments now ex-isting in the South to be revolutionary, and that they must be broken up, and that the peo-ple who have been true to the Government shall be turned over to a class of men who think no more of taking the life of a man than they would that of a dog when he stands, between them and their wishes, however triding. Our State will give a great majority for Grant. We will lose all of one portion of the State, where our majority is small, because the opposition are well organized, and armed with the Winchester eighteen-shooting rifles, and are determined to force every man to either vote with them or not vote at all. They have no objection to the negroes voting if they vote they wish them. Their organization is perfect, and the programme is to station squads of armed men at all the public crossings of streams and roads to disperse the Republicans on their way to the poils. We will carry the State, however, in spite of all they can do.

# Another Prominent Democrat Out for

The Providence Journal of Sept. 14 says:-The following letter from the Hon. Joseph M. Blake, who favored McClellan in the last Presidential contest, was read at a Republican meeting in Bristol on Monday evening. Mr. Blake was for many years Attorney-General of the State, and is confessedly one of the ablest men at the Rhode Island bar: -

at the Rhode Island bar:

Bristol. Sept. 7, 168.—Dear Sir: It will not be in my power to attend the public meeting this evening, but fully impressed with the conviction that no one ever elected President, from the foundation of the Government to this time, whose election was so important to the country as Gran's election now is. I am willing to do anything in my nower in sit of his election, and I authorize you and Mr S— to use my name for me to become a member of the cluo, to subscribe what you think right f.r me to contribute towards the necessary expenses, and piedge for me as nuch talk, when the time comes for speecher, as applied in town would care to hear from me.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH M. BLAKE,

A Destructive Fire in Brooklyn-Distressing Suicide in Baltimore - The Political Campaign.

Financial and Commercial

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

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Chief of the Currency Printing Depart-ment. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 - Special despatches to the New York Herald, this morning, contain the

iollowing:-There seems to be very little doubt enter tained among those officers and clerks of the Treasury Department, whose official relations with the currency printing division afford them good opportunities for observation, that S. M. Clarke, the late chief of that division, will not again have charge of it. Notwithstanding the denials that have been put forth from the Treasury of Mr. Clarke's resignation, it is believed that his resignation as Chief of the Currency Printing Division has been accepted by Mr. McCulloch, and that the leave of absence was merely a ruse adopted in order to accomplish the change of officers in a quiet way. There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Clark is here using the machinery of the printing division to prepare designs of revenue stamps. He is now in Stonington, Conn., with his family. Mr. Clarke still holds the office of Disbursing Agent for the Treasury Extension, and appears in Washington at the latter part of each month to pay the workmen.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Conflagration in Brooklyn.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 18 .- A large configgration occurred in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock this morning The fire broke out in Fulton street and extended into Navy street. Some thirty families are turned into the street. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The following buildings were damaged and destroyed:-No. 216 Fulton street, Mr. Sheen, news dealer, fruit, and confectionery, nearly destroyed, a three story store and dwelling; No. 218, variety store, nearly destroyed; a three s'ory store and dwelling. No. 220; Kershaw & Jones, butchers, one story frame, all destroyed; No. 222, Jones' fish store, one story frame, all destroyed; No. 224, L. Welsh, heater manufacturer, one story building, all destroyed; No. 226, cigar store and variety, four story brick, nearly all destroyed; No. 228, a commis. sion anction store, four story brick, the upper stories nearly all destroyed; No. 230, C. Walsh's wholesale liquor and cigar store, four story brick, the upper stories burned; No. 294 Navy, a frame house, was mostly destroyed; No. 292a dwelling house, partially burned. The heat became intense from the large quantity of wood became intense from the large quantity of wood burning, and the flames extended across Navy street, partly burning the following houses:—
No. 295 Navy street, a three story dwelling house; Nos. 297, 299, 301, and 303 Navy street, brick dwelling houses; Nos. 297, 299, 301, and 303 Navy street. brick dwelling houses; No. 305 Navy street, Mr. Mund-en's ornamental carving establishment.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

The Recent Suicide—Arrival of a Trans-atlantic Steamship—Political Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimore, Sept. 18 .- The suicide of young Beckley, the Virginia Confederate colonel, which took place at the Maltby House, was a most melancholy commentary on gambling. He lost all his own money and over a thousand dollars belonging to others, at a gambling house here, thus leaving his wife and family in abject poverty and himself without means to pay his board. In his desperation he killed himself. It is said the gambler now proposes to return the money to his wife.

The steamer Baltimore, from Bremen, arrived here this morning. She has over seven hundred passengers, had fine weather and a prosperous voyage.

