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#### FROM EUROFE BY CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23. 11 Boyerdy Johnson American Minister, was yesterday presented with addresses from the corporate nutherities of Laverpool and the American Chamber of Commerce The proceedings were held in Town Hall, which was gaily decorated with it 2s or England and America. City officials, many local notables, and humerous citizens were present. Mayor Whitely delivered a short address of welcome, in which he said the peace aspirations, like the commercial iuterests of the two countries, were identical. He closed his speech by reading the address of the corporation of Liverpool, a long document, complimentary to the distinguished guest and his native

Mr. Johnson replied that he would say but little; bowever, he would lay bare his whole heart. He would only assure his hearers now that the peace of the two countries was not likely to be disturbed. Negotiations, which had already taken place, had given assurances that nothing in the past or present will affect the peaceful relations of England and the United States. Two great points of dispute had already been settled, upon terms honorable to both countries. The third he would leave his hearers to imagine, but assured them that this, too, would soon be settled, and thus would be avoided all peril of a rupture of friendly relations.

The American Vice Consul, Mr. H. Wilding, read Mr. Johnson's formal reply to the address, the purport of which was that the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advance made by one nation helped both. Now that the attempt to destroy the Union had failed, trade between Liverpool and the United States, great as it was, must increase infinitely.

Mr. Patterson, President of the American Cham-Mr. Patterson, President of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, spoke briefly. He said the rapid advance made by the United States was watched with hope and delight by England, and not with envy. The feeling was all the warmer because the flag of neither country now covers a slave. The address of the Chamber of Commerce was then read. Mr. Johnson replied briefly. He referred to the union of the two flags in the Hall, and hoped they would never be dissevered. He declined to respond to the remarks of the Chamber of clined to respond to the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce favoring free trade, as he regarded that as a question for legislative and not diplomatic ac-tion. While the experiment of England had been successful, and had resulted in wealth, the same experiment might not serve young and growing

After lunch Mr. Johnson visited the newsroom, where he was received with enthusiasm. He made a short speech, repeating generally his previous remarks on the friendly relations between England and America. Mr. Johnson, as the guest, then took a steamer and visited the docks and other interesting relations on the liver. At 6 Nelsek in the interesting points on the river. At 6 o'clock in the evening a grand banquet was given Mr. Johnson at the rooms of the Law Association. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Stewart Were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Stewart H. Brown occupied the chair. Among the guests were Lord Stanley, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Chester and many local celebrities, commercial and parlimentary, among whom were several representatives of the press of the United

States.

The usual toasts of the Queen of England, President of the United States, the Royal Family, the Clergy of all Denominations, the Army and Navy, Volunteers, were proposed and responded to. The chairman, after a few words, gave the health of Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Johnson returned thanks for himself and for his country. He said he had been received everywhere with enthusiasm, but had been warned that he would not be so here. He was more than disappointed; he was overwhelmed was more than disappointed; he was overwhelmed with the tokens of regard. He knew that the wisdom, sense and pairfotism of the people of Liverpool would cause them to forget the late past, and look with confidence to the future. He was told that persons would attend whom he ought not to meet who had nided the south. His roll, was that meet, who had aided the south. His reply was, that such a meeting was most gratifying to him, because it afforded assurance to the people of America, to the government and himself, that former differences

the government and himself, that former differences had been forgotten, and that now the heart of Liverpool, like that of all England, has but one feeling of warm friendship for the United States.

When I remembered the war through which our government passed unharmed, so far as its unity is concerned, I was satisfied that you would see that the Union still stands on foundations never to be shaken. However some of you may have differed as to the causes and probable results of the war, I find friends here as sincere as anywhere in the find friends here as sincere as anywhere in the realm. Our fathers made the nation, and we have shown our will and ability to maintain it as long as Providence will suffer human society to endure. Mr. Johnson then complimented the American

Chamber of Commerce on its history and useful-ness, and dilated on the expansion of Liverpool commerce. America aids and is glad to aid this prosperity of English laboring men. They are partly fed by the United States, and of their in-dustry America shares the fruits.

Because of this close connection, nothing but absolute insanity on the part of either nation can involve us in a conflict. This I say for the fature, involve us in a conflict. This I say for the fature, and not for the present, for nothing is further from my thoughts than that I should be insane, or that the government that Is (turning to Lord Stanley), or that which may be (turning to Mr. Gladstone), should become so. Whichever party may prevail, peace will be in no peril as long as Lord Stanley represents the foreign relations of England, and I, or any one of my sentiments, those of America here. Peace is beyond a possibility of a doubt. We have discarded the mysteries of diplomacy, and frankly said what we wanted; asked nothing not right to ask, and I may say, so far as we have gone, that all has gone merrily, and we have every rea-

that all has gone merrily, and we have every rea-son to think all will go merrily to the end. What has been done, or is to be done, I leave you to guess. In the language of Lord Coke, "Let this little well suffice."

I have spoken at Sheffield and elsewhere of special industry. Here commerce is the theme. How comprehensive the term! It holds in its grasp the world; finds man wherever he is; ministers to his wants; enables him to minister to the wants of his fellows; brings all products of the world into mar-ket; explores the ocean; brings to light treasures of the earth, and disseminates them through the

of the earth, and assemments the miscons the universe for the happiness of the race.

