Official Announcement of the Spanish Insurrection - Revolutionary Rumors -Rebel Defeats in Hayti-General Salnave's Bombastic Address.

By an arrival from Havana at New York yesterdy, we have the latest advices from the West Indies, as follows:—

CUBA.

Official Announcement of the Insurrec-tion in Spain, The N. Y. Herald's correspondence from

Havana, Sept. 26, says:— The papers of the city publish the following telegram from the home Government in Madrid to the Captain General. This is something en-tirely new, as beretofore the authorities here have not furnished official documents of any character to the press. The despatch is as foi-

MADRID, Sept 2, 1868.—To the Captain-General of Hawana:—The resignation of the Ministry of Gonzalez Bravo is accepted. The Captain-General, Marquis de la Habans, is appointed President of the Council of Musters of War and provisionally of Marine. An insurrection has been initiated in Cadix, seconded in Sevilie by General Izquierdo. There is complete tranquility in the other provinces. The Queen arrives in Marrid to-morrow. The Captain-General Marquis dei Duero has been appointed to the command of Castilla is Nueva and Valencia; the Countede Cheste, of Aragon and Cataluna; the Marquis of Novaliches, of Andalusia and Estremadura: eneral Caionge of Valladolid, Castilla is Vieja and the province of Vascongada. The under secretaries or directors of longest standing of the portfolios of Colonial Ansirs, of Equity and Justice, of the Treasury and Public Works, are authorized to transact their usual duties.

President of the Council of Ministers.

The following is also published:—

The following is also published;-The following is also published:—
OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM MADRID, Sept, 22, 1863.—
The insurrection having concentrated in the Province of Seville, the Marquis of Novaliches has collected a large force near Cordoba for the purpose of attacking that city. The mutiny of Alicante is suppressed, and that of Santander will be to morrow, Great bravery and enthusiasm inspire the troops of Arragon, Andalusia, and Valencia. The tranquility of the capitalis secured.

President of the Council of Ministers.

A variety of rum are see affect here in reference.

A variety of rumors are affoat here in refe rence to the troubles in Spain, and it is doubt-less with a view of placing a quietus on these that the authorities have determined to give publicity to the official despatches from the seat of government. Yesterday a despatch came over the cable in reference to matters in Spain, which was suppressed by the authorities. It is stated that its tenor was to the effect that Prim had a respectable force on the frontier, and that his intention was to march on the capital, and that he counted on the co-operation of one of the men of-war. I may state here that, for the first time in the history of Spain, there is much dissatisfaction and disloyalty in

the Spanish navy.

There is a rumor affoat, to which I attach little credence, that a Cuban, owner of 100 negroes at Puerto Principe, had given them their freedom and had placed numself at their head for the purpose of abolishing slavery and freeing the island from the Spanish yoke. It is further stated that he has been arrested and

brought to this city in irons. Baron Heppel, agent of the International Oceanic Telegraph Company, has arrived on business connected with his position. He leaves to-day on the Missouri for New York.

HAYTI. General Latont Before Jacmel.

Our latest advices from Havti are to the 8th Helopherne Lafont is said to have a force of 16,000 men before Jacmel. He has in the meantime issued an amnesty proclaiming a free pardon to all insurgents, with the exception of the principal Bebel leaders. At the same time he has warned the people that if in three days the town is not surrendered to him he will attack and take it by force. Gonaives, Mole St. Nicholas, Cape Haytien, L'Archaic, and other towns of the North continue loyal to Salnaye and his Covernment.

Pombastic Proclamation of Salnave.

E Balnave has issued a proclamation, in which he Haytiens! I have sworn before God to sup port your rights, and to work for your prosperity towards and against everything. confidence: reassure yourselves. I will be a terror for the enemies of public order, the disturbers, the disseminators of discord. of you who have been led astray by false promises rally around me. Return: my heart is sufficently large to have a place for you all therein. It will be on the day which succeeds yetery that you will see if I know how v.ctory that you will see if I know how to love and forgive. And you, my valiant army, my valorous companious in arms, let me congratulate you in the presence of the nation for your noble conduct! Courage and perseverance! Already our enemies no longer hold any importance in our eyes. They have just paid dearly for their foolhardy rashness in having wished to invest the capital. Petionville, Croix des Bouquets, the plain of Cul-de-sec are in possession of our troops. The enemy flees on all sides in trouble and confusion. A'l these happy results are due to your courage, to your fidelity to the law, and, believe it also, in your devotion and coufidence in me. Soldiers now that your triumph is assured, show your selves as great and generous after the victory as you have been terrible in combat. Let those of our misled brethren who fall into your power be treated with humanity and friendliness. Let them learn by your conduct towards towards them to love you is much as you taught them during the war to fear and tremble before you. Haynens, I appeal to your tenderness. Look at the country; see how she grouns; behold this ruined population; ook at those women and orphans with Let us forget our dissensions. Let us be united. Let us rescue Hayti, our dear country. Orders have been given to all the military commanders to receive and protect all those who may return Long live the nation! Long live the union!

