Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

PRICE THREE CEN'TS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted),

AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, GIBSON PEACOCK. PROPRIETORS.
F.L. FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON.
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

BCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Planos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects any made in this country, and sold on most liberal B. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly band for reat. Tuning, moving and packing promptly erooms. 1103 Chestnut street. jell-3mj

HANKS.—On Friday evening, September 6th, at Yonkers, New York, Edwin G. Hanks, only son of Edwin J. and Annie E. Hanks, seed alx months. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

1/ONGSTRETH.—In Germantown, on Sixth-day, 6th inst., Thomas B. Longstreth, aged 8 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, E. Walmut Lane, Germantown, on Third-day, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock."

OWEN.—At New York, on Thurday, 5th of September, May Owen, widow of William Owen, late of Baltimore. Interment at Baltimore.

SOI THWICK.—At Fisher's Lane, on Friday, September 6th instant, Allie Moore, only child of James L. and Lizzie M. Southwick, seed It months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 222 thestinut street, on Turday afternoon, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.

WHIPPLE.—On the 6th instant, Lucien P., son of

No. 2028 CREMINI ELECT, OR ALST AD ALST ADAPT AD ALST ADAPT AD ALST ADAPT AD ALST AD TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE dopening for the Fall Trade of 1877—
Margot Shawle, ordered goods,
Poplina, new colors, and likeh Plaids,
Black Silks, superior grades,
Plain Silks; of all qualities.

BLACK ALL-WOOL BEPS, \$1 A YARD.
Black Velour Reps, all qualities,
Black Poplin Blarritz.
Black Empress Cloths.
Black Ottoman Poplins.
BESSON & SON,
so46t Mourning Store, 918 Chestnut street.

PRUIT JARS AND CANS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
Hozae Furnishing Depot,
sep-6t*
No. 1011 Spring Garden street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commencer THURSDAY, September 13th. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11th), or on TUESDAY, July 30th, the day before the Annual Commencement Exercises.

For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN.

Clerk of the Faculty.

FAMILIES ABOUT CHANGING THEIR RESIdence or leaving the city, can receive the highest cash price for old newspapers, books, pamphiets, rags, etc. Wrappers always on hand and for sale by E. HUNTER, 613 Jayno street. Orders will receive prompt attention, by mail or otherwise.

THIRTEENTH WARD, SEVENTH PRECINCT.

The Republican Voters of the Seventh Precinct, Thirteenth Ward, will meet at the house of George B. Bleyler, Sixth and Brown streets, on Monday Evening, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines farmished gratuitously to the

CONTRADICTION OF A SILLY RU-MOR.

Scuator Cameron and the Reported Radical Plot to Seize the Executive Mansion.
[Washington correspondence of New York Herald.]

Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, writes to a friend as follows: to a friend as follows:

Haintsburg, Sept. 6, 1867.—Dear Sir: I have your note, with a slip from the Herald. My friend Mr. Bennett does me great injustice, for the first time in his life; and I can only say there is not a shadow of truth in the statement so far as I am concerned. Mr. Stanton is not a citizen of Pennsylvania, and has not resided in it for more than ten years. Much as I like him if there were the statement. years. Much as I like him, if there were no other reason I could not ignore all the men who have so faithfully sustained me if I desired to leave the

Senate. But I do not desire to leave it, and would, under no circumstances, accept any other place under the Government.

I do not write this for publication, but you are at liberty to use the substance of it as you please. Very truly, your friend. SIMON CAMBRON.

The Alleged Badical Conspiracy Against the President—Further Dis-closures About to be Made by the At-torney-General.

It is said that a mass of testimony bearing upon the alleged Ashley-Butler conspiracy has been collected since the publication of the Conover dis-closures, and will soon be given in out another General. The additional testimony will include an affidavit of Captain Chandler, formerly of the Jail here, in which some important items are developed as to the proceedings of the alleged Congressional conspirators, showing the connection with Conover and the way in which his sid was obtained. Interviews between Mrs. Dunham and General Butter are said to be sworn to in one of the affidavits, and one of the affidavits relates an occasion where Butler is alleged to have paid fifty dollars to Mrs. Dunham, and to have upbraided her for not accomplishing what was expected from her. Chandler is said to be a man good character, against whom nothing damaging can be produced. He is also a radical, but he is said to have been so disgusted by what he saw and heard that he deemed it his duty to in-form the government. form the government.

DRY TORTUGAS.

