POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Wilson-Black-McClure-Cameron Imbroglio.

Col. McClure Interviewed.

Col. Forney Asked to Testify.

Senator Wilson Forgetful of His Promise to Give the Whole Truth-McClure Explains the Resignation Correspondence-It was an After-Thought to Break the Fall-Cameron's Witnesses Reviewed.

Senator Wilson has opened afresh the question of the order of Cameron's retirement from the Lincoln Cabinet by an article just printed in the Atlantic Monthly, in reply to Judge Black. He gives the testimeny of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Wade, and Ramsey, and of Chief Justice Chase, to shield Cameron from the charge of dismissal from the War Department. As this part of the article makes a direct issue between Senator Wilson and Colonel McClure, our reporter called upon the latter this morning, and after the usual greetings the following conversation substantially transpired:-

Reporter-Have you seen Senator Wilson's article

in the Atlantic for October? McClure-Yes; I noticed it in Colonel Forney's paper a few days ago. Had Colonel Forney been at home it certainly would not have been published without an editorial correction, for he knows that Cameron was forced into the Lincoln Cabinet by a mean bargain that was a fraud upon Mr. Lincoln; and he knows, also, that Cameron was forced out of the Cabinet by the unanimous demand of loyal Congressmen, of loyal financial men, of loyal peopleindeed, everybody but contractors and plunderers; and Colonel Forney knows, also, exactly how Cameron retired, and how Lincoln, in his unbounded kindness and charity, agreed to allow a correspondence to be manufactured, after Cameron's removal, but antedated, to break his fall before an indignant nation upon whose blood and sacrifices he was speculating.

Rep .- Would Colonel Forney have corrected the statement of Senator Wilson, if he had been home,

McC .- I can't say that he would have done so; but as he knows the truth, and as common justice to his readers and to himself requires that it should be told under the circumstances, I would not be so uncharitable as to assume that Colonel Forney would not have vindicated his own manhood by vindicating the truth of history.

Rep .- 18 not Colonel Forney now Cameron's

McC .- Not at all; nor is Cameron his friend. Forney can never respect the man who debanched Lebo, Maneer, and Wagonseller from him in 1857, and defeated him for Senator; nor for debauching the Republican Legislature of 1867, and, as he supposes, defeating him again, although Forney really had nobody for him at that time but himself, and he was doubtful; nor will he ever forgive Cameron for declaring on the floor of the Senate that Forney was a defaulter, when Cameron knew that he was not one. Do not apprehend that Forney will ever be Cameron's friend. He may profess to be so, and may dine Cameron and wine him, and flatter him in his newspapers; but Forney deceives neither himself nor Cameron. Both perfectly understand that there is no sincerity in it, and they will soon break up again, whenever one or the other can find more profitable associations, and each will truthfully exclaim "poor devil" to the other, as of old.

Rep .- But do you expect Colonel Forney to state the facts relative to Cameron's removal from the

McC .- Perhaps not now; but it is only a question of time. It will come in flaming capitals and double-leaded articles by-and-by. It's of little consequence when it comes; the country can wait for that testimony, for in the meantime others as well advised will speak, and the truth will not be endangered. I have written Colonel Forney on the subject, and will probably hear from him shortly. Rep .- Will you allow me to see the letter you ad-

dressed to him? McC .- Not now. It may be necessary to publish

it some time, but not yet. Rep .- How do you explain Senator Wilson's

McC .- Oh! it's not much out of the natural course of things these days. Senator Wilson wants to do as nearly right as he dare; but he has his share of infirmities. His passion is the Vice-Presidency, and he is simply bidding through Cameron for the Pennsylvania delegation. In Washington, Cameron has power, because Grant, in forgetfulness of himself, has surrendered the patronage of the State to him Washington is the last place to learn the will of the people, and Wilson is deceived by Cameron's pretensions of popular power into the belief that he is conrting the man who can give him the State. He will be wiser before long, but it's his own funeral,

and he has a right to have it his own way. Reg .- Did you expect such an article from Mr.

McC .- On the contrary, I had Mr. Wilson's assurance, after the appearance of his first article some months ago, that if he felt called upon to refer to the Cameron matter again, he would state the fact that Lincoln's letter, delivered to Cameron by Chase, notifying him of the appointment of Stanton, was regarded by Chase as objectionable or offensive in tone, and that the letter subsequently published as from Lincoln to Cameron was not the original letter on that subject. Wilson assured me that Chase had admitted to him, after the publication of his first article, that the letter to Cameron was modified, and he did not pretend that there had been any letter of resignation from Cameron at the time Chase delivered Lincoln's letter, I confess that I was greatly surprised to find Mr. Wilson entirely forgetful of his new information, which he admitted when I conferred with bim on the subject, and still more surprised to find him entirely forgetful of his voluntary pledge to me to state the whole truth, should he write again on the subject.