live public order! ST. DOMINGO.

Long live peace! Long live liberty! Long

False Report of Cabral's Death. The Bosetin Oficial of the 5th uit, reiterates the stat ment of the death of General Cabral, basing its conclusion on a loose statement made in the periodical Et Pais of Cape Haytien that Cabral, surrounded by the troops of the Haytien Gov-ernment, had to surrender, and, with those who accompanied him, pay dear for his enterprise. The facts, however, of Cabral's arrival in Kingston and his having written to friends in Cuba subsequent to his supposed taking off clearly show that the statement of his death is false and was started for political purposes. The Diario de Cuba of the 15th ult, save that Cabral had not arrived there, as was expected, but there had come his secretary and General Luperon, who were en route for St. Thomas on matters of service with a view to carrying on the war in St. Domingo. A correspondent writing from Kingston on the 13th ult., says: "General Cabral, ex-President of St Domingo, has arrived here without receiving any important demonstration on the part of the people, and it is said that the object of his visit is a mystery. Others intimate that he comes for the purpose of buying a large amount of arms and powder, which he proposes to pay for one-half in cash and the other in notes, payable when he shall return to the administration of St. Domingo.

The Political Situation. The political situation has not improved, and the greatest discontent prevails among the people on account of the vindictive policy pur-sued by Baez towards the families of those sucd by Bacz towards the families of those and people's rights. Learning through inimical to him, his vengeance extending even one of my friends that you honored me by

THE WEST INDIES.

to the wives and children of those opposed to him as far back as 1857, and numerous are the outrages, the barbarities recounted as perpetrated by him and his satellites.

It is stated that Baez has asked of Spain her guarantee to enable him to raise a loan in Europe.

SPAIN.