Fever Raging at Fort Jefferson Doc-KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 7, 1867 (by way of Lake City, Fla., Sept. 8)—The fever is raging at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. The steamer Alliance has been sent here for doctors and Jefferson, Dry Tortugas. The steamer Alliance has been sent here for doctors and nurses by order of Major Andrews, district commander, who has left the Tortugas. Yesterday the government telegraphed to send physicians. By some it is said that the disease is yellow fever, and by others that it is the "break bone" fever. The post doctors are all down sick.

post doctors are all down sick. ADVERTISING .- A new art (says the Review) has lately arisen in London. The streets are now paved, not with gold, but with advertisements. flowers of language now blossom under our feet. Just as geologists read in the various strate the evidences of plesiosauri and megalotheria, so now we may read the evidences of barbers and piotographers. Shakespeare saw sermons in stones, but we now see advertisements in them. The stones, according to the fable, followed Orpheus; but now, judging by the verses, Orpheus follows the stones. Honor to whom honor is due.

A clown of Drury Lane is said to be the inventor of this new method of advertising.

Up Among the Mountains.

If the diligent seeker after the grand and the beautiful in nature would make choice of route No. 62 in the schedule of cheap and pleasant excursion trips arranged by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, he will have some such programme as the following set down for him:

Programme as the following set down for him:
Philadelphia to New York, by way of Camden and Amboy and New Jersey railroads; New York to Albany, by way of Hudson River boats; Albany to Saratoga; Saratoga to White Hall, by way of Rensselser and Saratoga Railroad; White Hall to Ronse's Point, by way of Lake Champlain steamers; Ronse's Point to St. John's; St. John's to Bellows Falls; (Mount Mansfield can be' visited from Waterbury for \$4 additional;) from Bellows Falls to Brattleboro; Brattleboro to South Vernon; South Vernon to Springfield, by way of Connecticut River Railroad; Springfield to New York, by way of the N. Y. and N. H. Railroad; New York to Philadelphia, by way of the New Jersey and Camden and Amboy railroads.

He can take this route without any very great He can take this route without any very great expenditure of either time or money, and see

much that is well worthy of a fair outlay of both. There is no need, in these days of cheap travel, to dilate upon the beauties of the Hudson, on the healing qualities of the famed waters of Saratoga, or to scarcely more than refer to the beauties of Lake Champlain, with the Adirondae Mountains looming up upon the left, as the boat ploughs its way toward the Canada lines, and with the historic Green Mountains of Vermont towering upon the right, just as they have towered since the creation of the world, and just as they will continue to tower until the crack of doom, for all the present deponent knows or believes to the contrary. And it is of these Green Mountains that we would principally discourse. If the tourist will strike off from Waterbury,

per stage, he will, after a pleasant ride through many scenes of romantic beauty and interest. and amid ten thousand evidences of New England thrift and enterprise, find himselr at the pleasant village of Stowe, located among the Green Mountains, about five hundred feet above tide-water. Although pretty well up in the world, topographically speaking, Stowe is still low down comparatively, for lofty summits loom above it upon all sides; while Mount Mansfield, with its famous nose of rock, towers to a height of between four thousand and five thousand feet above the plateau upon which the town is built. To ascend Mount Mansfield, and to achieve the "Nose" is what is expected of every right-minded tourist, and as we claim to be in that blissful mental condition,

we imitated Cassar, and came, and saw, and conquered the ascent, thanks to the sure-footed pony Clerk of the Faculty.

1920-475

RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP Receives will be held at the time and place named for an election of assistant Marshals and the perfection of arrangements for the reception.

On MONDAY, Sept. 9th. the Conferences meet at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, Seventeenth and Cherry streets.

On TESDAY, the Sodalities meet at 8 o'clock, at Philopatrian Hall, No. 923 Sansom street.

On WEDNESDAY, the Beneficial Societies meet at 8 o'clock, at Philopatrian Hall, No. 923 Sansom street.

On FRIDAY, the Literary Societies meet at 8 o'clock, at Philopatrian Hall, No. 923 Sansom street.

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FRANK MCLAUGHLIN, Chief Marshal.

WM. J. POWER, Secretary.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND this place the celebrated HARLEIGH SPRING MOUN.

TAINLEHIOH COAL, the hardest and burset mined, at 85 per ton.

BINES & SHEAFF, 88-21mply.

Office, No. 15 South Seventh street. which was our Bucephalus, our White Surrey, our under the management of Mr. L. Love, and which, in the fashionable season, sets forth as fine an array of elegant ladies, brave men, bright diamonds, long silken trains, and purple and fine linen generally as can be found at the most favored hostelries of Saratoga or Newport. But letting the purple and fine linen go for what they are worth, we enjoy our excellent night's rest. and our as excellent breakfast, and soon after the matutinal meal has been disposed of we start upon our mountain-ascending expedition. The managers of this business