It does more. You may be—you should be—ploneers of morality and religion. You take the missionary Bible wherever man is found, and secure wide-spread civilization. You have done more. You have bridged the Atlantic ocean. An ocean depression to your security of your ways there is a dangerous to pass separated us; now there is a bridge of boats upon it, over which you go in a few days with perfect safety from shore to shore. This is the result of joint enterprise. But even this is not all. By joint enterprise you have aided us to grasp the hand of friendship beneath the sea, and heart beats in union to heart, though above the waves run mountains high, threatening destruction to all within their reach; and we are indebted for marvel of the age to your wealth, enterprise and skill. Your engineers and scientific men, an-ong whom I remem er as well worthy of special mention Charles Bright, Whitehouse, Faraday and Morse, aided by the nev r-falling energy and never-despairing confidence of our countryman, Cyrus W

Field, accomplished this.

How are we to dispu ? How could we have the heart to stop a career, to prevent the result of joint efforts and joint skill, which promises so much ad-vantage, and to shower so many blessings on the

vantage, and to shower so many blessings on the whole habitable globe?

We expect to remain under the government we now enjoy; you expect to remain under that which you enjoy. They differ in form; the foundations of each are on those principles which are essential to the preservation of human liberty. The great rights guaranteed by the Magna Charta, the personal security afforded by the great writ of habeas corpus, and all protected by the right of trial by jury, satisfy us that through all time, if we are true to ourselves, our respective governments will last. to ourselves, our respective governments will last.

They may for a time be interrupted in their actual operation; there may be some error in some portion of the structures of each; but that we will correct.
We will be able to remove the nulsance without defacing the shrine to the end.

I speak it with all due confidence with which men

can speak—to the end we will remain in unity, anity of my government is now established, unity of yours has never been scriously threater and God grant it never may. I conclude, therefore in the words of an American poet:

While the manners and the arts, That mould the nation's soul, Still cling around our hearts, Between, let oceans roll, Our joint communion breaking

With the sun. Yet still from either beach

The voice of blood shall reach, More audible than speech, We are one. tr. Johnson was heard throughout with frequent and hearty applause, and was vehemently cheered

at the close.

To the toast "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Stanley said: Accept my warmest thanks for the high honor you have paid me personally, and my colleagues carrying on the executive business of the country. I assure you the value of the compliment is not diminished by the fact that it is on this occasion, and within this room, necessarily divested of all partisan significance. We have all of us seen, I fancy, within the last few weeks, and shall have in the few weeks coming, rough party politics. Indeed, him has filled us with sanguine belief that, in co-if everybody were to speak their minds earnestly, I

dare say many would say they have had already more than they care for.

The general principles on which the external relations of the country are carried on no longer fall within the limit of political discussion. It is a rettled principle in England to respect scrupulously the rights of every nation, the weakest as well as the strongest, as scrupulously as we maintain our own; to study and preceive, in the first instance, in the peace of England; next to that, as far as lies in our pewer, the peace of Europe and the civilized world; to seek no narrow, no seifish, no exclusive yobject, but to consider that even our material interests are indissolubly connected with these neighboring nations, who are at once our neighbors and our customers; in points of honor, not too hastily or impetnously recent any real or imagined wrong, but rather to willingly submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal.

Whatever claims we think we may have upon others, or claims others may think they have upon us, these are the general rules of conduct, which are equally accepted by both great political parties dividing this country, which are equally ceriain to be carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that the carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that the carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that the carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that the carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that the carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that the carried out by the Foreign Office, whether that these of followers and colleagues of the ominent statesman who is entertained with me as your guest to-night.

It would be a happy day for England, for Eu-

to-night.

It would be a happy day for England, for Europe, and for the world, when these ideas and feelings which in this country pervade every class of society—that desire for peace and for abstinence from aggressive policy and respect of national right:—when, I say, there shall be equally diffused among the populations of these great neighboring nations of the continent, with whom we have many ties, and not till then, shall we see an end put to that greatest drawback upon material progress, that spot of scandal upon the civilization of continental Europe. I mean the necessity, real or imanental Europe. that spot of scandal upon the civilization of conti-nental Europe. I mean the necessity, real or ima-gined, for those enormous military preparations which have attained proportions never approached before, which oppress with taxation, depress in-dustry and draw heavily upon the resources of the future; which introduce, in time of peace, a social condition only one degree removed from war, and which if the extern is that for the continuous

condition only one degree removed from war, and which, if the system is to last for two or three generations, can only end in one of two results, either equally unsatisfactory—tinancial ruin, or those who are in debt must continue to pay.

What is to be done to supply that which seems to be the great want of the time, namely, a greater degree of mutual confidence between the various great powers? I must say, frankly, it is a question I cannot answer. He who solves the problem will be the greatest benefactor of humanity that this generation has seen. It is something, however, to point out where the evil lies, even if you cannot point to a remedy. Though it is perfectly absurd to suppose that if two nations are determined to fight they can be prevented by the interposition of any one else, yet in nine quarrels out of ten, if dealt with early, much may be done toward stopping them by the frank interposition of neutrals, who them by the frank interposition of neutrals, have no interest except to preserve peace.

We have lately been disturbed by rumors of Euro-We have lately been disturbed by rumors of Euro-pean wars. I cannot say these rumors are without meaning or justification in fact, but I will say that since I have had to do with foreign affairs, there has been a tendency, not in England only, but throughout Europe, to exaggerate the danger of the situation, and take the gloomiest view possible of things. This is a mistake not only because it is of things. This is a mistake, not only because it is unpleasant, but because it is apt to bring about the evil apprehended. I cannot predict the same facts before us all. I cannot say that the future is without any cause of uneasiness or anxiety; but I say this, having some means of knowing, I do not be-lieve there are statesmen in any cabinet of Europe who view the prospect of a general war otherwise than with aversion. Some of them may think that result inevitable or propable; but, witnout being

sanguine, there is some reason to hope that what everybody deprecates will not happen.