Rep .- Did you not see the letter from Lincoln delivered to Cameron by Chase?

McC .- I did. I saw it and read it carefully in Cameron's presence, and Cameron was most violent in his denunciation of Lincoln for removing him without notice. At the same time it was suggested to Cameron that Lincoln could be induced to allow him to antedate a kind letter of resignation and write a kind acceptance of it, thus giving his removal the appearance of a voluntary resignation. The proposed arrangement was agreed upon, was carried out, and the correspondence was thus manufactured after Cameron's dismissal. Lincoln always dealt humanely with crushed culprits, and there was no reason why he should make Cameron an excep-

tion to the rule of his life. Rep .- What have you to say about the testimony

Wilson gives to support Cameron? McC .- It don't need much explanation. The first letter is Cameron's. No rogue ever drew the halter on himself. That testimony needs neither explanation or refutation. Chandler doubtless wrote his letter in "the hole in the wall." He evidently meant to make it satisfactory to Cameron, but from some cause he was oblivious, and he blundered upon a fearful truth. "Before Cameron resigned," says Chandler, "he invited me to breakfast at his house, to meet Edwin M. Stanton, whom I had then never met, and told me that the gentleman I was to meet had been nominated for Secretary of War at his request," If Cameron had Stanton nominated before he resigned, I am at a loss to know just when he did resign. What I charge is that Cameron resigned after he was removed, and Chandler unwittingly confirms it. Wade is old and petulent, and has been muddled by three defeats in one year; for Senator, er President, and for Vice President, and he con-

fuses events of nine years ago, especially as to the particular time of particular transactions. I do not question that he breakfasted with Cameron, Chandler, and Stanton; but Chandler more likely tells the story correctly, because it is consistent with the truth. It is doubtless true, also, that after Stanton was appointed, Cameron professed to Stanton that he had named him. Stanton knew better, however, and never in his life seriously accredited Cameron with his appointment. He may have done so "half playfully," as Senator Ramsey reluctantly testifies, but when he was not in the festive mood, he always told the truth. Chase means to be truthful, but he was made a catspaw in the whole matter, as will be conclusively shown to the public in a short time. Cameron's removal was determined upon by the President and part of the Cabinet before either Cameron or Chase had any intimation of it; and Chase was called in afterwards by the President as a matter of policy, he being the especial friend of Cameron, and asked to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. He was sent to Cameron with the letter of removal, and may have talked about Stanton. But Chase did not then know, and does not now know, that before that time Cameron's removal was positively decided upon by the President and the anti-Chase wing of the Cabinet. Mr. Welles can fully explain this. Mr. Chase, therefore, writes the truth, to the best of his knowledge, when he says that he supposed himself well informed as to the circumstances, and that Cameron's retirement was voluntary. But his knowledge was imperfect. In fact he knew nothing about it, except

Rep .- Do you propose to make any formal answer o Mr. Wilson? McC .- I do not know yet. It may become necessary, and if so, I will settle the whole history of Cameron going in and out of the Cabinet, so that it will henceforth stand unquestioned. I am fully advised as to how he got in, who helped him, and what influences made them help him, and as fully advised as to how he was driven out of it, with the terrible seal of approbation of his removal fixed upon the records of a Republican Congress, and to tais day unchallenged by a single Representative of the people. If it shall be necessary to publish a reply to Mr. Wilson to show that Cameron resigned the War Office only after he had been removed, I will do so. Of that necessity I can judge in a little time.

what was known to everybody.

Rep .- How is it that this question was not raised

McC .- Cameron never dared to raise it until after the death of both Lincoln and Stanton. The first attempt to force it upon the people in any tangible form was in Wilson's first article, which was just after the death of Stanton. Just how Cameron was removed was not publicly known at the time it was done; but that he was driven out of the Cabinet was known to all, and Congress, which was largely Republican, followed his removal with a pointed resolution of censure, which was adopted by almost a two-thirds vote. More would have been known about his removal but for the fact that it was necessary to conceal from the people the extent to which Cameron had prostituted the power of the War Department. The nation would have been in utter despair had the true condition of things been understood, and neither money nor men could have been obtained, Indeed, leading moneyed men of this city and New York went to Washington and demanded Cameron's removal as a condition precedent to the negotiation of additional loans. Every effort was therefore made by the administration to retire Cameron as quietly as possible, and the manufactured correspondence was readily assented to by Mr. Lincoln. Rep .- How is it that Cameron wields so much

power with Grant? McC .- It is in some respects inconsistent, and in others entirely consistent. Grant voluntarily and positively assured Colonel Forney and I, just before the inauguration, that Cameron not only should not control his appointments, but that he would make his appointments in Pennsylvania so that the people of the State would understand that he did not control them. In this view Grant is inconsistent; but Grant is a Bourbon in politics; he has never learned anything, and, of course, has forgotten nothing, and such men always drift into the control of those who wait and watch to beslime and swallow their prey. Grant will, I doubt not, redeem himself some time, for he does not mean to be dishonest; but it may not be in time to prevent Democratic supremacy in the nation as his chief legacy to the

country. Ren .- What will Judge Black do?