shrewdly give adventurous tourists as little saddle experience as possible. A stage takes them to the "Half-way house," the last possible point attainable by anything upon wheels, and the pony must do the rest. When David, the great French painter, wanted to flatter his imperial patron, he represented him crossing the Alps, mounted upon a perfect Mazeppa of an untrained flery steed, which eared and capered upon his hind-legs in the most approved circus style. The substantial fact is that Napoleon performed that little Alpine expedition of his, mounted upon a particularly sober mule, and he also took good care to be supplied with as careful and discreet a guide as could be procured. The rearing and ramping steed did very well on canvass, but for the practical work of the mountains the distinguished Coreican preferred a sure-footed donkey, and precisely the same prudential considerations impelled us to select Pat, Jr., on the occasion of our recent ascent of Mount, Mansfield. The reader will, if he pleases, imagine a string of eight or ten ponies; each bearing his load of sight-seeing humanity, both sexes being represented among the latter. For a time it is plain sailing enough, the horses in single file zig-zag up the steep sides of the mountain, or they proceed directly forward where the ground is sufficiently level permit that style of progression.

But as the traveler advances the difficulties thicken and his trials increase. It is now that he begins to understand and appreciate those school-book pictures, which represent the passage of the Andes or the mountains of Central America by adventurous muleteers. Here, for instance, we have come to a rocky point where the pony must descend a steep and rugged path step by step, and with a huge shelving mass of stone that leads to a frightful abyss, that must be crossed over before a place of com-

parative safety can be reached. Multiply the rheight of the State House steeple and roof by about twenty, then tumble up some loose rocks with plenty of well-worn crossing-flags among them, at an angle of about sixty-five degrees from the roof of the main building to the beliry of the steeple, and then travel up and down the rocky causeway upon horse-back, and the uninitiated

reader may form some idea of the ascent of a lofty mountain, and of the peculiar sensations which the journey excites in the breast of the citizen whose experience in the mountain-climbing line has been limited to the ascent of the steps at the Fairmount reservoir, and whose practical knowledge of horses has principally been gained by profound observations of the animal from within the safe recesses of a city railway car. But these mountain-climbing ponies

are wonderfully intelligent and conscientious

creatures, and their sure-footedness never falls.

Pat, Jr., is best among the most approved

mountain horses, and an up-journey of a couple of hours bill brought the writer safely to the Tip-top House, on the summit of Mount Mansfield, and nearly or quite five thousand feet above the level of the sea. If there were perils to be feared upon the

towns and villages, Lakes Champlain and Memphremagog, the rivers St. Lawrence and Winooski, and Montreal Mountain; all lay stretched at our feet, and produced a panorama of exquisite beauty and unbounded interest.

The "Nose," a rocky protuberance a hundred and sixty feet in height, which takes its name from the resemblance of its contour to that of the human nasal organ, is beyond the climbing skill of Pat. Jr., even, and the tourist who mounts to its summit must do it afoot, and with the aid of hands and knees; nor must he despise the assistance of a friendly rope, if he would not leave the proboscis unachieved. A good, wholesome dinner at the Tip-top House completes the programme on the mountain-top, and Pat. Jr. turns his steps down hill with the same patience and intelligent fidelity, and with the same unlimited capacity for road-side fern-fodder as characterized the upward journey. By the time Stowe and the Mansfield House have been reached the adventurone traveler finds himself in good condition for supper and a sound night's rest, and he goes to bed to dream of scaling impossible precipices and of performing wonderful feats of ground-and-loftytumbling over the heads of astonished ponies; or perhaps Pat, Jr., appears to him on a steep hill-side in the Land of Nod, and the grateful dreamer inmediately; proceeds to imitate a couple of the Cesars by ordering the faithful nag a peck of gilt oats and clevating him to a Consulship.

C. S., Jr.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Opinions of the New York Press.

(From the Tribune.)

We were in favor of a sweeping Amnesty when We were in favor of a sweeping Amnesty when Mr. Johnson was raving and roaring thrice a day that "treason was a crime, and traitors must be punished." We are in favor of it now, and would gladly have every peaceable, well-disposed man in the South assured that no harm will befall him because of his share in the rebellion so long as he deports himself as a good citizen should. Let those who were rebels feel and know that they may plant and till, build and trade, buy lands and sell them, without fear of confiscation or molestation. So far as out fear of confiscation or molestation. So far as President Johnson's new proclamation tends to secure this end, it has our hearth approval.

But the President is evidently reaching far be-yond this. He renews his original claim of a right to dictate the essential terms of Reconstruction, and in a more offensive form. In 1865, he sought to lead and gulde Congress; in 1867 he assumes to defy and subvert the plainest provisions of law.
Congress, by the pending Constitutional Amendment (Art. XIV.), has expressly provided

that
"Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator, or Re-"Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator, or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as an ember of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

disability."