The President of the Provisional Junta of Madrid. Pascal Madoz, who has been chosen President of the Provisional Junta of Madrid, is a statesman of considerable reputation, who has for the last thirteen years taken an active part in the affairs of his country. He was born at Pampeluna on the 17th of May, 1806, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the University of Saragossa to study law. During the troubles of 1823, arising from the nefarious attempt of Fercinand VII to establish a despotism in Spain, although he was only a youth, he took an active although he was only a youth, he took an active part in the Liberal movement, and was one of he defenders of the Castle of Monzon when it was besieved by the French, who went to the aid of Ferdinand. On the fall of that place he was captured by the French, and thrown into prison, where he remained for several months. He sub-equently resumed his studies, and after passing a brilliant examination, received his diploma as doctor of laws; but he was a short time after expelled the University, on the pretense that he had processed Jansenist opinions, and prohibited practicing at the bar before he had attained the age of twenty-five years. Left, through this arbitrary measure, without resources, he withdrew to France, and resided at Teurs till the decree of amnesty pro-claimed by the Regent, Maria Christina, enabled him to return to his country. On arriving in Spain he established himself in the city of Barcelona, where he found employment in edit-ing the Dictionary of Universal Geography, which had been commenced by Bergues, and continued by that writer to the letter R. He assisted, also, in compiling a Collection of Celebrated Thals, that part- of the work devoted to Spain being as-igned to him, and at the same time edited the Catalan, an opposition journal. In 1855 the name of M. Madoz was entered upon the list of advocates of Barcelons, and he was appointed Judge cates of Barcelona, and he was appointed Judge of the civil tribunal of that city and Governor of the Valley of Arran, being indebted for the latter post to the vigor with which he had combated the Carlist bands, harassing them for six months at the head of a battalion of militia and nonths at the head of a battation of mitita and volunteers. His great popularity secured his election in 1836 as a deputy to the Cortez for the province of Lerida, a position which he held for twenty years, discharging its duties with marked fidelity. In 1843 he joined in the opposition against Espariero, and played an important part in the struggle which ended in the overthrow of the Pergan at that time. the overthrow of the Regent at that time. At the close of the struggle he refused a place in the new Government as Minister of Finance, and a seat on the beach of the Supreme Court was offered him instead. But he was too much of a Liberal to suit the views of the Reactionary party, and a few months after we find him party, and a lew months after we find him thrown into prison, along with his friend Manuel Cortina, where he was kept three months. On his release he at once took his place in the ranks of the Constitutional opposition. When the revolution of 1854 broke out, he was invited by his friends in Barcelona to use his influence for bringing to an end the struggle between the workmen and the manufacturers of that city, and, promptly responding to the call, he did not cease his con-ciliatory efforts until amicable relations had been restored. He was appointed Governor of Barcelona by the new Ministry, and so greatly signalized his administration by the energy with which he combated the cholera when it sppeared there as an epidemic, and for the measures of relief which he originated for the relief of the sufferers from the visitation, that scribed the services which he had rendered it upon a commemorative tablet, while the Government offered him the grand crosses of Isabella and of Charles III, and the title of Count of Tremp. He refused these honors, and returning to the Cortes as a simple citizen, he became recognized as the chief of that progressist party, and was elected President of the Chamber by an almost unan mous vote. In 1855 he was appointed Minister of Finance, in which capacity he proposed the law decreeing the immediate sale of all the property belonging to the State to charitable and educational estaplishments, to the parishes and the clergy. Tais bold measure encount-red great opposition, especially from the Church, whose right to acquire property had been recognized by the Concordat of 1851; but it was carried in the Cortes, and being sanctioned, although with great rejuctance, by the Queen, it not only put a stop to the negotiations with Rome on the subject which were then progressing, but the subject which were then progressing, but afterwards led to a complete rupture with the Pope. In 1855 M. Madoz quitted the Cabinet, and resumed his place on the benches of the Opposition. At the period of the revolution of July, 1856, he presided at the last sitting of the Cortes, and was instrumental in getting passed in that body a vote of want of confidence in the new ministry formed by O'Donnell. He also put himself at the head of a de-tachment of militia, and took an active part in initiating operations against the Government. On the defeat of the insurgent forces he managed to conceal himself, and subsequently escaped to a foreign land. On his return to Spain from his exile he resumed his place as one of the leaders of the Liberal party. He differed with his party, however, in 1865, when the Propressists and the Democrats decided to take no part in the election of a Champer of Deputie offering himself on that occasion as candidate

PERRY FULLER.

at Barcelona, which elected him one of its

deputies.

He Eulogizes Andrew Johnson for Good Works Towards Democracy.

The "Fuller Guards," a political organization of Algiers, La., serenaded Perry Fuller, recently appointed Collector of New Orleans, on Tuesday light, Sept. 22, and informed him that they had elected him an honorary member of their Ciub. and had given to it his name. The reports of the affair say: This was responded to by Hon. Perry Fuller nominating Colonel Foucke to express his sentiments on this occasion. Colonel Foucke then addressed the Clubs in his usual impre sive and elegant manner, and also read the expressed sentiments of Hon. Perry Faller, which

were received with great applause: — To the Fuller Guards of Alglers, Louislana— Gentlemen: - I fully appreciate the compliment you pay me by this call. Although a native of the North, and a stranger in your mids!, I feel a lively interest in the great questions now at issue before the people. I have come here, gen-tlemen, to advance the commercial interests of your city to the best of my ability. I shall do all in my power to facilitate the transit of goods into the interior counties. Like care and attention will be given to the exportation of the pro-ductions of this country. Bu, not alone to aid your commercial relations will I endeavor, but also to discharge the duties of my office so as to promote the well are of the Democratic party. The people of the North know but little of the internal machinery of your State, and although they deeply sympathize with you as a party, do not reslize the true state of affairs here, and you are compelled to submit for the sake of peace and quiet. The President of the United States bas done everything for you that it is in his power to do. Look back for the last few months upon the trials and auxieties of his position. Think of all he has had to contend with, and of the heroic courage he has displayed in .defense of the Constitution and laws. No man has ever been honored by the American people with the position he holds who has more faithfully guarded his trast than Andrew Johnson.
To him you owe all the political privileges you now enjoy, for he is a true
friend of all lovers of constitutional liberty

naming your club for me, I desire to state that Mis. Fuller will be pleased to present you with a banner within a few days, through our friend Colonel Foulke, as a token of appreciation of the compliment, and the generous kindness received from your people. In conclusion, I would urge upon you patience and forbearance. Your rights as American citizens you can claim at all times, under the Constitution, and the true course is always marked by firmness and moderation. In that I am willing most cordially to join you.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for this beau-tical compliment, I bid you good night. PERRY FULLER, Collector of Port. September 22, 1868.