Some of you may think I have said enough, or too much, of European affairs. You may ask why I say nothing of America? My answer is that that subject has been pretty well taken out of my hands. Our esteemed guest, who has, it seems to me, on hasty computation, made a mean more ways. hasty computation, made a good many more personal friends in England than he has passed days, and with whom—I may say it to his face—it is a pleasure to do business, has told you, clearly and minutely, of the relations between England and America. He has stated with perfect accuracy what two at least of the imputations. what two, at least, of the impending questions have been. I will not say absolutely and fully disposed of, because that would, under the circumstances, be impossible, but so far dealt with by mutual agree-ment that, if the American government should ratify the acts of its Envoy, of which there can be ratify the acts of its Envoy, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, there is hardly any possibility of any difficulty arising upon them. With regard to the last, no doubt the greatest question is the claims arising out of the late war. I am not in a position to say anything more than that we have on both sides approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution, and I think there is on both sides, I will not say a confident ex-

pectation, but a decided hope, that a solution may not be very far off.

I am not going to make you a speech on the nature of the relations that ought to exist between the two countries. I say nothing of our common language, literature and origin, which are all true but lack the charm of novelty. We may at this time of day take them for granted. This, also, I take for granted: That as civilized men, on both sides of the Atlantic, it is our duty as friends and kinsmen—it is the will of an enormous majority to be friends. As two commercial countries, con ducting a gigantic business with each other, and meaning to make that business greater before we are done, it is very decidedly our interest to be friends. That is a strong combination of motive. When men's principles, feelings and interests all pull one way, it would take very strong disturbing idverse influences to overcome such inducement to remain on good terms. For myself, I do not think it ought to be denied that after the close of the late civil war in the United States there die exist considerable irritation against England, who ther reasonable or not it is not our business to dis

I may affirm with certainty two things. First that the feeling, whatever its amount may have been, never was reciprocated on this side of the water. Next, it is yearly, I may say almost monthly and weekly, diminishing in America. I never like to look forward confidently to the future; but if it should happen within the next few weeks that the American Minister or I should have an opportunity of settling those questions which are still pending between the two countries, thereby removing the st pretext for a quarrel, I can only say, I, for one shall feel that the result is ample compensation for all labor, responsibility and anxiety attached to the conspicuous and not always enviable position of an English Foreign Secretary of State. (Repeated

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the toast, "The House of Commons," after the usual preface, said: I need not refer in detail to the subject-matter of the reat controversies by which these three years have been marked; but one topic I may mention, as it enables me, on my own part and of my country, to acknowledge a debt we owe for the lesson learned from the nation which is so worthly represented in the person of its distinguished Minister. We have been taught much by the unexampled struggle in which several portions of the United States were recently engaged. But I can say for myself, and for many, that one practical lesson we learned from it was an enormous increase of energy, vigor and stability, which every State must receive from the extension of political privileges and sented in the person of its distinguished Minister ceive from the extension of political privileges and interests, and share in the governing power to the largest possible portion of this community.

In my opinion the lesson will not be without its effect upon occurrences marking the history of the present Parliament; but these considerations are in opportune. This occasion is no mere tribute to the duties or mere enjoyment of splendid hospitality It marks an epoch in international relations. I shall be much surprised, after the speeches have been read, if this be not long remembered in Liverbeen read, if this be not long remembered in Liverpool, and if its echo does not pass across the Atlantic as well. It is a great pleasure to be present on an occasion which allows an opportunity of bearing testimony to the conviction I deeply entertain, that unhappy is the country which mixes questions of foreign relations with those of domestic policy, and happy that the wisdom of Ministers and the forbearance of party enables them to be separated. We stand in the latter predicament.

I have heard the speech of the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary. We are parted, to my regret, on questions of domestic importance—of the deepest importance—but to the speech generally which he has delivered—setting aside only those sentences which referred to his official knowledge, where it would be presumption for me to intermeddle—I am ready to subscribe to the whole speech my cordial approval. Some causes of deplorable wars were selected by the noble Lord. Expiring dynastic ambition was one of these; false theories of political converse and last of territorial agrandicement

bition was one of these; false theories of political economy and lust of territorial aggrandizement were others. From these the recognition of the decwere others. From these the recognition of the doctrine of common interests springs up in the union of public sentiment, or an adverse public opinion, all strengthened and promising the happlestresults.

One means of promoting this movement is care in the choice of diplomatic envoys, and no happler instance could be afforded of such a choice than in those for many years sent hither by America. The interests of America have been worthly sustained. There has been no lack of courtesy, kindness, wisdom, boldness of speech on the part of these ministers, especially the distinguished predecessor of your quest. The esteem earned may depend not only on the kindly spirit of friendliness with which all his cuties were performed, but on the manly spirit, so universal in America, some portion, we trust, derived from the old stock of Britain. The guest totight has been chosen to a place of great responsibility; weightier as he treads in the steps of men already so eminent.

But what we have heard from him and heard of

with any who may act upon the same principles, he

with any who may act upon the same principles, he may have it for his destiny to minister largely to the accomplishment of one of the greatest marks that concern the happiness of England and America. It is in the intimate knowledge of all sitting here, and it is needless to dwell on the obligations binding the two countries. It is not superfluous to hope that the envoy will succeed in drawing closer and closer ties, not merely of formal amity but of brotherly friendship and affection, which should unite old England on this side of the Atlantic and younger England on the other.