The weather yesterday was very cold, but today is much warmer. There is some frost in the country. A severe hall storm in the Chesapeake bay occurred on Wednesday evening. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is again

renaired. Boats are running. The first bale of new cotton has just been

received here.

The Republicans are again preparing for another grand meeting. Their spirit is deci-

### dedly up, and their ranks rapidly increasing. THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Sept. 18-A. M .- American securities du'l. Erie Railroad, 304. Illinois Central, 901. Others unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18-A. M .- Cotton has an advancing tendency and is active. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Quotations are unchanged. Sales of the week, 83,000 bales. of which 19,000 were for export and 10,000 speculation. Stock, 452,000 bales, of which 143,000 are American. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 2d. Sperm Oil, 88s. Whale, £36 10s. Sugar arm at 25s. 6d. to arrive.

Linseed Cake advancing.
Parts, Scpt. 18.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 4,000,000 francs. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 18-P. M .- Consols unchanged. American securities quiet and steady. Erie, 20%. U.S. Five-twenties, 72, Illinois Central,

1.IVERPOOL, Sept. 18-P. M.—Cotton still active; stock at sea for Liverpool, 644,000 bales, of which 2000 bales are American. Lard quiet and steady. Pork buoyant at 86s. Cheese, 57s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

## Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 18.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island. 1/2%; Reading, 2/2%; Canton, 47%; Etle. 48%; Cleveland and Toledo. 10/2%; Cleveland and Portaburg and Port Wayne. 110; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 84%; New York Central, 128; Itilinois Central, 148; Oumberland preferred. 83%; Virginia 68, 51; Missouri 68, 22; Hudson River. 140%; 5-29s, 1862, 118%; do. 1864, 110; do. 1868, 111; do. new 168; 10-40s, 104%. Gold, 144%. Money unchanged, Exchange, 8,

### DISASTER.

Burning of James Gordon Bennett's Residence. The New York Times of this morning contains

the following:—
The quiet of Washington Heights was rudely interrupted yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, by the discovery of smoke issuing from the wainscoting of the sleeping apartment of Mr. Bennett, Jr. A close scrutiny of the house falled to reveal the seat of the fire, but it was evident that there was a secret fire, which at any time might burst forth. The fire penetrated the floors and walls at different points in its progress upward, and the confined amone forced its way out microscript. confined smoke forced its way out wherever it found a crevice, and traces of it appear in every room, so thoroughly had it penetrated the hollow walls of the building. The destruction by the fire is comparatively small, but almost every room in the house has been deluged with water and the plaster and tresco, of course, ruined. The water with which the engines were supplied was drawn from the large cisterns of the house and the conservatory, and there was an abundant supply of it. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000. The building is insured for \$50,000 in the National, Clinton, Empire, Jederson, and Guardian.

The scene after the suppression of the fire was one of thorough discomfort and confusion. The least injured of the rooms still contained furniture, statues, pictures, and mirrors lying in utter disorder. Magazines, reviews, newspapers, re-ports, bound volumes of "Raffaelles," illustraons of Scriptural scenes, cards, letters, curious cons of Scriptural scenes, cards, letters, curious old parchment documents, with old-fashioned seals, five inches in diameter, a Parian marble statuette of Ristori as "Mary Stuart" in the attitude of declaring " " two re ion io," lay in commingled confusion in the rooms and piazzas. The most of the furniture, however, was removed to the billiard-room. Mr. Bennett, Sr., seemed to be solicitous only for the safety of the files of the Herald, a complete series of which was in the library. Mrs. Bennett is absent in Europe and library. Mrs. Bennett is absent in Europe, and the family in the Fort Washington house consisted of Messrs. Bennett, Senior and Junior; Miss Bennett, and Miss Crane, a visitor. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the family came into the city and took up their abode in their Fifth avenue residence.

son, and Guardian.