'THE IRISH PEOPLE."

A Reply to the N. Y. "World's" Unfounded Charge of Bribery-Somebody

in Trouble. To the Editor of the Tribune-Sir:-The World of this date repeats the slander of the Express and the Democrat relative to the alleged "sale" of the Irish Feople to the Republican party, and puts to you the following questions, to which I beg you will permit me to reply in the order in which they appear. The World asks:—
"1. Why was Mr. D. O'Sullivan, of the Irish
People, at Middletown, Orange county, on Sanday, Sept. 20, and for what purpose did he have, then and there, a long interview with Mr.

John G. Wilkin, a leading radical politician and United States Revenue Collector of the Eleventh District, of which Orange county is a part?"

Answer. My visit to Middletown on Sunday, September 20, was one of a number of visits which I have been in the habit of paying to my friends and relatives in that locality for the past fifteen years. I resided in Middletown for a long time, and my interview with Judge Wilkin

with him, as my intimate personal friend, since I first knew him, fifteen years aro.

2. Question by the World:—"Will the Tribune please shed a little light on the transaction which induced Mr. John G. Wilkin to draw a check the next day for \$1000 in favor of Mr. D. O'sullivan, of which the following is a

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1868.
MIDDLETOWN NATIONAL BANK,
Pay to D. O'SULLIVAN, or order, One
Thousand Dollars,
S1000.
JOHN G. WILKIN." JOHN G. WILKIN." \$1000.

Answer. On Monday, September 21, I did receive from Judge Wilkin a check for the sum of one thou-and dollars, and this check was a part of a number of business transactions between him and me, which began several years ago, and which are likely to continue many years to come.

2. Question by the World:-"Will it please explain the fact that three days after the date of the drawing of this check The Irish People announced its intention to support Grant and Colfax and the radical candidates for State and local offices ?

Answer. Almost every week during the past four or five months, The Irish People has had an article denunciatory of August Belmont, an article denunciatory of August Belmont, Charles Francis Adams, Reverdy Johnson, and the party of which these gentlemen are what The People calls "shining lights." The opposition of The Irish People to "Democracy" did not therefore begin "three days after" the 21st of September. Moreover, the political opinions advocated in the columns of The Irish People are not controlled by any member of the firm of which I am the head.

Last question by the World:—"4. If the Tribune is unable to answer these simple questions

bune is unable to answer these simple questions with the fullness and accuracy which their importance deserves, will it be honest enough to suggest the names of such person or persons as it believes can answer them? When the Tribune has replied to these queries we may have something more to say on the subject. Meanwhi we await its reply."

Answer. The name of the person who answers

the above "simple questions with the fullness and accuracy which their importance deserves," and who now wishes to hear whether or not the World has "something more to say on the subcct," is

D. O'SULLIVAN,

(of the firm of D. O'Sullivan & Co.,

Publishers of The Irish People.)

P. S.—From the cautious manner in which

the World has published this slander against me, I have been compelled to reply through the press. The Express and the Democrat were not so cautious, and they will have to prove the statements, which originate with them, before jury of New York citizens. Irish People Office, October 1, 1868.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Discovery of an Important Letter from the Late Statesman. The following letter was made public the first

time on Wednesday night:—
Washington, June 27, 1868.—Dear Sir:—I
regret I cannot speak favorably of the Cuicago platform. It is, like most of the Republican platforms for the past six years, lame and cowardly. For twenty years before the war the North behaved like poltroous in all their legis lative controversies with slavery. They bave much more physical than moral courage. it not been for a tew determined men in 1861 the Union would have been dissolved. The Republicans have, as I said, great physical courage, and, when driven to the test, will always conquer. They are just as timid now as they were before the war-for trade might suffer. What did the bold men at Chleago gain by selling the right of suffrage? They tell me that the loyal blacks at the South earned it by the aid they gave us, but that when they have not made that purchase, the right of suffrage remains at the pleasure of the States. Now, the Republican party knows that the De claration of Independence contains no such folly, no such wickedness. I treat every man as a man, and the right of universal suffrage as an inalienable right, long suspended from neglect, and now, for the first time since the forming of the Constitution of the United States, capable of enforcement. You insult the shades of Adams, Otis, Jefferson, and their compeers, by talking to them about bartering the imperishable right of the elective franchise. Why no traffic or sell their life, liberty, and souls? This doctrine reduces all men to soulle s slaves or corpses. This question must be met; the sooner it is done the more successful it will be. There is one consolation. The Democrats can' as good candidates; but, from constant and long practice, will make a much more villainous platform. It is vain for the Republican party to hope to maintain their liberty by skulking. Let them be bold and honest, and they will learn that 'Heaven still rules." Let them be cowardly and mean, and they will receive their reward with the "hewers of wood and drawers I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient THADDEUS STEVENS. servant,