McC .- I don't know; he does his own fighting in his own way. His article was a very ambiguous or doubtful tribute to Stanton. It may have been intended to elicit just what Wilson gives, for the testimony seems to be overwhelming.

Rep .- Anything more? McC .- No! Good morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOTTINGS .- The business houses of our Hebrew itizens are closed to-day in commemoration of the Jewish New Year.

The present is the bill-stickers' harvest.

The police force has been assessed six thousand

dollars for election purposes.

—The Twelfth Street Railway track is laid as far

north as Thompson street. display of the aurora borealis on Saturday night was brilliant.

A large number of fine properties are for sale in the Twentieth ward. -Broad street was alive with pedestrians yester-

Another meeting of the Reform party takes place this evening at Frankford road and Somerset street. —It is said that the pavement in front of the State

House will be commenced this week -The Girard avenue markets are very dirty on

Sundays. -What was known as Camac's Woods ten years ago is now covered by dwellings.

-The Athletic ball ground will be cut into bailding lots next spring. The Democrats are determined to spare no cash

in their efforts to elect their ticket.

-The Athletic and White Stockings, of Chicago this afternoon at Seventeenth street and

mbia avenue. —Sergeants of police should make their com-plaints known to the Mayor or Chief of Police, and not through the Lieutenants, as is now the case. -Fire alarm boxes are sadly needed in the of the numerous carpet factories in the Nineteenth

ward. -The inquest in the case of young Simes, was killed at Fifteenth and Willow streets on Saturday, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The dedicatory services of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, commenced yesterday, will be con

tinued throughout the week -On Saturday evening next there will be a monster Republican gathering at Broad and Market

-The business of this fall promises to exceed by one hundred per cent, the trade of the same time ast year. Alderman Riddle to-day made his first appear

ance since the beating which he received at the hands of his Democratic confreres. —Nearly all of the Police Lieutenants now appear in citizen's dress. Under Republican mayors our citizens knew these gentry by their uniforms.

The Democrats are directing their attention particularly to the defeat of Bunn, and they have

dready paid out considerable money for that pur-—bome of the collectors of the personal poll tax under the late Receiver of Taxes have proven themselves defaulters. Their securities are held answerable for the deficiencies.

STAMPING OF CHECKS .- The following telegrams are of interest to the business community:—
HON. J. W. DOUGLASS, ACTING COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.:—Does your
interdecision mean that checks for a less sum than
one hundred dollars are exempt from the stamp tax
after October 1, 1870? Please answer.

J. B. McFerrerous

To this the fellowing answer was received:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1870—J. R. McFetridge:—In reply to your telegram of this date, I will state that the act of July 14, 1870, makes no change in the stamp taxes on checks. The ruling to which you refer does not relate to them.

J. W. Douglass, Acting Commissioner. SCHOONER ROBBED.—A colored man, the steward of the schooner Ethan Alien, lying at pier 17, Port Richmond, suddenly disappeared on Saturday night last. After his departure a number of articles of clothing, a marine glass, six silver spoons, etc.,

No MORE BONFIRES .- Mayor Fox has issued an order to the police force directing the arrest ot all persons found making bondres on the highways, and the seizure of all combustible material stored I for such purpose,

A REVENUE DECISION.—The following correspondence between Assessor Elliot, of the Third district, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue settles a question about which there has been considerable controversy in commercial circles.

The following is a copy of a letter of inquiry sent to the Commissioner by the Assessor of the Third

ASSESSON'S OFFICE, THIRD DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.
September 22, 1870.—Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington—Sir:—I am requested by a prominent tax-payer of this district to ask your decision upon the following question:—Does a draft at five days sight for a less sum than one hundred dollars require a five cent stamp under the act of July 14, 1870, or is it exempt as a promissory note, as such drafts are so considered by our banks after acceptance? Your early reply is solicited. Very respectfully.

W. B. ELLIOT, Assessor.

To the above the following reply has been for-

warded:—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept 24. 1870.—Sir:—In yours of the 22d instant you ask, "Does a draft at five days sight for a sum less than one hundred dollars require a five cent stamp under the act of July 14, 1870, or is it exempt as a promissory note?" etc.