Hereupon, the original Reconstruction Act (March 2, 1866), Sec. 5, closes thus:

"Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any offsaid Rebel States, were half against the present the convention to frame a Constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention." And the Supplementary Reconstruction Act of

And the supplementary reconstruction Act of July 14, 1867 (Sec. 7), prescribes that "No person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered or to vote, by reason of any Executive pardon or annesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registering or voting."

him for registration or voting. This is the law of the land. It is in precise accordance with the doctrine uniformly maintained by President Lincoln, especially at the Peace Conference in Hampton Roads (Feb. 3, 1865), wherein he informed the Confederate envoys—(as was stated in the despatch of Gov. Seward to Minister Adams at London, transmitted by President Lincoln to Congress on the 9th, in reply to its call for information of the 8th)—

"The complete restoration of the National authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that, while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitutions and the best of the constitutions and the constitutions and the constitutions are the constitutions are the constitutions and the constitutions are the constitutions and the constitutions are the constitutions are the constitutions and the constitutions are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitu Constitution; and, when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money, and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States."

—Here is a landmark so high that it cannot

be overlooked, so solidly based that it cannot be overthrown. Mr. Johnson may break his own head in running against it, but it will stand as firmly afterward as before. The only thing he is firmly afterward as Delote. The Only along he is likely to effect is to excite an antagonism and a conflict between Congress and the leading Rebels now excluded from the voting registries, which will tend to prolong indefinitely now excluded from the voting registries, which will tend to prolong indefinitely the disfranchisement of the latter. This we should most earnestly deplore. We hope to see every seceded State restored and nearly or quite every ex-rebel enfranchised before the impending choice of President. Mr. Johnson's proclamation, when the process was the instant tends to defeat this choice of Fresident. Mr. Johnson's proclamation, whatever may be his motive, tends to defeat this. If the ex-rebels are deluded into complicity with his schemes, he will defeat it. Let them keep perfectly quiet, and we trust the mischief may yet be

[From the Times.] The precise terms and scope of the Amnesty Proclamation are of comparatively small moment. The assertion by the President of his right to The assertion by the President of the point issue such a proclamation at all, is the point issue such a proclamation at all, is the point issue such a proclamation. The particular is the country. which most concerns the country. The par-don of a few rebels, more or less, is not worth squabbling about, if he wields the power implied squadding about, it is with in a general declaration of amnesty. It is with reference to this point that both the President and the proclamation will be judged.

The most elastic interpretation of the power to pardon conferred by the Constitution does not fairly justify the proclamation we publish this morning. The common-sense version of the constitutional provision limits it to individual cases, and deems it the remission of a penalty which has been legally pronounced Trial, conviction, sentence—all must precede the President's exercise of pardon, which in the nature of things contemplates exceptional circumstances in mitigation of penalties, and an circumstances in mitigation of penalties, and an individual scrutiny in relation to them. What has this to do with amnesty? What warrant does a constitutional authority to remit penalties, decreed in course of law, give for a general act of oblivion, proclaimed in advance of trial, and in direct contravention of law?

The plea is probably, that the penalties imposed under the reconstruction acts are equivalent to penalties decreed in ordinary form of law, and that therefore the Executive power to pardon comes properly into play. Such a construction

comes properly into play. Such a construction however, is far-fetched and obviously inadmissinowever, is lar-lettack and obviously manuscible. For it ignores the individuality which is inseparable from the ordinary pardoning power and attributes to the President an authority to annul all legislation imposing penalties; a phass of the reto power which no President has here

tofore ventured to assert. Despite the opinions of Binckley and Black,

upward journey, and toils to be encountered, all were compensated for by the magnificent view which burst upon the sight. The entire range of the Green Mountains, the Adirondaes, the White and thority not intended by the Constitution, not institled by the authority not intended by the Constitution, not sanctioned by law, not justified by the suddenness of a great emergency, not excusable on any tenable ground of public policy. For Mr. Johnson's usurpation of power at the close of the war, in pulling down and setting up and dictating terms and conditions to the Southern States, the peculiarities of the position might be urged in extenuation. ties of the position might be urged in extenuation. For the issue of this proclamation there is no pretext, and there can be no palliation. It is a demonstration of unauthorized authority for purposes at variance with the sworn duty of the

Executive as administrator of law.

The proclamation is more than this. It is a deliberate defiance of Congress and its authority, a repudiation of its enacted laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his Inforty, a repudiation of its enacted laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his own hands. It is an attempt to abrogate the conditions of reconstruction prescribed by Congress, and to invest the rebel element with the means of breaking down the restraints which have been prudently imposed on the preliminary workings of reconstruction. It is an inscient use of a power which Congress, in December last, explicitly took away. Mr. Lincoln sought and obtained legistation to authorize his proclamations of limited pardon and amnesty; Mr. Johnson dares to proclaim almost universal pardon and amnesty, although the measure under which Mr. Lincoln acted has been specifically repealed. Congress has solemnly said that no such proclamation shall be issued; Mr. Johnson flings the opinions of Binckley and Black in the face of Congress and the country, and claims for his will the authority of the supreme law. What more flagrant form could Executive usurpation take short of a dictatorship?