### VIRGINIA.

The Operations of the Ku-Klux Klan. To the Editor of the N. V. Tribune -Sir: In withholding the address and name of the writer of this communication I am governed by pru-dential considerations only. It is a sorrowful commentary upon the state of society at the South, that a man dare not make a truthful report of the well-known facts over his own name. Union men in Virginia are barely able to stay here, under the most annoying circumstances. Native Virginia Unionists all concur in saying that it is as damaging now to be in saying that it is as damaging now to be known as a Union man as it was in 1861. The penalties attached to Unionism are no doubt somewhat modited by the presence of the Bureau and military; but we can easily understand what would be our condition if Seymoar and Blair should be elected. We can scarcely bear the pressure now—it would be intolerable should they be elected. It is the general intention of all Unionists, whether born north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, to emigrate to some other country in the event of their elecsome other country in the event of their elec-tion. I will not trespass upon your space by reciting the many unreconstructed Rebei out-rages. These are well known to you. I will describe an outrage which was committed upon a wortby young man of my acquaintance, who was engaged in teaching a school for colored children in Buckingham county. His name is Alvin Varner. He is a astive of Pennsylvania. He opened a colored school near Buckingham Court House about the first of August last. On the 28th of the same month, after midnight about fifteen ruffings armed with about fifteen ruffians, armed with revolvers, and with disguized faces, broke down Mr. Varner's door, dragged him from his bed, and with nothing on him but his shirt, took him to a lonely place, where after bruising him and pearance, and they attacked and nearly killed him It was during this diversion that Mr. Varner, by an almost superhuman effort, wrenched himself from the grasp of his would-be murderers, and fled by circuitous paths, better known to him than to them, to a place of safety. Several shots were fired upon him, but they did not take effect. In the morning Mr. Varuer obtained the assistance of a tri negro who piloted him to Farmville, 25 miles distant. Mr. Varner made his way on foot through rain and mud, and when he reached Farmville, as may well be imagined, was in a pitiable plight. The next day a Bureau officer and Mr. Varner returned to Buckingham county to find evidence to dentify some or all the outless. It is doubt to identify some or all the outlaws. It is doubtful, however, whether sufficient evidence can be obtained, as those who know about it would fear to testify in the case. We have just heard the grad tidings from Vermont. God bless her! is the heart-felt expression of every loyal man in the South. Will not Maine cover herself

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

with equal glory? We can ask no more. Farmville, Va., Sept. 14, 1868.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Priron cases were before the Court this morning but only one was tried, namely, that of H-nry Smitn, who was convicted of attempting to steal a parrel of butter, and was sent below for one year.

No other cases being found ready the jury was dischared from further attendance. The second period of the term begins on Monday.

There were eight prisoners in the dock, and a young lawyer, curious to know the sentiments of those below, handed them two tickers, one for Grant and Colfax, the other for Seymour and Blatr. After a short ballot the tick is were returned—seven white for Seymour has black for Grant.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. 

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 627 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. 1044 was bid for 10-40s, 114 for 6s of 1881, 113‡ for 62 5-20s, 109‡ for 64 5-20s, 111 for 65 5-20s, 109 for July 65 5-20s, and 109 for 67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1031?

Railroad shares were inactive. Lehigh Valley old at 56, an advance of 4; Reading at 46@461 no change; and Pe nsylvania Railroad at 554@ 554 no change. 1284 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 444 for Lattie Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill: 35 for North Pennsylvania; 404 for Elmira preferred; 254 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 483 for Northern Central 482 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 71, no change. 153 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 7 for Bidge avenue; and 29 Germantown. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 2402 was bid for North

America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 167 for Fouthwarz; 115 for Kensington; 66 for Penn Township; 61½ for Girard; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 69½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½621½, a slight advance; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19½, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven &	Bro., No 40 S. Third stre
BEFORE	BOARDS.
\$1000 5-208 '65 rg 10834	100 sh Panna R 85
\$3000 Pa on, W Larg 103	100 do 24 M
\$\$5000 Pa R 2 m es18. 98%	100 sh Rend R 4
\$\$1.00 do	100 40
\$2800 Pa 58, '76 99)	
\$1000 C.& Am 68'74 93	100 do 46
\$500 N Pa 68 90 \$2000 Leh N 6a, 84 85	5 do 4
\$31.00 Mor Cl B Ln 85. 83	1 0 ah Sch N PL bee. 16
5 sh 10th & 11th 71	100 sh Leh Nav
100 ah Leb V R 56	
500 do	The state of the s
100 do	100 do 21
-The fellowing and	Alicha management and

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. 144½ 11·22 A. M. 144½ 10·03 ... 144½ 11·44 ... 144½ 11·15 ... 144½ 11·20 ... 144½ 11·20 ... 144½ 11·20 P. M. 144½

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113i@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113i@113i; do., 1864, 109i@109i; do., 1865, 110i@111; do. July, 1865, 108i@109; do. July, 1867, 108i@109; do. July, 1867, 108i@109; do. July, 1867, 108i@109; do. July, 1867, 108i@109; sa, 10-40s, 104i@104i. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25; September, 1865, 119-25; October, 1865, 118i@119. Gold, 144i@144i.
—Messre. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113i@114; do. 1862, 113i@113i; do., 1864, 109i@110; do., 1865, 110i@111i; do., 1864, 109i@110i; do., 1865, 110i@111i; do., 1865, new, 108i@109i; do., 1867, new, 108i@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 6s, 10-40s, 104i@104i; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119i; do. October, 1865, 118i. Gold, 144i@144i. Silver, 137i@139.—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government recurities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114i; old 5-20s, 113i@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109i@110i; do., 1865, 110i@114i; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109i; do., 1865, 110i@110i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1865, 110i@110i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1867, 109@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1865, 110i@10i; do., 1868, 109@109i; do., 1868, 109@

Increase for the week ..... 13,275 14 For the season to Sept. 17, 1888.....601,291 05 For the season to Sept. 17, 1867.....677,009 16 De rease.....