Mr. Thomas B. Horsfal, M. P.; Mr. W. H. P. Langton, M. P., and the Mayor followed.

Mr. Johnson, before proposing the health of the Chairman, said he would now say to the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce that which he halforgotten to say before, namely, that one of the causes which enabled England to be successful was a strict preservation of her credit. He was struck, when at Sheffeld, with the wisdom and good sense of the motte the Culters' Association had adopted:—"To insure success, preserve your credit."

ed:—"To insure success, preserve your credit."
What would England or the United States have been if they had not strictly observed it? What would they now be if they should discard it?

He forbore to look upon the dark picture which would then be presented. He did not desire to look upon it, and he could not with propriety look on it, because he was satisfied that it was could be interested. because he was satisfied that it was equally impos-sible for either England or America to disregard their ercolit. But policy, justice and necessity re-quires that if there be such doubt the benefit of the oubt should be given to the creditors. (Cheers, ie concluded with a complimentary allusion to the

hairman, whose health he proposed.

At eleven o'clock the party dispersed, after recated cheers and expressions of satisfaction. Mr. Laird was among the guests.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- The Times of this morning comments favorably on the banquet at Liverpool

"Johnson's speeches are unreserved and earnest, and show a desire for practical peacemaking Ministers on both sides seem anxious to settle the pending questions. Mr. Seward because he held office when the difficulties arose, and may not desire to leave them to his successor to treat in a manner which he (Mr. Seward) might regret, and Lord Stanley because he has so far been most successful in his policy, and he must wish when he retires from office to krow that he has done a work by common consent allowed to be the most difficult of accomplishment which he has had placed before MADRID, Oct 23,-In accordance with the recom-

mendation of the Central Junta, most of the local provisional juntas have dissolved. It is reported that Olozaga will be appointed Minister to France.

MADRID, Oct. 23 .- A large meeting was held to day, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed in favor of the abolition of slavery in Spain. PARIS, Oct. 23 .- Prince Napoleon has written a letter to General Prim advocating the claims of the House of Savoy and the Duke of Noster to the throne of Spain.

#### BY THE CUBA CABLE,

HAVANA, Oct. 23 .-- Volunteer companies are forming in all parts of the island of Cuba, and of fering their services to Captain General Lersundi Order now prevails even in Puerto Principe for the first time. Heavy rains prevail in the interior, which prevent the troops pursuing the insurrectionists from operating as swiftly as desired.

Information has been received in this city from Holguin, announcing that the insurrectionists are committing depredations in that neighborhood. A document purporting to be signed by the revolutionary committee made its appearance this morning, inciting the people to rise against the government. The existence of such a committee is unknown. Everybody is in favor of peace, and consequently the document is unheeded. The steamer Bienville arrived here at 12 o'olock

to-day.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Exchange has an advancing tendency. On London, 15 \( \pm \) 15 \( \pm \) premium. On the United States, 60 days' sight, gold, 4\( \pi \) 4 premium; short sight, 5\( \pi \) 6 premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 23\( \pi \) 22 discount; short sight, 22\( \pi \) 21 discount.

#### FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Battles with the Indians-Colonel Forsyth Recovering.

ST. Louis, Oct. 23.-A despatch from Hays City, Kansas, says Colonei Carpenter and Capt. Grabam, of the 20th Cavatry, had a brush with 700 Chevennes and Arapahoes vesterday at Bu ialo Station, and killed nine Indians and wounded thirty. Our loss was three wounded A large band of Indians, supposed to be those who lought Colonel Forsyth, are bustly engaged in killing buffalo, their squaws accompanying them. They are surrounded by the loth Cavalr and a portion of the 20th. All the troops are or the move, and it is thought an attack will be the move, and it is thought an attack made on Fort Dodge in a few days. Forsyth is improving rapidly, and will be able to move down in a few days. A company of scouls left here, under command of Lieutenant epoun, for the purpose of joining General Carr. Moore, of General Sherican's staff, accompanies the expedition.

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

No Further Shocks-The Excitement Abating.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23-8 A. M .- No further earthquake demonstrations have occurred since M., except a very slight shock at 7 30, and no additional damage is reported. The excite-ment among the people has abated, and busi-ness is proceeding as usual. The weather is very thick, with a slight rain falling.

#### From Ohio. CLEVELAND, Oct. 23 .- Governor Seymour and

party arrived from Buffalo at seven o'clock this evening, and spoke at Dunkirk, Westfield, Eric, Ashtabula and Painesville. In his Eric speech he said: I have gone out to speak upon the questions which agitate the public mind. I am interested in them, and so is every man who pays taxes. I find when I look over the list of government officials, that they number more than 60,000. I contend that with the impartial people the Democratic party ave a great and commanding majority.

I cannot address you at length upon the questions

of the day. We are about to perform a great and solemn duty. No man can afford to cast his vote for any consideration but the good of his country, for this election has many things that concern ou future weifare. I exhort all men to reflect as to what is for the best interests of our country.