FROM ALLENTOWN.

The Lebigh County Fair. ALLENTOWN, Oct. 2 .- The Lehigh County Fair was visited yesterday by over three thousand people. A number of extra trains were required to bring visitors from abroad, and notwithstanding the great crowds on the streets and on the ground, everything passed off quietly, and no arrests were reported. A greater number is expected to-day, but the weather is rather unfavorable.

The Republicans held a large mass meeting in the evening. Speeches were made by Hon. A. H. Ketchum, of Luzerne: Colonel Jerome Miller, and Hon. George N. Corson.

-The latest Savannah nuisauce is an epidemic of slings, with which small boys smash the street lamps.

The Gathering of the Boys in Blue This Morning-The Appearance of the Streets.

THE MARCH!

The Grandest Parade Ever Witnessed in the City-One Hour and 10 Minutes in Passing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. one of a series of interviews I have had

> The world does not change. Through all time the hero of the battle-field-returned from his bot work covered with scars and glory-has been regarded by the people of that nation whose cause he championed, with a proud and enthusiastic admiration. Although Peace long since has proved herself far stronger than Warhas accomplished more by her mild persuasions than ever was gained by dint of armsyet so much of the belligerent ingredient remains in our composition that nothing so hastily rouses our natures, sends the blood fairly leaping through our veins, and kindles with a quick fire the eye as the tap of a drum, the sight of a uniform, or the glitter of a bayonet. The mere civilian, statesman, and orator, of fame though he may be, never by his presence and voice moves the "great people" to that state of almost uncontrolled enthusiasm which they frequently reach when addressed by a warworn veteran, by a soldier blackened with the smoke of conflict upon the hard-fought and well-won field. In this case the voices of the throng vie with the roar of the cannon, and if the speaker were asked he could not, probably,

tell which noise was the louder.

This trait of ours has been magnificently exhibited here during the past two days. Philadelphia's heart has throbbed in one mighty pulsation of welcome to the brave "Boys in Blue." The men whom we greeted, refreshed, and cared for on their way to and from the front during the war, now again gather in our city to learn that in peace we can be equally as hospitable as in war.

Our loyal citizens have risen as one man to give the 'boys" a hearty welcome. The same old Independence Hall which witnessed the now thr the heroes who rescued that liberty from a violent death. Nothing could have been more cordial than the manner in which we have met

the nation's saviors. The city has donned its prettiest, and the beavens over it have smiled in propitious clear ness. Young and old have joined in the effort of providing for thirty thousand visiting war-riors. How well they have provided let the "Boys" answer. Large halts and small ones have been proffered for their accommodation our citizens have come forward to offer the shelter of their roofs and the fare of their tables, while a grand dining-room capable of feeding hundreds at once has been established

in National Hall. Our streets present the scene of an old-time Old World carnival. From the centre to the suburbs of the city, our dwellings, stores, manu factories, public places, are all decorated. Happy time for the sellers of bunting—the town

s a town of flags! Hundreds of our houses are not only hung with the Stars and Stripes, but will be brilliantly filuminated in the evening, and conspicuously display portraits of the "Martyr Lincoln," and the famed Generals of the war. Others have gas jets arched over the doorways, framed into the letters "Grant," "Colfax," "Liberty," "Union," "Welcome." The entire Quaker City has shaken off its wonted ca mness and complacency, and knows at present but to do horor to the men who protected her from the Rebel

Everybody saw the sights and scenes yesterday, and heard the resounding shouts which greeted the veteran delegations arriving from North, South, East, and West, listened to the Mayor's address of welcome, and participated in

the meetings of the evening.