I reply that such a draft is not included among the papers exempted in section 4 of act of July 14, 1870, and therefore it will still require a five cent tax. See 8th clause under "General Remarks," page 12 of series 5, No. 10. Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS,

Acting Commissioner.

William B. Elliott, Esq., Assessor Third District, Philadelphia, Pa.

The clause of "General Remarks" referred to above says:—"A check, draft, or order for the payment of a sum of money drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand is liable to stamp tax at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars or fractional

cents for each one hundred dollars or fractional

part thereof." LARGE CONTRACT .- The Reaney Engineering Works at Chester, Pa., have made a contract to im-mediatele construct and equip an iron steamship of eleven hundred tons, to run between New York and Mobile, for the Mallory Line. This will give employment to numbers of laborers, and the concern named will employ seven hundred hands. The same establishment is now completing a large iron tugboat to ply on the Mississippi, below New Orleans. The steamboat is about sixty feet in length and will be shipped by the Pennsylvania Central Railway to e shipped by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Pittsburg in sections, and will be launched on the Ohlo river and thence proceed to her intended destination. The Delaware river is fast assuming the well-earned title of the Clyde of America in ship building, and this experiment of putting a steam-boat on a railroad car will no doubt be soon imitated

THE CORONER'S INQUEST assembled on the occaof Norristown, was held on Wednesday, the glat instant. It appeared that the deceased gentleman left his home on Tuesday for Philadelphia, and in walking along Tenth street, near Pearl, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, he was seized with sudden illness and was taken into th nearest house on Pearl, but died before any medi cal assistance could be rendered. A post morten examination was made by Dr. Shapleigh, and the jury returned a verdict that he had died of apoplexy. Mr. Rossiter was widely known and highly esteemed for his many estimable qualities, and the intelligence of his death occasioned deep regret in the community in which he resided.

RAILROAD CONTRACT COMPLETED .- The contract for the railroad between Thurlow Station Depot on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail-road, along the river Delaware to Chester, has been taken by Michael Horning, Esq., and it is to be completed within four months. This will bring all the business establishments on the Delaware river below Chester in railroad connection with "all the world and the rest of mankind." It is built under the provisions of the general railroad law, and the proprietors are represented by Messrs. Joha M. Broomall and William Ward, of Chesser, who are the chief parties in interest.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF .- Otaf Berger and Edward McClay went into Murtz's beer saloon, No. 2144 North Front street, yesterday afternoon, and after calling for several glasses of beer refused to pay for the same. Berger was put out of the place, and McClay was handed over to a policeman. Subsequently Berger, accompanied by some friends, returned to the saloon and amused themselves by hurling paving stones through the second-story windows. On the approach of Policeman Taylor Berger ran. He was pursued as far as the Kensington Bank and there captured. Both defendants had a hearing before Alderman Heins, and were held to ball to answer.

IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND,-Mrs. Hamill, of IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND.—Mrs. Hamill, of Maine, reached this city a day or two since in search of her husband, who has been missing from his home for some time past. He was last seen in a house in this city, where he left a suit of clothes, and intimated that he intended to commit suicide. Mrs. Hamill is stopping at the residence of Mr. Nolen, 513 S. Second street, where any information contribute the lest one will be thankfully required. concerning the lost one will be thankfully received by the distressed wife.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER .- John Shugrough was arrested at Front and Thompson streets yester-day for interfering with Policeman Boyle while in the discharge of his duties. It seems that the officer had arrested two men for disorderly conduct, when Shugrough interfered and threatened to use a brick on the head of the policeman. Boyle dropped his prisoners, and seizing the meddler, escorted him to the lock-up. Last evening Alderman Shoemaker

WIFE BEATERS.-Dietrich Barrens was arrested at Shippen street wharf, on the Delaware, on Satur-day, upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Aiderman Devitt, and was committed

William Morris, residing at Hurst and Lombard streets, was taken into custody yesterday upon a similar charge. He was held to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

CORONER'S CASES .- This morning an unknown trict Station House. His death is attributed to general debility and intemperance.

This morning the Coroner was notified to held an inquest at No. 408 N. Ninth street on the body of

Mr. Greer, who was found dead in bed. ACCIDENTS .- About 7 o'clock last evening a pair of horses, belonging to William Beckhaus, took fright

at Broad and Thompson streets, and after running a few squares the carriage was overturned, and a boy who was driving sustained severe injuries. About the same time a carriage was overturned at Broad and Master streets, and a lady occupant was SEVERELY INJURED.-Last night two men attacked

George Souder, the bar-tender at Schweizer & Grim's Beer Saloon, Eleventh and Columbia avenue, and severely injured him. One threw a beer glass and struck him on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The assailants were arrested CONCERNED IN A ROBBERY.—John D. Heston was arrested at Franklin and Vine streets on Saturday

night, upon the charge of having been concerned in the robbery of Mr. John Hoese on Callowhill street, near Fifth, some days since. Defendant has been held for a hearing before Alderman Cahill.