Let us not be influenced by the pictures which

may be drawn of the candidates for office, for may say for my political opponents, as well as for myself, that no man ever contemplated the duties of the office of President of the United States without being filled with the most earnest desire to do

I am accompanied by other and more eloquent men, who may address you on the questions of the day. I am wearied with my exertions. I bid you od bye, and may God bless this land. Fellow-citizens: When I was Governor of New

York, I looked carefully into the sources of our na tional prosperity. A few years ago the government wiped out all our State banks. When the government gave us a new currency, it gave Massachu-setts \$57,000,000, and I found upon comparison that New York, Ohio and other States received much

less than their share. It gave Rhode Island \$70 to each citizen, and to Ohio \$8 to each citizen. Now if a great deal of currency is good for the people of Massachusetts and of Rhode Island, why the men who have been in power for the past few years do away with these national evils' riends, we are engaged in an election which most leeply concerns the people of this whole nation. abor is oppressed with taxation, and business in

all its branches is embarrassed to such a degree as to excite anxiety for the future.

Governor Seymour continued at great length, asking the people to consider calmiy their duty and to act accordingly.

### Republican Meeting.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 23.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held on Thursday at Mid-dleton. Ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, made an elequent address. Able speeches were also made by General J. W. Fisher, of Lancaster; General Torbert and Edward G. Bradford. Hon. John M. Broomall is now on the stump in this State. Governor Curtin, Hon. A. K. McClure, H. B. Swope, and General Ashley, of Ohio, have promised to speak here next week.

# Hiness of G. H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Hon. George H. Pendleton has been confined to bed since Tuesday last, from inflammation of the lungs. He has been compelled to give up his appointments to speak in Missouri, Michigan and New York.

### From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 23.—Several parties who were detected in double voting at our recent election in this city were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury, and arrested to-day. It is charged that the parties voted the Democratic ticket twice.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. The Alabama Claims.

The prevailing opinion among the Ministers of the principal European Powers resident here is that whoever may have been chosen as arbiter of the points at issue, the question of the propriety of the British government in recognizing rebels as belligerents would have been decided adversely to the position held by Mr. Seward, on the grounds that that subject was closed by the proclamation blockading southern ports, being in itself a recognition of belligerency, otherwise the ports should have been declared closed.

Reward for Assassins. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has offered ve thousand dollars reward for each of the assas-

ins of B. F. Raudolph, late State Senator from Disimissal of Dr. Bond.

Mayor Bowen has ordered the dismissal of Dr. S. Bond, physician of the Washington Asylum, for alleged corrupt practices in procuring his election by City Councils, which has recently been the subect of investigation.

The Case of Olmstead.

The Case of Olmstead.

This afternoon E. B. Olmstead, formerly disbursing agent of the Post-office Department, was released from custody, on giving ball in the sum of \$10,000 to answer the charge against him—namely, feloniously embezzling and converting to his own use \$44,645 of government funds. The case will new go before the Grand Jury. Should Mr. Olmstead be unable to refute the charge, or make good the money alleged to have been abstracted, a criminal indictment will be made out against him and the case go before the Court for trial.

The Treasury Department. On the first of November about \$23,700,000 in coin will be taken from the vaults of the Treasury De partment to pay the semi-annual interest on the partment to pay the semi-annual interest on the five-twenty bonds, which fall due on that date. There are about one hundred million dollars in coin in the Treasury, twenty million dollars of which are in certificates. No further interest will be due until the first of January, 1869, when about twentyeight million dollars in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1881.

The Last Reserves Brought Up. BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—The following dispatch from President Johnson to Governor Seymour was re-

President Johnson to Governor Seymour was re-ceived this morning:

Executive Manston, Oct. 22.—Hon. Horatio Seymour—I see it announced in the papers this morning that you will enter the Presidential can-vass in person. I trust this may be so. The pre-sent position of public affairs justifies and domands it It is bound and believed by your friends that sent position of public affairs justifies and demands it. It is hoped and believed by your friends that all the enemies of constitutional government, whether secret or armed, will not be spared, and that their arbitrary usurpations, together with their wasteful, profligate and corrupt uses of the people's resources, will be signally exposed and rebuked.

The masses of the people should be aroused and warned against the encroachments of despotic power, now ready to enter the very gates of the citadel of liberty. I trust you may speak with an inspired tongue, and that your voice may recent rate.

inspired tongue, and that your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic heart throughout the land. Let the living principles of a violated Constitution be proclaimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and fraternal feeling may return to a divided and convessed ration. oppressed nation. ANDREW JOHNSON.

From Michigan.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—The great Republican mass meeting to-day was highly successful. Special trains were run. As many people as could obtain an entrance gathered in the depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. Samuel Gal-

loway.

Mr. Colfax spoke just one hour. The following are his words in reference to Mr. Seymour: I have been reading this morning a speech by a distinguished gentleman and citizen of New York, a candidate for the office of President of the United States, which has diverted my thoughts from that line of remarks which I intended to follow to-day. That gentleman—and I allude to Governor Seyhas recently commenced a canvass of th

mour—bas recently commenced a canvass of the United States—believing that the exigencies of his party demanded it, as I think they did. (Laughter.) And I think it will be "love's labor lost" to devote my remarks to-day to some of the views laid down by this distinguished clitzen.

When I read Mr. Seymour's speeches I must acknowledge with regret that I found not a vindication of his old political platform, but an arraignment and a denunciation of the party to which he stands opposed, and which, thank God, blocks up the way to the Presidential chair.

I will read a sentence which is the gist of his Rochester speech: "What we hope and aim to do is to check this usurpation and unwise legislation. The men in power have nather established a successful system of reconstruction nor done anything to lighten the burdens which oppress the people of the north." He is now travelling through our various States for the purpose of arraigning unjustly and untruly, as I am compelled to say, that noble party of whose membership I with zeal am

What does he call a record of usurpations and un wise legislation. Let me put in review before you for there is nothing more triumphant, there is no thing more soul-stirring, there is nothing more in-spiring to every lover of his country than the record we have written on the pages of our country's hisory. Look back at the very birth of the Republi

can party when it sprung into existence.