To-day, the grand day of the reunion of the "Boys in Blue," the tumult and excitement run higher still. At sunrise the streets were alive. Little chaps plied busy traffic in "routes of the parade." Newsboys ran lively in their sale of papers, containing accounts, descriptions,

and reports of yesterday's proceedings.

The day is a holiday. Very early the sounds of drums and fifes and hurrying feet were heard. No late sleepers this morning. The cars brought down thousands, and brought up thousands, to the streets in the centre of the town. There everybody imagined the biggest show would be—and there it really was. What a spectacle to stand at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets and look up the latter! Myriads of ropes stretching from house-top to bouse-top, and myriads of flags fluttering upor them. Banners, transparencies, pictures, in countless numbers, displayed at every window and covering every house front. Bands of music near by loudly playing the 'Star Spangled Banner," others far off playing the same air,

the distance. The thousands upon thousands of people who have crowded the sidewalks, and even thronged from curb to curb! The rapid horsemen and quick-stepping squads of the "Boys" in their way to join the ranks of the prosession! North Broad street was a perfect sea of people They covered every open lot, clustered like bees upon every wood pile, perched like birds upon every fence, gazed—like pictures in trames—from every window, wedged themselves at

with the tune rendered into a sweet cadence by

The multitude then waited to see the first start of the parade—and when the line came along they were gratified. Broad street, how-ever, was but a type of the other streets along which the procession marched. In fact, the crowds were everywhere. Strong shoulders and imperturbable good humor were both required to get a single block through the press.

The Custom House steps, flocked with women and children in bright dresses, presented a flower-garden scene. The balconies of the various botels, the steps of the public buildings, every available place, were crowded. Expectation was on tip toe. Now, away up the street, the mu-ic is reard approaching, and everybody gets to his tal'est altitude to catch the first glimpse of the "Boys in Blue."

The Parade.

At quarter of 11 o'clock the signal was given, and in accordance with special orders, the line

started and proceeded over the route announced 1

POLICE FORCE.

Joshua T. Ower, Major-General Commanding. Stad officers mounted. Stati officers mounted.
Colonel James Givin,
Captain W. J. Mackey,
Colonel Jaccob M. Davis,
Colonel Jaccob M. Davis,
Colonel West Funk.
Major E. W. Whittaker.
Major Alex. McChen,
Captain Bich. Donegan,
Colonel Robert B. Beath,
Major Elits Phippe,
Captain J. B. Allen.
Major Clayton McMichael
Cast. W. S. Ecchersperger,
Major Richard Ellis,
Leneval Gideon Crark.
Col S. H. W. Mitchell,
Captain James W. Allen,
Captain James W. Allen,
Captain James W. Allen,
Captain James W. Allen,
Captain James J. Beibert,
Colonel James J. Beibert,
Colonel James J. Beibert,
Colonel James J. Beibert,
Captain Henry Conner,
Colonel G. W. Howard,
Colonel James Brady,
Colonel James J. Beibert,
Licutesant John Laivd,
Captain Henry Conner,
Captain T. G. Korouy,
Licutesant John Laivd,
Captain T. O. Korouy,
Licutesant John Laivd,
Captain T. O. Korouy,
Major R. H. Middleton,
Major R. R. Pevos',
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. Horatio G. Sickel,
Hajor W. B. Runkel,
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. Horatio G. Sickel,
Hajor W. L. Bedline,
Major W. B. Runkel,
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. Horatio G. Sickel,
Hajor W. B. Runkel,
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. Horatio G. Sickel,
Hajor W. B. Runkel,
Gen. T. G. Morehead,
Gen. T. G. Mor

A carriage bearing a transparency, "Welcome Governors and War Governors." Carriages containing these gentlemen, among whom we noticed Governor Burnside, Governor Geary, Governor Curtin, Governor Ward, Gov-ernor Salomon, and Governor Oldham. These gentlemen, as they passed along, were repeatedly cheered.

Cavalende of Boys in Blue.

Then came the Philadelphia Boys in Blue, to Then came the Philadelphia Boys in Blue, to the number of thousands. Every ward was represented. In this part of the procession were numerous transparencies, guidons, and flags, appropriately inscribed. There was also car-nied a knapsack with a blanket on the top, in-scribed, "These were our carpet-bags." The Battalion of Prisoners of War.

These heroes were blue blouses and caps, and carried guidons on which were painted the names of the different Rebel pens in which they were imprisoned. They were cheered along the line lustily, and the brave fellows were made to teel extraordinarily good.