The effect of the proclamation upon the registration lists and the results of the preliminary elections will not be serious unless its author follow with other invasions of the law. These may low with other invasions of the law. These may be looked for perhaps, if the journals which are usually the exponents of his purposes may in this instance be relied upon. The law itself is too plain to be misunderstood. But this palpable violation of its terms prepare us for as many other violations as may be requisite to carry out the ideas of Mr. Black, if the interval before the reassembling of Congress admit of their execution. Meanwhile Mr. Johnson succeeds in complicating the subject of reconstrucceeds in complicating the subject of reconstruc-tion, multiplying the difficulties which attend its operation, and intensifying the bitterness which his misconduct has produced.

THE ABOLITION CONGRESS. Grand Muster of the Friends of Africa in Parls – Correspondence of the Leading American Abolitionists.

Leading American Abolitionists.

[From Galignani's Messenger, August 28.]

The convened meeting of the committees of the anti-slavery societies of London, Paris and Madrid held their first sitting yesterday attwelve, in the Salle Herz, Rue de la Victoire. About three hundred delegates and friends proved their sympathy with the cause of emancipation and the liberty of the enslaved. The platform was occupied by many zealous advocates of abolition. The meeting was constituted by the nomination of M. E. Laboulaye as chairman. After the programme of the Preliminary Committee had been read, it was proposed and resolved that the Duo de Broglie should be chosen as Honorary President; M. Laboulaye, Acting President; and the Prince Albert de Broglie for France; Don Sebastiano de Olozaga for Spain; Charles Buxton, M. P., and Joseph Cooper for England; the Hon. I. G. Palfrey and Wildian Lloyd Garsten Garth.

Sebastiano de Olozaga for Spain; Charles Buxton, M. P., and Joseph Cooper for England; the Hon. I. G. Palfrey and Wiltiam Lloyd Garrison for the United States; General Dubois for Hayti, and others for Venezuela, Africa, &c., as Vice Presidents. Secretaries were appointed for America, France, Spain, England and other places, and among them were Messrs. Augustin Cochin, Chameroyzow Viscarrondo and Yung.

M. Laboulaye presented a résumé of the organization of conferences and a constitutional outline of the several societies associated in the moyement. He addressed words of welcome and cheer to the delegates who had come from other cheer to the delegates who had come from other countries. The audience heartily responded in sympathy with his sentiments. M. Cochin reported the correspondence received by the French committees from absent friends of abolition, such as M. Guizot, the Duke de Broglie and others in France; Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips, of America, &c. He then delivered an eloquent address on the progress of emancipation and the certainty of its consummation wherever slavery had had existence. Those present who were conversant with the language (French) in which M. Cochin spoke signified repeatedly their admiration of his sentiments and their sympathy with the speaker. the speaker.

An attempt was made by some ardent friends of the slave, whose modes of expression might have been deemed by some to be extreme, to introduce propositions to sait their own views, but, on the representations of the chairman, they did not press their sentiments to discussion. He presented the resolutions prepared presented the resolutions prepared by the sub-committee. M. Chameroyzow reported English committee. M. Chameroyzow reported English and American correspondence and letters from other countries, which he followed by reading in English the resolutions which had been previously submitted in French. He was succeeded by Mr. Horn, who moved, and Dr. Underhill, by Mr. Horn, who moved, and Dr. Underhill who briefly seconded, the adoption of the reso who briefly seconded, the adoption of the resolutions. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Waller, a companion of Dr. Livingstone in his travels on the Zambesi, explained the condition of the east coast of Africa under the existing system of slave-trading. He affirmed that five hundred thousand lives were annually sacrificed in that region to procure the present supply of slaves for the Zanzibar market. His speech was the testimony of an eye witness, and it was conslaves for the Zanzibar market. His speech was the testimony of an eye witness, and it was confirmed by reference to others. Lieutenant Mage, of the French marine, narrated his experience on the Senegal, and pleaded the cause of the oppressed with great earnestness.

The Rev. George Knox, of the Church of England mission to Africa addressed the audiance in

The Rev. George Knox, of the Church of England mission to Africa, addressed the audience in French, gave explanations of existing treaties, and urged the abrogation of all relations favorable to slavery. M. Barrast, a delegate from Cuba, was introduced and gave some account of slavery there and of the efforts for its abolition. He represented the colonists of that dependency, and of Porto Rico, as desiring immediate abolition, which he urged should be without compensation. The chairman responded that in other lands the The chairman responded that in other lands the abolition of slavery had been forced upon slaveholders by governments, but there the colonists were asking for the abolition of slavery, and the

were asking for the abolition of slavery, and the government was the obstruction.