.. 75,718 11 Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.—Cotton is quiet, with small sales at 26@27c. for middling uplands and New Orleans.

The Flour market is excessively dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$6 50@7 50 for superfine, \$8@8-50 for extras, \$9@10 for new spring wheat extra family, \$10 25@10 50 for old do. do., \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$12 50@ 14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9 50 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat market, and the local miliers, who are the only purchasers, operate sparingly; sales of 2000 bushels prime Indiana and Jersey red at \$2.30. Rye sells at \$1.50 per bushel for Pennsylvania and \$1.30@1.35 for Southern. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at \$1.30, and Western mixed at \$1.28@1.29. Oats are without change; sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 75@77c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at \$3.25@9 per 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50, Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.80@2.85. Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of tax-paid at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 18. 

Br. schr Ambro, Brown, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn. Schr O. L. Reurk, Rourk, St. John, N. B., John H. Atwood. Atwood. Schr Manaway, Hampton Miliville, R. D. Wood&Oo. Schr J. Stockham, Price, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon &

Co. Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Salem.
Schr Earsh Clark, Griffing, Newport, Castner, Sickney & Wellington.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence, Blakiston,
Graeff & Co.
Schr C. E. Eimer, Haley, Boston,
Geneff & Co.
Schr C. E. Eimer, Haley, Boston,
Schr S. A. Bolce, Yates, Boston,
Schr S. A. Bolce, Yates, Boston,
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, Griscom & Co.
Schr Nightingale, Brower, Hingham, Borda, Keller &
Nutling.

Nutting:

chr I. H. Wainwright. Brower, Boston, do.

do.

do.

chr M. L. Vankirk, Weiker, Hiogham,

chr David Ceilins, Townsend, Buston, G. Repplies,

chr Thos. Botz. Somers, Boston, Day, Huddell & Ce.

do.

chr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem,

do.

chr Emma Bacon, Case. Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

chr Winter Shrub, Bowman, Salem, Bancrott, Lewis

& Co. & Co. Bear S. Morris, Seaman, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co. Co.

Co. Elwood Doron, Weeks Boston, Hammette Nell.
Schr R. & B. Corson. Corson, Boston.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, Dorohester,
do,
Schr Joe. Porter, Burroughs, Boston. J. R. White Son.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin Providence,
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, Danversport, Sinn ckson

Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, Danversport, Sinn'ckson at Co. M. E. Coyne, Fac\*mire. Lynn, New York, do. Schr Reading RR. No. 98 Nathans, New York, do. Schr Reading RR. No. 5, Omacht, Naw Haven, do. Schr Reading RR. No. 5, Omacht, Naw Haven, do. Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw. Portland, Captain, Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, Fall River, Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, Fall River, Schr Magnet, Smith, Balem.
Schr M. E. Smith, Balem.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Marbiehead, Schr Mary Price, Garrison. Plymouth, Schr Mary Price, Garrison. Plymouth, St'r E. C. Biddie, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Oo. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tng Thos. Jefferson. Alien. for Baitimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Ruth Shaw. Shaw, 1rom Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh
Scar John Stockham Price, from Boston.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice Yatta, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice Yatta, from Boston.
Schr Elwood Doron, Weeks, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Schren, Griffling, from Suffeix,
Schr J. C. P. Stickney, Mathia, from Providence,
Schr Thos Booz, Somers from Providence,
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence,
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence,
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence,
Schr J. S. Porter, Burroughs, from Providence,
Schr J. Shinlings, Eesba, from Greenport,
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, from Hingham,
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, from Hingham,
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, from Hingham,
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, from Mrigham,
Schr M. J. Vankirk, Walker, from Hingham,
Schr Reading R. No 41, Bartlett, from Port Chester,
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, from Wareham.
Schr Reading R. No 41, Bartlett, from Port Chester,
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, from Wareham.
Schr Reading R. No 41, Bartlett, from Port Chester,
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, from Wareham.
Schr Reading R. No 41, Bartlett, from Selem.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, from Newport,
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, from Rhade Island.
Schr Reading R. No 41, Bartlett, from Orlent,
Sieamer J. S. Shriver, Dannia, 13 hou