The German Club.
The 3d Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, bearing their torn and tattered colors. The Boys in Blue of Bethlehem, Pa., in blue capes and caps, carrying guidons inscribed "Grant and Colfax. A transparency bore the inscription:—"The Bucktails vote as they fought."

The Lebanon Boys in Blue, in blue capes and cais. Schuylkill County "Boys in Blue," in blue capes and caps, bearing a transparency—"Let us have peace."

A coon was perched on a piece of timber, on which was painted "The same old coon."

which was painted "The same old coon."

Another transparency—"The poison-hunters;"
and another with an automatic representation
of a tan yard in full operation.

There were also about one hundred voung
men in the delegation headed by a transparency:—"Our First Vote."

Mauch Chunk Boys in Blue.
Chester County Boys in Blue.
York County Boys in Blue.
Luzerne Co. Boys in Blue, with a transparency—"Luzernelpledges 10,000 votes for our
Chief." "Coffee cannot win."
Dauphin Co. Boys in Blue.
Lancaster Boys in Blue,
Lancaster Boys in Blue, dressed in cape and
hat, and bearing battle flags.
Marletta Boys in Blue.

Allegheny county Boys in Blue, headed by a
fine-looking body of men styled the Pittsburg
Tanners. They were dressed in gilt capes and
caps and white duck leggings. A transparency

caps and white duck leggings. A transparency bore the words, "Good for 10,000." There were also numerous carriages, containing members of this strong delegation.

Reading Boys in Blue, bearing a large picture

This was greeted with many hisses as it passed through the crowded thoroughfares. Easton Boys in Blue, carrying a full sized portrast of General Grant. They wore blue capes and caps.

Delaware County Boys in Blue, carrying ten tattered battle-flags. Norristown Boys in Blue.

Union County Boys in Blue. Lycoming County Boys in Blue.

Then came the next strongest turnout to the Philadelphia delegation, and a more gentlemanly looking body of men were never seen in the city of Philadelphia.

It was the delegation from New York, comprising about two thousand men. The larger portion were dressed in black clothing, blue capes and caps. They were preceded by a caval-cade. Then came the Sixth Warders' dressed in the rather novel uniform of red shirts and leggings and black pants. Another important leature was the handsome turnout of the German citizens, carrying the flags under which they fought.

The Utica delegation was also very large. The Brooklyn representation carried a huge

transparency inscribed—
"The Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue." About one hundred of them were dressed in Zouave uniform, and drew after them a howitzer. The rest were dressed in blue capes

and silver-gult capes.

This portion of the parade attracted much attention and elicited a hearty welcome from the ladies, who occupied prominent places along

The Delaware Boys in Blue, headed by pio-neers, dressed in red shirts and blue liberty The Maryland Boys in Blue, vory strong in numbers, a portion of whom were garbed in citizens' clothing. A number of battle-flags were boxne in this part of the line.

The Washington, D. C., Boys, in blue capes The Jersey Blues, preceded by an enormous

The Camden delegation each carried a guidon with the corps mark on. The Monmouth County Boys in Blue.
The Bridgeton Boys in Blue, bearing a lifesize portrait of General Grant.
The New Brunswick Boys in Blue, preceded
by about fifty army and naval officers.

The Elizabeth Boys in Blue, with silver gilt capes and caps.
The Plainfield Boys in Blue.

The Bordentewn Boys in Blue.

The German Boys in Blue, of Newark, N. J., carrying Grant and Colfax guidons, accompanied by a large number of army and naval

Ohio delegation in carriages. Illingis delegation in carriages. The Massachusetts Boys in Blue were another feature of the parade. They turned out several hundred strong, and the majority wore blue capes and caps. Another long line of officers were included in this representation. They were headed by a transparency inscribed "A

Few Carpet-Baggers."
The Rhode Island delegation in carriages.
The New Hampshire delegation in carriages. The Maine and Vermont delegation in car-

rlages. delegation of the Soldiers' Home. The line then closed with a long line of amheroes of the Rebellion, who were unable to go

Shortly after starting, a carriage, containing Generals Sickles, Kilpatrick, and Barnum, joined the line, and everywhere these distinruished gentlemen received tremendous upplause.

The Line of March.

During the passage of the procession the utmost enthusiasm reigned on the streets. Every head was bare, its hat tossing in the air; every handkerchief was fluttering, every mouth was shouting. Men, women, and children lined the curbstones, and almost everywhere were densely packed from the very side of, the marching men to the houses.