Bishop Paine, from the African Episcopal Church of America; gave a historical sketch of his denomination for fifty-two years, during which period it has existed, proving the liberality and zeal of his colored brethren.

The Conference adjustment at four circuit mutil The Conference adjourned at four o'clock until twelve this day.

THE CUBA CABLE.

Completion of the Cable from Punta Rosa to Key West—The Entire Line in Successful Working Order—Cuba in Telegraphic Communication with the World.

KEY WEST, Sept. 7, via Lake City, Florida, Sept. 7, 1867.—The shore end line of the Gulf cable between Punta Rosa and Key West has just been landed a mile from the telegraph house, and Mr. Webb's men have also just connected the small central insulating wire with the landscable.

cable.

The insulation is perfect, and the cable, with all the disadvantages the company have worked under, is a grand success. A week's delay has been caused in laying the seven miles of shore end, owing to had weather and a lack of cable. The company had seven miles of Rea Rea cable at Havana, which arrived yesterday, and this has been spliced in to make communication complete between Cuba, Key West and the outer world.

CRIME.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER NEAR NEWARK.

A New Yorker Arrested on Suspicion.

On Saturday night a man named Charles R. Trigler, who is over fifty years of age, was arrested on a charge of having attempted to take the life of Mr. John Redding, at Woodside, one of the suburbs of Newark. Robbery seems to have been the motive. On arriving at the police station the man was searched, and a loaded pistol was found in his possession, the cap being upon it. Another pistol with which he was armed still remains at the residence of Mr. Redding, and will be given to the police authorities to-day. The stories of the two parties are very contradictory, as will be seen, but from the manner of the attack and the care taken by the accused to visit his accuser well-armed (which he admits), are of themselves sufficient evidence that evil of some kind was intended. The alleged offender was taken before Justice Mills, at the police court, and by him fully committed for trial. All sorts of stories have been circulated in regard to the occurrence; but the foliowing gleaned from tradyority sources. A New Yorker Arrested on Suspicion.

committed for trial. All sorts of stories have been circulated in regard to the occurrence; but the following, gleaned from trustworthy sources, seems to be the most correct:—

Mr. Redding recently purchased a residence at Woodside, giving cash and a \$1,100 mortgage in payment. On Saturday he drew that amount from a city bank, intending to pay off the mortgage to day, the money legister temporarily placed. from a city bank, intending to pay off the mortgage to-day, the money being temporarily placed
in the house for safe keeping. As he was in the
rear of his garden on Saturday after business
hours; he was familiarly accosted, and
looking up he beheld Trigler, an old acquaintance. The two men exchanged greetings and
entered into a lively conversation, Redding speaking of his mortgage and his intention to pay
it off on Monday. The accused then stated
that he had recently been a member of the New
York police force, and jocosely began to relate
his experiences, enlightening Mr. Redding as to
the manner in which he did business at that time.
He stated that in order to intimidate persons he his experiences, enlightening Mr. Redding as to the manner in which he did business at that time. He stated that in order to intimidate persons he would frequently draw his pistol, and to further enlighten his companion he drew a pistol and went through several movements, much like a veteran going through the tactics. Suddenly he cocked his revolver, and plainly but earnestly informed Mr. Redding that if he didn't "come down" with some money he would shoot him. Mr. Redding did not at first comprehend the situation, but he a moment regained his presence of mind and hallooed for help. His wife saw the unpleasant condition in which her husband was placed and ran to his rescue, and the two managed to secure the weapon, but the accused escaped. The pistol was discharged by Mr. Redding during the scriffle. Mr. Redding started in a bnggy in pursuit of the alleged would-be robber and overtook him at Centre street, Newark, when an officer was told of the circumstance and the arrest followed.

street, Newark, when an officer was told of the circumstance and the arrest followed.

The accused makes the following statement: I am the janitor of a public school on Twentycighth street. New York city. About a year ago I loaned Redding twenty dollars. After he had had the money quite a long time I asked him to return it, but he refused. I asked him for the money several times, but he always had a plausible excuse. This occurred frequently. At length I concluded that Redding might as well pay me, especially so when I found out that he had bought a house and lot. He was always in good circumstances. Being fearful that he would put me off his premises when I went there, I took two pistols and loaded them with paper and powder only and put them in my pocket. I tilen went to Newark and from there to Woodside. I met Redding in his yard and asked him to return the twenty dollars he there to Woodside. I met Redding in his yard and asked him to return the twenty dollars he had borrowed. He at once ordered me off his premises and proceeded to enforce his order by violence. I then drew a pistol to intimidate him, but I wouldn't have and Palaine. but I wouldn't have fired. Redding managed to get the pistol from me. I was afterwards ar-

The prisoner stontly insists that the above statement is correct.—N. Y. Herald.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Close of the Election in Montreal—Hiot and Bloodshed—The Grand Trunk Hailroad Employes Decide the Elec-tion in Favor of McGee—Half a Dozen Men Said to Have Been Seri-ously Hurt.