Accusen.—The noted Bill Keating was arrested at Seventeenth and Federal streets last night, upon the alleged charge of having been concerned in a man of \$170 in Carroll's Saloon, Spring Garden street, near Twenty-second. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A NEW Sabbath-school was established yesterday by the Episcopal church worshipping in Courtland Saunders College. A sewing-school on Saturdays will follow.

BIRTH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—Mary Kennedy, a odger in the Fifth District Station-House, gave birth to a male child about 3 o'clock this morning.

DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE BE-THESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street, having commenced on Sabbath, they will be continued dur-ing the week. Preaching by the following clergy-

men:—
Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Rev. John Chambers,
Monday evening, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Brooklyn,
Wednesday evening, Rev. J. Walker Jackson,
Thursday evening, Rev. J. L. Withrow,
Friday evening, Rev. A. A. Willitts, D. D.
Sabbath, October 2, 10-30 A. M., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D.; 3-30 P. M., R. W. Allen, D. D., Children's Service; 7% evening, Rev. Bishop M. Simpson.

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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS EN-GRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST

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VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS. One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents. JOHN LINERD,

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THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Condition of Paris.

All Help Cut Off.

Prussian-Austrian Alliance.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris and Tours.

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- Communication between Paris and Tours is totally suspended, except by the hazardous service of the balloon. The prefects of the western departments, in accordance with the recent proclamation of the Government, are imploring the people to rise and overwhelm the invader.

Raising Troops. Calais has voted three million francs for raising troops.

Fallure of the Peace Negotiations. Belgium is grieved and alarmed at the failure of the negotiations for peace.

"La Patrie" newspaper is now issued at Poitiers. It was a semi-official journal under the old regime, but is now enthusiastic for the republic.

The Wounded in Belgium. The treaty between Belgium and Prussia providing for the release of the wounded in Belgian hospitals has been signed by the representatives of both Governments.

No Communication with Paris. Tours, Sept. 26 .- A large number of messengers, who were recently despatched to Paris with official and other messages, returned here, being unable to get through the Prussian lines. Omnibuses are no longer used in Paris, all the horses in the city having been seized, and are used to transport troops at any moment to any given point.

The Government Supported. The Government here is in receipt of patriotic addresses from all parts of France announcing the adherence of the people to the proclamation of the Government.

Powers of General Officers. The official journal of the republic to-day publishes decrees increasing the number of regiments and conferring for the time extraordinary powers upon the general officers, who are appointed delegates of the Government, but who must hereafter render an account personally to the Minister of War. Movements of Troops.

A division of cavalry has reached here from the south of France. A large force of Mobiles has passed through

the city, going to Orleans. The Condition of Paris.

The official journal of the Republic to-day publishes a note from M. Gambetta to M. Cremieux, received from Paris by balloon, to the effect that Paris is determined on a heroic resistance; that she is strong in soldiers; and that her supplies are adequate for the entire winter.

The Intestine Fight not True. The rumors of the intestine fight at Paris are absolutely untrue.

Martial Law in Algeria Suspended. The proclamation of martial law in Algeria has been suspended. Wherenbouts of the Prusslans.

The Prussian dragoons are at Meudon. They have also strong forces at Borg, Joal, Reuil, Nanterre, and near Chatillon. Skirmishes have occurred at Villejuif, La Haye, Chevilly, and elsewhere. The Prussians have apparently concluded to

abandon the St. Denis side of Paris, and their movements now look as though they intended to attack at Sceany. Later information reports that the Prussians are near Bourget and at St. Cloud.

A Prussian-Austrian Alliance. BERLIN, Sept. 23 .- (Special to New York Telegram.)-An approaching alliance between Prussia and Austria is spoken of. Hungary is opposed to it.

Belgian Sympathy for France. BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 .- Bands of workmen yesterday paraded the streets singing the "Marseillaise" and crying "Vive la France!"