The "Boys in Blue" could not fail in knowing the genuineness of the enthusiasm, and the cordiality of their reception. At times they

were forced by very excitement to reply to the crowd, and gave back shout for shout.

The line marched over the following route: —
Down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, out.

Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty first to Walnut, down Walnut to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, up Twelith to Walnut. Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Walnut, out Walnut to Broad, at which point the dele-

gations were dismissed—going northward.

The procession occupied one hour and ten minutes in passing a given point.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable,

Liverpool, Oct. 2-A. M.—Cotton is active and tends upwards. The sales to day will probably reach 15,000 bales. Sales of the week, 95,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 9000 for speenlation. Stock, 424,000 bales, of which 107,000 are American.

HAVRE, Oct. 2-A. M.—Cotton active and blober, at 1307.

PARIS, Oct. 2-A. M.-The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 69f. 30c.
The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 24,000,000f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Oct. 2-P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. United States 5 20s, 74. Erie, 324. Illinois Central, 963.
Livebrool, Oct. 2-P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uolands, 103d.; Orleans, 103d. The sales to-day will reach 18,000 bales. Stock affoat, 589,000 bales, of which 6000 are American. Provisions firm.

HAVRE, Oct. 2-P. M.—Cotton buoyant; tres ordinaire advanced to 1357.
Southampton, Oct. 2.—The steamship Holsatia arrived this noon.
Liverpool, Oct. 2-2:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; uplands, 104d.; Orleans, 104d.; uplands to arrive 104d.

arrive, 104d.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet.
Breadstuffs dull. Red Wheat declined to 16s.

VIRGINIA.

Proscription of Union Men. The Concord (N. H.) Monitor publishes the following letter from a gentleman in Charlottes-ville, Va., and addressed to Hon, J. H. Ela: wille, Vs., and addressed to Hon, J. H. Ela:—
My church has nearly forsaken me, though
I have been one of its active members thirty
years. My Bible class discharged me as its
teacher, after teaching it more than twenty
years. The church choir thought my room better than my company. The friends of temperance excluded me. They took my sign down,
and destroyed it. Three men came to my house
at midnight, and one of them gave me notice to
leave the town in five days or abide the consequences. No white man buys anything from quences. No white man buys anything from my store, though many would; but they are alraid to be seen to come into it, so that my business has almost gone down. One of the conservative gentlemen of our town, in making a speech the other day, said all that go with Thompson ought to be whipped out of town. Dr. Thompson ought to be whipped out of town. that go with Thompson ought to be whipped out of town. Dr. Thomly, who came to this town since the war, from the North, bought property in town, and has been improving it for some time, and has spent considerable money here, and by the time he gets through improving his purchase he will have spent \$15,000. He is a very useful man in our town, but he is called a Yankee, and that kills all. He was brutally assaulted a few days ago on Main street, by a Rebel, and if it had not been that an officer of the peace was near, he would perhaps have come off badly, for all the Rebels around stood off, and some remarked that he was a "carpet-

off, and some remarked that he was a "carpet-bagger; let him get a good beating." He takes no part in politics, yet you might see on his nice-painted fence these words:—"Dr. Thomly, a d-d radical hell cat." Since that the Doctor has offered his property for sale. If Seymour be

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

elected, no Yankee can live in Virginia.

NI-I PRIUS.—Chiel Justi-e Thempson and Justice Sharawood.—The Supreme Outer room was little to the hear of the Outer, when order was called, and Mr. McMichael addressed the Court as follows:—May it please your Honors—We desire to call the warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as warrant-us in asking for it your immedia gravial as many colean and the province of individual opinion, yet, all hooset men, no matter him you do to the province of individual opinion, yet, all hooset men, no matter him you do the province of individual opinion, yet, all hooset men, no matter him you do the province of individual opinion, yet, all hooset men, no matter him you do the province of the role of the gravial that you our franchises as stem, but have papers which I am about to exhibit to your honors, having the form of marchael and the province of the gravial to your honors, having the form of marchael and the province of the gravial to be the seal of the Court, and alt have a subject to the province of the gravial to be the seal of the Court, and alt have he had to not be made aware of the existence of these pay exact that, if they be forgeries, you may be apprized of the frauds which are being practised in the disase of the gravial to the gravial to the province of the gravial to the province of the gravial to the grav

[Continued on the Fifth Page.]