MONTREAL, September 6th.—The polls closed this evening with a majority of 283 for T. D. McGee. His figures last night were 501, so that McGee lost 218 votes during the second day. If Devlin's friends had worked yesterday as they did to-day he would have been elected; but appears that they did not expect the large number of votes brought to the polls for McGee, which votes came in great part from men of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. After all the assu-Trunk Railroad Company. After all the assurances of Mr. Brydges, the men of the road came in bodies to vote for McGee. This was decisive in the election.

After all was over the young men of Mr. Dev-After all was over the young men or and applied friends (they were very young men, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years of age) went to attack the McGee headquarters, Mechanics' Hall, so as to prevent McGee from speaking. There were about one hundred or one hundred and twenty-free in the Devile growd one-third only being about one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five in the Devlin crowd, one-third only being full-grown men, the rest lads. The crowd came up in straggling file on both sides of the street, now and then shouting "Devlin!" On coming up to the Mechanics Hall this crowd gave three cheers and a tiger for Devlin. There were about two thousand of McGee's friends there at the time, mostly English and Scotch, and on hearing the mostly English and Scotch, and on hearing the cheers of the Devlin party they began torun away. The other side then partly entered the hall and partly stoned it from the street.

This lasted a short time, the lads on Devlin's side occasionally running to Victoria square for more stones and brick; and then the police came

nore stones and ories; and their me your came, up. They made a demonstration of attack, and McGee's party lollowed shouting in their rear, on which Devlin's friends fell back to Victoria square which Deviln's friends fell back to Victoria square and prevented McGee's party from going further than the Ottawa Hotel. The street then between the Mechanics' Hall and the Ottawa Hotel be-came the scene of a fight with stones and brick, and some pistol shots. The police fell back to the Hall and Devlin's party followed them up. Again these fell back at sight of the First troop volunteer cavalry, which had then come upon the ground. McGee's party now grew bold, and the ground. McGee's party now grew bold, and drawing revolvers, fired many shots at their adversaries, who retired to the square and McGill street once more. The firing was returned from revolvers by Devlin's side, and so the fight went on with very little loss on either side.

McGee's men called Devlin's party "d-diffenians," and I heard a voice say, "We are Fenians," "come and take us;" "Limestono Ridge."

After this the rlot subsided gradually, Devlin's side not desiring to fight with the military, although there was nothing at all formidable about these, the cavary having quite enough to

about these, the cavalry having quite enough to do to sit their horses.

The fault of the riot lay certainly with Devlin's party, who made the attack. The firing, however, began with McGee's party, who were well furnished with fancy revolvers, and, considering this, showed great want of spirit in the fight.

Three or four men were wounded by pistol, shots. The names of two are Dinnahan and James Neville, both wounded in the leg. I heard of one man wounded in the chin. These men were of Mr. Devlin's party.

On the other side three men, named Bowle, O'Brien and Perry, were badly beaten, but not

O'Brien and Perry, were badly beaten, but not wounded by firearins, Devlin's men not desiring

wounded by firearias, Devlin's men not desiring to take life, it would seem.

The Mechanics' Hall presents a battered appearance, all the window-glass being smashed. The city will have to pay the damages, it having been done by riot. The smashing of the glass was done by boys under fourteen years of age. Several hats also were keeked about the street with great-glee. One old white beaver had a marvelous resemblance to D'arcy McGee's usual head cover. It was well his head was not in it.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Bewitched Terrier,

BY ARKANSAS NIGHTINGALE.

Sam Johnson was a cullud man, Who lived down by the sea; He owned a rat tan terrier
That stood bout one foot three;

And the way that creature chewed up rate
Was gorjuss for to see. One day the dorg was slumberin' Behind the kitchen stove,
When suddenly a wicked flea—
A ugly little cove—
Commenced upon his faithful back
With more in faithful back

With many jumps to rove.

Then up arose that terrier,
With frenzy in his eye,
And, waitin only long enough
To make a touchin cry,
Commenced to twist himself around
Most wonderfully spry.

But all in vain, his shape was such—
So awful short and fat—
That though he doubled up hissolf,
And strained hisself at that,
Lie mouth was half an inch away

His mouth was half an inch away From where the varmint sat.

The dorg set up an awful howl,
And twisted like an eel,
Emitting cries of misery
At every nip he'd feel,
And tumblin' down and jumpin' up,
And turnin' like a wheel. But still that most ownacious flea

Kept up a constant chaw

Just where he couldn't be scratched out By any reach of paw,
And always half an inch beyond
His victim's snappin' jaw.