Prussia Wants Alsace and Lorraine. DRESDEN, Sept. 26 .- A majority of the people here have declined to favor the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Cotton dull and nominally 18c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm and steady; choice Maryland red at \$1.60@1.65; good to prime,

11.35@1.55; common to fair, \$1.10@1.30; white wheat, \$1.40@1.70; Western, \$1.35. Corn—White, wheat, \$130\text{321-10}; western, \$150. Corn—white, \$102; yellow, 93\text{320}\text{50}. Oats firm at 47\text{349c}. Rye, 70\text{390c}. Mess Pork heavy at \$2750. Bacon weak; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17\text{3c}: shoulders, 14\text{36}\text{14}\text{3c}.; hams, 24\text{325}\text{3c}. Lard quiet at 10\text{3c}. Whisky firm at 91c. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$5000 City 68, N. ls.101% 100 sh Read. s5wn&l 48% 100 do...rg&in. 48% \$3000 C & Am 68, 89. 100 do..rg&in. 48% 100 do..rg& do.s5wn&1. 48% SECOND BOARD.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assertment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers. 25 wfm. No. 324 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820. OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND

MERCHANDISE GENERALLY Frem Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,572,733 TRUSTRES.

William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson Joseph E Schell

WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL. Admiral Porter to Resign. Army and Navy Orders

FROM WASHINGTON.

Services of a Revenue Cutter.

Senator Williams and the Cablnet. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Sept. 26.—It is stated that Senator Williams of Oregon is to have a place in the Cabinet before the expiration of his Senatorial term. He will either be offered the Interior Department or the Attorney General's office, but most probably the former. Secretary Cox, it is understood, has significant. fied his willingness to retire, as he is wearled of political life, and the President has agreed to provide for Mr. Williams. A prominent Senator now here says the President has written Mr. Williams to that effect.

The Farragut Obsecules. The President will attend the obsequies of Admi-ral Farragut in New York next Friday. Rumored Resignation of Admiral Porter.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 26.—The report in circulation that Admiral Porter has asked to be relieved from further duty in the Navy Department on account of falling health seems to be believed at the Navy Department, though nothing positive is known there in regard to the matter. Admiral Porter will be here, it is expected, on Wednesday next.

Relleved from Duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Sully, unassigned, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Montana Territory.
The following additional officers are also relieved from the same duty:—First Lieutenants E. M. Camp, William P. Pease, and George E. Ford.

Honorably Discharged. The following, by direction of the President, were honorably discharged the service at their own request:—Captain Daniel D. Lynn, First Lieutenants Patrick N. Flood and Leonard Wightman.

Army Orders. The following unassigned army officers are re-lieved from duty as Indian Agents:—Captain James W. Long, First Lieutenants W. R. Bourne and Frank D. Garretty. Captain Waelderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, is ordered to Denver, to take charge as Purchasing

ommissary. Second Lieutenani George R. Spencer is ordered to take charge of recruits awaiting orders at Cincinnati, Ohio, for his regiment. Two hundred recruits for the mounted service, now stationed at Carlisle, Pa., are ordered to the Department of the Platte for service.

Headquarters Transferred.

By direction of the President the headquarters of the Department of Texas are transferred from Aus-Examinations for Promotion.

Commander William J. Temple, Lieutenant-Commanders A. P. Cook and Leroy Fitch, Master Albert L. Sprague, Ensigns W. J. Barnett, Charles C. Cornwell, Richard Rush, P. T. Cunningham, Nathan Miles, Henry B. Mansfield, and C. H. Palne are ordered to examination for promotion.

Naval Orders. Lieut. Commander John C. Foley is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th instant; Boatswain John Hall to duty in the ordnance department at Boston Navy Yard; Ensign Robert T. Jaspar is de-tached frem the America and ordered to examination for promotion; Surgeon Thomas Walton from the Resaca, and ordered to return home and await orders; Passed Assistant J. G. Ayres from the Naval Hospital at Washington, and ordered to the Resaca, per steamer; Second Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Rall, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to duty in the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition.

FROM THE WEST.

The Missouri State Fair. St. Louis, Sept. 26.—The demand for stands for porses and cattle and pens for hogs, to be exhibited at the fair next week, is unprecedented, and additional accommodations are being constructed. All the prominent stock-breeders in Missouri, Kentucky, and a large number from other States, both East and West, will be present with the finest herds

in the country.

The entries in other departments are unusually large and varied, and the fair as a whole will undoubtedly exceed any ever held in America. The State Fair of Kansas opens to-morrow at Fort Scott A large amount of stock has already Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas, and the indications are that the fair will surpass any previous ex-

hibition held in the State. Saved from Shipwreck.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Drew, Collector of Customs at Puget Sound, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 31st of August, that the American bark Carlotta, with a cargo of assorted month, near the Straits of Juan de Fuca; stove a hole in her bottom, and to prevent sinking was run ashore in Neoh Bay. The revenue-cutter Lincoln, being near, was sent to her aid, and saved the bark from being wrecked. She had a valuable cargo, all of which, by the combined exertions of the crews of the

FROM THE DOMINION. Departure of the Tyne Crew. TORONTO, Sept. 26.—The Tyne crew sailed on Saturday for England, all efforts to make matches

with them having failed. THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Its Reception in the Provinces—How the Great Civic Centres Acted. From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 7.