What was its first usurpation? It was when border ruffians sought to invade the plains of Kansas and sought to punish devotion to liberty there by outrage, by murder, by midnight raids by stealing ballot boxes, and stuffing them to make them speak untruly the voice of the people in the ruggle between liberty and slavery. Then this young Republican party devoted Itself

to that principle of liberty and justice which has illuminated its banner ever since. It dared to throw down the gauntlet of defiance at the feet of the administration then in power, at its devotces, at its supporters, at its apologists, and dared to make the cause of Kansas our own and yours. Mr. Colfax continued at length, and was fre-

### Presbyterian Synod.

LANCASTER, Oct. 23.—The Synod of Philadelphia met in this city on the evening of October 22d, in he First Presbyterian Church, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. C. O. McLean, the retir-ing Moderator. Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Philadel-phia, was elected Moderator for the coming year. Adjourned to meet on Friday morning.

To-day the usual routine of business occupied the

morning. In the afternoon Rev. Paul Combs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the Synod on behalf of the Pennsylvania State Tem-perance Society. The attendance is very large, and a most Christian spirit seems to pervade the body. The canon of the federate councils was finally adopted by a large majority. The report of the special committee on the provincial system was tabled. The canon to regulate the consecration of churches was reported and tabled. The amend-ment to canon eleven was adopted, that no person ment to canon eleven was adopted, that no person shall be allowed an office in any church without spficient evidence of his being a minister subject to the jurisdiction of the Church, or some church in communion therewith, provided nothing herein shall be construed to forbid communicants to act as lay readers. Adjourned.

### From Louisiana.

New Orleans, Oct. 13.—The steambeat General Quitman, from Vicksburg for New Orleans, snagged and sunk yesterday, twenty miles above Bayou Sara. All on board were saved. The cargo, consisting of 1700 bales of cotton and 4000 sacks of cotton seed, is a total loss.

Last night a number of disguised persons en-tered Jefferson parish jail, at Carroliton, and shot two negroes, one of whom had been convicted of ape. One was killed, and the other shot in the cad, and will probably die. This morning a fire broke out in Gretna. During

its progress a number of negroes were said to have been discovered stealing goods. A light scenred in which two negroes were killed. Negroes and whites gathered from all quarters armed, and the fight promised to become general. A company of infantry and a body of police from New Orleans, however, prevented any further outbreak. The negroes finally took to the woods, and very few are to be seen in the neighborhood. Nine or ten houses, all frame, were deslroyed. The officers report all quict there this evening.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTHESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—The schooner Variel from Boston for Baltimore, put in in distress. She encountered a gale on the 17th, off Nantucket Shoals: lost her mainsail and main boom, and split her sails. A seaman, named John Mullen, from Philadelphia, was washed overboard.

Philadelphia, was washed overboard.

In the Roads, schooners Willie, for Cardenas, and a large fleet of coasters.

Abel Williams and Henry Young, colored, under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Wooten, two years since, in Warwick county, were to be hung to-day, but were respited by the Governor until the 27th of November.

## From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23 .- The Democratic State Executive Committee of South Carolina has issued an address to the citizens, strongly reprobating the recent acts of violence, and invoking the earnest efforts of the people, whether white or black, or of whatever party, to check incendiary language; to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to pre-

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IPON ADDITIONAL LOCAL STREES BEE OUTSIDE PAGES. THE DEATH OF CASPER SOUDER, JR .- A SOC-

cial meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, to take action on the death of Cusper Souder, Jr., late of the Evening Builetin, was held yes terday afternoon. There was a large attendance

of members.
William V. McKean, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Souder in appropriate remarks. and was followed by Thompson Westcott, Esq., who very feelingly referred to the deceased, parrating bis many good qualities as a man and iournal st.

The speaker moved that a committee of one from each newspaper be appointed to draft resolutions excreasive of the sense of the meeting

on the death of the deceased.

The chair named the committee as follows:

John D. Watson, William W. Harding, Charles
G. Leland, Charles E. Warburton, C. H. Clark,
William V. McKean, Thompson Westcott, S. N. Winslow, E. W. C. Greene, William Meeser, H. Deck, Charles McClintock, A. J. McCleary, W. W. Fulton, Thomas Fernon, J. R. Dunglison, and Dr. Morattz.