Sam Johnson heard the noise, and came To save his animile;

But when he seen the criter spin— A barkin' all the while; He dreaded hideriforbia

And then began to rile. "The pup is mad enough," says he,
And luggir in his ax
He gave the rech'd terrier
A pair of awful cracks
That stretched him out upon the floor
As dead as carpet tacks.

Take warnin' by this terrier. Now turned to sassidge meat; And when misfortune's flea shall come Upon your back to eat,

Beware, or you may die because You can't make both ends meet. Breckinridge wants to come home. Lowell has a volume of new poems in press-Belle Boyd is playing in a St. Louis theatre. Prince Esterhazy's picture-gallery sold for

his visit to America.

—Pleuro-pneumonia prevails among the cattle in Bucks county. -Lowell Mason celebrates his golden wedding this week.

—The British official scal is still in mourning for Prince Albert. -An enthusiastic chessman wants to play an international game across t

-Lady Catherine Long was frightened to death by a clap of thunder, recently. —Autographs of Mary, Queen of Scots, have a market value at present of \$25 each. They are not very scarce, or the quotation would be higher.

... Twenty-five individuals now connected with New Orleans journals as editors and reporters were confederate officers. —A man pitched himself from the top of the column of the Place Vendome. Parls, recently. He has not written to his friends since.

-Jeff. Davis has taken his daughter from her convent school. He was afraid she would turn Catholic, and Jefferson, as everybody knows, is opposed to all manner of secession. -John C. Breckinridge says lie is in favor of ...

any plan of reconstruction that will bring about permanent peace and harmony. He also favors a universal amnesty. The keeper of a chicken stall in one of the New York markets is worth two millions, and lives in great style on Brooklyn Heights. He's a reglar a-rooster-crat.

-Elijah Gove, of Quincy, Ill., has added a donation of \$60,000 to a former one of \$30,000 for the benefit of Shurtleff College, at Alton. That \$90,000 was by Elijah gove. -William B. Bradbury, the well-known Sun-

day school music publisher, is a sufferer from ill health. Fears are entertained that he will never ...The meteorologic man in Springfield, Mass, is really or facetiously named Weatherhead, either because he has a head for the weather, or

because he knows the weather ahead-say for twenty-four hours. —Prince Humbert, heir to the throne of Italy, has nothing of the "stuck-up" about him. A peasant one day presented him a package kneeling. The Prince instantly raised him to his feet, saying, "Henceforth learn to stand like a man be fore me."

-Thirteen ships are running the annual tearace from China, though no reward is offered as usual. The earliest to sait was the Mattland, which left Foo-chow-foo May 31, the last the Golden Spur, June 18. A Scotchman inquires....'Oo-long they will be on the trip.

-An analysis of six specimens of liquor pur-chased of the Maine State liquor agent; showed that only one was pure or suitable for medicinal use, and that was rum made from molasses. Wonderful discovery that rum is made from molasses! The invention is almost as old as Cane. A Connecticut bridegroom, sought release from the woes of matrimony by jumping from the cars while they were in rapid metion. His fate followed him in the shape of his fathful wife, who sprained her ankle in her endeavor to cleave to him. His "whoas!" disn't slop the

-Susan B. Anthony, Secretary of the Amerien Equal Rights Association, has published the speech of John Stuart Mill in the British Parlia-7 ment, and an address by Parker Pilisbury, entitled the "Mortality of Nations," in favor of female suffrage, and of its necessity to the stability of government. bility of government.

—His juvenile Majesty of Bavaris is in the sulks. His Ministers would not allow him to go to Salzburg. It was not the interview he minded particularly, but the representation of "The Wildfeur" at the Theatre of Salzburg. By way of consolation, his Premier, Hobenlohe, assured him "it would only be straw-fire."

—This is the compliment paid by the London Athenous to the memory of the late Miss. Catharine Sedgwick: "She came many years ago to lingularly, and published on her return to America one of those sore books of travels by which her literary compressed and country and constructions." literary countrymen and countrywomen return the attentions which are shown them on a not niggardly scale when they visit the Old World."

The car festival of the Juggernaut has hardly been a success this year in Poorce. The car is a ponderous erection, on ten pairs of wheels, each one made of one enormous piece of wood. The painted block which does duty for Juggernaut, in a tower on the painted block which does duly for Joggerhaut, is in a tower on the top, and the other turrets are filled with priests who clang cymbals, strikes bells, heat drums, blow conch-shells, and infairlate or amuse the people with obscene exhorts, thous in a truly devilleh fashlon. And all this in the midst of a fair on the main road to Calcutta, at the entrance to the Christian village founded by Carey, Marshman, and Ward, from which astive evangelists go forth preaching to the crowde.