Lyons even anticipated Paris in the late move-

ment. The Decentralization gives the following details:-At the news of the fresh disaster, which struck both the army and the country, the population on Sunday morning, at 9, proclaimed the republic. The crowd assembled on the Place des Terreaux, and even invaded the Court of the Prefecture. The post, consisting of eight men, armed itself and appeared on the steps, while the multitude, excited, but in no way aggressive, called for the Prefect, who did not appear. A group of persons having a small red flag at their head came out of the Rue Romarin, and cries of "Vive la Republique!" were heard. This incident caused a certain emotion in the Place des Terreaux, and several voices exclaimed, "No, we must keep the tricolor; it is that under which our brave soldiers have fallen for eighty years." The contest soon after subsided. At a quarter past ten, however, the grand balcony over the gate of the Hotel de Ville was invaded and a man with a red cockade in his hat proceeded to harangue the people. To cries of "Vive la Republique!" many persons answered by exclaiming "Vive la

A bust of the Emperor was broken and the pieces thrown down among the crowd. Troops then began to arrive, the 6th Hussars occupying the Piace des Terreaux and the 52d of the line the lower part of the Rue de l'Imperatrice.
They were well received by the people, who cried,
"Vive l'armee!" A party proceeded to the prison
St. Joseph to deliver those confined. At half-past
twelve a detachment of infantry, with a captain at their head, passed along the Place Imperiale, taking the direction of the Place Belacour. This troop marched with their arms shouldered, the butt end uppermost. There was something melancholy and solemn in their aspect. The following proclamation was soon after posted on the walls :-

PHENCH REFUBLIC, COMMUNE OF LYONS, Sept. 4, 1870.— The misfortunes of the country dectate to us our duty, We decree immediately the arming of the nation, the downfall of the Empire, the proclamation of the Repub-

This was signed by the Provisional Committee of Public Safety, consisting of eleven persons. At Bordeaux the intelligence was known at three o'clock on sunday morning, and at six a Council of Administration was held by the authorities at the

Administration was held by the authorities at the Prefecture. A decision was taken to arm all the National Guards as speedily as possible, and the following proclamation was posted up:

SEPTEMBER 4. 1870.—Dear Fellow Citizens:—The painful tidings we receive may plunge us in affliction, but not abate our courage. The heroism of the army has had to yield a moment to the number of our enemies. All France will accept this reverse with the resolution commanded by circumstances. Let us close our ranks in one and the same mind. Let no agitation aggravate our situation within these walls. Your municipality expects this from our patriotism; it will perform its duty.

The day passed off in tolerable tranquillity, but towards 4 o'clock, when the population learned by telegraph of the events which had taken place in Faris, great emotion was excited. A statue of the Emperor was thrown down from its pedestal, and the National Guard refused its aid to the Prefect of the Imperial Government. Towards 6 o'clock the municipality and population proclaimed the reput lic.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Situation at Paris Unchanged.

The War Brought to New York

Laying in Wait for German Vessels

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pedestrianism in Maine.

Movements of the President. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

France will not Cede her Territory. Tours, Sept. 26 .- The Moniteur to-day publishes a proclamation issued by the Provisional Government at Paris on the 20th inst. reaffirming that the policy of France is not to cede one inch of territory or one stone of a fortress.

News from Paris. Tours, Sept. 26-Noon.-Still later dates have been received from Paris. Beyond some skirmishing at the outposts there was nothing new. A Versailles message says the Prussions have undertaken nothing important in that neighborhood. The gunboats on the Seine are ready for action and entrenchments and barricades are going up everywhere around the city.

Steamship Manhattan. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 26 .- The steamship Manhattan, from New York for Liverpool, touched

at this port this morning. The Latest Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 26—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 90½; do. of 1865, old, 80½; do. of 1867, 88½; 10-408, 85. Stocks steady; Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%. FRANKFORT, Sept. 26.—Bonds closed dull at 94%.

IIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Bonds closed dull at 94%. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—4:30 P. M.—Cotton flat; uplands, 9%d.; Orleans, 9%@9%d. Sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs firmer. Corn, 29s.@29s. 3d.
LONDON, Sept. 26.—Tailow, 44s. Sugar afloat flat. Refined petroleum, 1s. 5%d.@1s. 6d. American hops dull. Linseed oil flat at £30 5s. FROM NEW YORK.

The War Brought to New York.