The committee retired, and subsequently reported the following resolutions:-

The members of the newspaper profession,

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

asenbled at the rooms of the Philadelphia Press Club, on the 23d of October, 1868, deske to embody in a permanent share this testimony of respect for the memory of their late a-sociate, Casper Souder, Jr., one of the editors a d proprie ors of the Evening Bulletin. Mr. Souder was associated with his fellow-inborers in the field of invirualism for nearly studies as associated. field of journalism for nearly eighteen years, occupying in his earlier life the posit on of a reporter, and later that of an editor. In whatreporter, and later that of an editor. In whatever situation it was his duty to act, he was
distinguished by faithful and competent
performance of the trusts which were in
his charge. As a reporter, he was active,
untiring, and zealous. He was careful and
conscientious in relating facts, sacrificing
personal preferences, or prejudices, it he might have had them, to truth and impartially, Steady, industrious, accurate, and reliable, he held out, at all times, an example which junior members of the profession might study and imitate. As an editor be was clear, torcible, and happy, attentive to his business, capable and carnest. His style was logical and nervous; his facts clearly presented; his deductions natural and, reasoning from his premises, convincing. As a man Casper Souder, Jr., possessed traits of character which won for him the affection and esteem of all who knew him. He was a devoted disciple of truth and honor, his aspirations were noble and generous, and his heart was one which held a warm sympathy for the suffering and oppressed, Kindness towards the miscrable guided his actions, and if he cherished indignant feeling against any, it was against those who used the power of office, superiority of social position, or the audacity of their strength, to tyranuize over the weak or to outrage the dictates of humanity. To these qualities Mr. Souder added a high spirit of personal independence, which impelied him to rely upon the dictates of his own conscience, and to fashion his course according to what he believed to be right, without reference to the criticisms of others. His personal disposition was cheerful, kind, and social. His temperament was lively, and his words those of friendship and good nature. His qualities were such as to attract toward him the good-will and admiration of his associates, and the esteem in which he was held was worthily won. Having these attributes in business life, our lamented friend gave full play to the kind and generous instincts of his nature at home. As a husband and a father he was in all things just to his own duties, kind, tender, loving, and true. To the surviving members of his family, his former associates assembled at this meeting tender the expressions of their regret at the great loss which they have sustained. To the profession we can only say that no one of us who has been called away has left a better record behind him than Casper Sonder, Jr.

Than Casper Souder, Jr.

Further remarks were made by John D.

Watson, Esq., A. W. Blackburn, Esq., Dennis F.

Murphy, Esq., and Frank Wells, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Runkle, it was resolved that
the report of the committee be entered on the
ninates, and that the Club affend the funeral in

a body. The meeting then adjourned.

### The Sheriff and His Deputies.

The following correspondence explains itself: OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1868.—To James Lynd, Esq., City Solicitor Dear Sir: I propose to apply for a quo warranto to test the right of the Sheriff to appoint deputies with general police powers, or in any way to inter-fere with the Mayor of the city and his police by deputies appointed for police purposes at the elec-tion approaching in November. Before I shall so proceed, let me request you, as the City Solleitor, to learn from the Sheriff what it is he intends to do. I am, truly, your friend, with respect, BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

Attorney General

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1868.—To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff County of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir: Please inform me if you propose at the ap-proaching November election to appoint deputies, either with general police powers or with powers merely to attend at the various places of election and clear the windows or the avenues to the windows thereat, in case the same shall be obstructed dows thereat, in case the same shall be obstructed so as to prevent voters from approaching the same. The object of this inquiry is to prepare for such legal proceedings as will subject your power and duty in the premises to judicial investigation and settlement. You will doubtless concur with me in the sentiment that alike your own interest and dignity and those of the municipality—the city of Philadelphia—demand this action. Requesting an early reply, I remain yours ever respectfully. early reply, I remain yours ever respectfully JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868. To James Lynd, Esq., City Solicitor.—Dear Sir: I have just received your note of the 19th instant, in relation to the appointment of special deputies at the November election. In reply, I beg leave to state that it is not my intention to make any such appointments, unless some emergency shall arise between this and the day of election requiring some steps to be taken on my part for the preservation of the public peace. Before making any such ap-pointments I will confer with the Mayor of the city n the subject, in due time, for the purpose of act ing in concert with him. Yours, respectfully,

PETER LYLE, Sheriff.

THE SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES .- Another of the sheriff's deputies has got himself into trouble. Yesterday he was before Alderman Beitler, and gave the name of William H. Keegan. He was charged, on the oath of James Grogan, with assault and battery. It seems that on election day a disturbance occurred at the poils of the Seventh precinct, Third ward, which was quelled by Grogan, who alleges that Keegan with some others, then assaulted him. He ran, but was overtaken and beaten with a blackjack over the right arm, which was broken by the blows. The Alderman bound Keegan over for

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. 

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Daring, Libby, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Rose, Buston, J. E. Basiey & Co. & Co.

Big N. Stowers, French. Boston, Scott. Walter & Co.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Buston, Oaldwall, Gordon & Co.

Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown, Borda Keller & Nutting.

Schr M. Griffing, Griffing, Hartford, Westmoreland

Coal Co. Coal Co. Schr S. & M. D. Scoll, Scull, Boston, Scott, Walter &

Co.
Schr C. A. Jones, Jones, Washington,
Schr Wm. H. Tiers Hoffman, Charleston, Go.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers Hoffman, Charleston,
Schr Jewie Hart, Peerson, Hoston L. Audenried&Co.
Schr Jewie Hart, Peerson, Hoston L. Audenried&Co.
Str. Charmont, Platt, Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str. W. Whilldin, Rignans, Ballimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str. Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque (not schooner) Adelaide Norris, cleared on huisday for Key West ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Mary E. Thompson. Rose, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J. F. Basiey & Co.

Brig Mary C. Haskell, Haskell, from Salem.

Schr Southerner, Campbell. 5 days from Onancoke, Va., with lumber to Morre, Wheatley & Cottingham,

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson. 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with gram to Jas, t. Bowley & Co. Schr M. Griffing, Griffing, from Haudam, with

Schr M. Griffing, Griffing, from Handam, with tions.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr W. Allen, Grant, from Boston.
Schr Telegraph, Roark, from Raspanannock.
Steamer F. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, Mctns. 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos, Jengron, Allen, from Baltimore, with a low of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Pratadelphia Eschange,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Out 24.—The barque St. Jago,
Capt. Lond, from Portland for Philadelphia, is amore
on Townsend's Iniet Bar, and will probably be a total
loss.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmore and Bammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d inst.