NRW YORK, Sept. 26 .- Two French gunboats came

into the harbor to-day and sailed around the Ger-man steamer Hermann, and then left. It is said the Hermann and Westphalia are to be armed and go to Movements of President Grant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The President arrived this morning from Long Branch, en route to Cambridge, Mass. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. The Attorney-General is at his office to-day engaged in attending to official business, though he has not yet recovered from the

effect of his recent serious illness. FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pedestrianism in Maine. LEWISTON, Sept. 26 .- Alfred Elson, the English pedestrian, completed on Saturday evening the feat of walking 96 consecutive hours, with rest of 25 minutes in each 24 hours. He walked on a raised platferm in a small hall.

NAPOLEON AND HIS GENERALS.

The Emperor on His Defeat. A letter from Brussels in the Cologne Gazette says:—The Emperor Napoleon, as I hear, spoke very unfavorably, during his residence in Belgium, on the conduct of his generals. To a diplomatist who visited him at Namur, he complained bitterly of the want of respect shown to him by them and of their hands of the Brussels soldiers as for a incompetency. To the French soldiery, as far as bravery is concerned, he rendered justice; but they bravery is concerned, he rendered justice; out they are too little disciplined and quite unfit to resist the Prussians. "I yield full homage," he said, "to the discipline and bravery of the Prussian troops. Their discipline is constantly equal and is only surpassed by their courage. Nothing can resist them, and they will enter Paris, which cannot defend itself against them." The Emperor did not express the least regret for what he had done. On the way from Boullion to Verviers, indeed he signed a way from Bouillon to Verviers, indeed, he sighed a Bood deal; but to all with whom he speke he showed himself extremely composed. On the whole, he made the impression of a man who is giad to have escaped a great danger. It is certain that he was at the battle before Sedan on the ist. It even seems that at the last moment he wished to collect a troop in order to dash on the Bavarians, who stood op-posite him; but it was impossible to carry cut this plan, as the German artillery was too violent. In the army itself the Empe-ror latterly was generally despised. After the battle of Sedan the French would not hear him spoken of; the officers were particularly embittered against him, and did not even wish to hear what had become of him. Some astonishment was excited here at the French officers captured at Sedan being allowed their liberty on condition of not serving again in this war against Prussia. It is thought no impossible that after their return to France part of them in spite of their promise will be induced again to take up the sword. A few French officers expressed themselves, moreover, in this sense, and thought they would only need to change their names in order to clude discovery. As an excuse for such procedure they pleaded the King's conduct, who said he was only making war against the Emperor and not against the French people, and set continues it although the Emperor is put aside. The Weser Zeitung states that only a fourth of the cap-tured officers have taken the engagement—the remainder preferring captivity. General Wimpffen has chosen Stuttgart as his residence, and has already passed through Mayence.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

LOYALTY OF THE FRENCH PEASANTS TO THE EMPEROR. Herr Wachenhusen, writing from Baian, near Sedan, on the 3d instant, to the Cologne Gazette, says:—"The fury of some peasants goes so far that after twenty of them had yesterday been led bound through the streets our soldiers were fired at this afternoon from a house in Remilly. And yet the pretty village of Bazeilles, now burned to ashes, is a fearful warning. In spite of the hateful civilization fearful warning. In spite of the hateful civilization for which the provinces are indebted to the Second Empire, officers assure me that on entering the peasants' houses they were met by cries of 'Long live the Emperor'! and women in their presence kissed the Emperor's likeness. The number of these adherents it is difficult to judge, where the prudent conceal their opinions and the thoughtless express them with musket shots. The Mobiles, who are everywhere organized, are treated by our soldiers as regular troops, but the peasants, who fire from the windows, are generally shot without ceremony, as halters are wanting. Many of them appear to be incited to such revenge through seeing themselves incited to such revenge through seeing themselves brought to beggary, and patriotism has therefore nothing to do with it. The officers in Sedan carefully avoid Napoleon's name." A DANGEROUS OLD LADY.

A DANGEROUS OLD LADY.

A correspondent near Metz writes:—An old woman was seen by a Prussian "Doppelpost," or double sentry, of the 83d Regiment, engaged in an orchard picking up sticks. Suddenly the old woman takes refuge behind a tree, disengages a carbine from her petticoats, and taking aim at the nearest. Pruss'an sentry, shoots and wounds him severely. The action, however, had not been so quick but that his comrade saw it, and raising his ride to his shoulder, he fired at and killed the supposed woman. He had just time to advance and discover a French cirafileur so disguised, when an advance of the French compelled him to retire, taking his wounded comrade with him. A proclamation of General von Goben, posted in Ars this evening, informs the French inhabitants that any of them found with arms, either in their dwellings or upon their persons, whether they belong to the Garde Mobile or the Garde Nationale, will be taken out and shot upon the spot.