Estip Orlon, Hall, for Philadelphia cleared at San Prancisco 22d inst., with 40 000 races of wheat;

Barque Caro, Veals, hence, at Gibraitar 1st inst., and cleared for Genon.

Earque Cells, Dolby, at Kingston, Ja., 28th oil, from St. Thomas, and salied 29th for Old Harbor and Philadelphia. elphia.

Brig H. O. Brocks, Davis from Newport for Phiadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, for Philadelphia, cleared
t Brig Sportsman, Morton, for Philadelphia, cleared on 22d tast. Stella Ledge, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared Windser, N. S. 92h inst. Brig Fmma G. Webber, at Kingston, Ja., 28th ult., from Anvigua.

Brig Proteus, Liscomb. from Boaton for Philadelphis, at New 10rk 22d lost.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Bavelay, at Buenos Ayres 12th ult. from Marseiles, discharging.

Schr Leariorn, Beaver, salted from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphis, via Orange Key-before reported salted direct. for Finite spins, via Sincet. cleared at Balti-schr William and John. Street. cleared at Balti-n ore 22d inst. fee Wilmington. Del. Schr Mary D Treland, Ireland, nence, at Washing-Schr Mary D Ireland, Ireland, hence, at Washington, D. C. 220 inst.
Schr W. D. Cargill. Kelley, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 20th tust.
Schr Onrost, Heath, from Fast Greenwich for Philadelphia, salled from Newport 20th inst.
Schr Wm. Tics, Tics, hence at Norfolk 20th inst.
Schr M. E. Grabam, Fountain, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Newburyport 20th tust, and returned same day, owing to head winds and nad weather.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Chatfin, hence, at Richmond 21st inst. Hat inst.

Schr Mary and Francis. Boyle. salled from Richmond 2:st lest, for City Point to load for Philadelphia.

Schr F. A. Sawyer, Norwood, heace, at Salem 19th Instant.
Schra M. E. Simmons, Gandy; J. D. McCarthy.
Simpson; and S. A. Boice, Yates, hence, at Salem 20th Simpson; and S. A. Boice, Yates, hence, at Salem 20(h)
instant,
behrs Wm. H. Rowe. Whittemore: West Wind,
Lawson; and Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 21st lost.
Schr Potomac. Eddridge, for Philadelphia, salled
from Alexandria 21st ins:
Schr Stanc Rich. Crowell. from Gloucester: Clarabel, Snow; helly Potter, Somers; Jos Maxheid, May;
Flyaway, Kelley Potter, Somers; Jos Maxheid, May;
Flyaway, Kelley; W. D. Gootrey, Baker; T. Holcomo,
Godfrey; R. Paimer, Clark; Emma, Musroe; Julia A.
Garrison, Smith; L. C. Hickman, Lawson; and Ella
Amsden Smith, from Boston; John Stromp, Crawford,
and J. C. Henry, Jones, from Lyno; J. A. Crawford,
Buckley, from Wareham; Sarah Purceit, Jones, and
Wm. Thomas White, from Fall River, all for Philiadelphia, at New York 22d inst.
Steamer Thomas F. Cahill, Maith, hence, at Georgetown D. C. 22d inst.

#### AMUSEMENTS.



POINT BREEZE PARK.

THE EXIBITION AND FAIR DAY POR THE

Benefit of the Improvement Fund. IS FURTHER POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT

OF THE WEATHER,

## TO MONDAY, 26th INST.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WM. E. SINN & CO. Lessees and Managers.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
THE THEATRE FILLED SIGHTLY!

With delighted and ences
TO SEE THE GREAT
LAST DAY OF THE
HANLONS'
HANLONS'
HANLONS'
HANLONS'
MATINEE.
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HANLONS' MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON.

THIS AFTERNOON.
THIS AFTERNOON.
THIS AFTERNOON.
THIS AFTERNOON.
DON'T FAIL TO BRING THE CHILDREN. Admission to Matinee, 50 cents.
Admission to Matinee, 50 cents,
20, 2) cents, Doors open at 1 o'clock. Cur-

Children, Freems, Doors open as I o clock, tain rises at 20 colock.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!
THE THEATRE FILLED NIGHTLY
WITH DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
TO SEE THE GREAT
HANLON BROTHERS TROUPE,
HANLON BROTHERS TROUPE,
HANLONS.

MONDAY-THE WORRELL SISTERS. EW CHESNUT STREET THEATRIS.—
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
First Appearance of the popular
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, and JENNIE,
And their Entire
NEW YORK THEATRE COMPANY,
In their English version of
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

Box Sheet now open.
For further particulars see Sunday papers, 10 23 24

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THE.

ATRE, Begins at quarter to 8.

MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Falconer's new Milliary Drama,

FIRE-FLY.

With her great Drum Solo, French Song, and Mad
Dance.

PRIDAY-BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY-FIRE-FLY MATINEE AT 2.

ORTICULTURAL HALL,—GERMANIA
ORCHESTR«,—PUBLIC \*\*EHEARSAIS
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3% P. M. Tickets sold
at the door, and all principal Music Stores, Packages
of five for \$1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, Ne. 1231 MONTER ay Street; Wittig's Music
Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store,
No. 1104 Chesnut street.

FERDINAND PAUWELS'

EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES, Now on Exhibition in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (Eastern Galleries.) 10 23 3 w A TLANTIC GARDEN - CALLOWHILL

FOURTH WEEK OF HORSE DRAMA. THE FEMALE HORSE THIEF. [10 19 61\* KATE BAYMOND AND BLACK BESS.

