TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, ex-Secretary of War, is sojourning in Baltimore.

THE Marquis of Hastings died yesterday, aged 26 years.

An export bonded warehouse has been established in New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., held its municipal election yesterday. The vote will be counted to-day.

A UNIVERSAL suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be proposed at the next session of Congress.

The Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad is to be finished by a Philadelphia company, of which H. C. Wainwright is to be President.

The Odd Fellows of New Orleans had a grand procession yesterday, and dedicated their new hall with due ceremonies.

HON. JOHN A. GRESWOLD declines to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senatorship from New York.

The Board of Trustees of the Gettysburg National Cemetery will meet at Washington on December 9th, to determine in regard to the removal of the rebel dead.

JAMES ST. CLAIR, one of the four men engaged in the robbery of the Adams Express Co., and the murder of a private watchman, a few months since, was arrested at Kansas City on Friday and was brought to St. Louis Monday night.

THE *Correspondence*, published at Madrid, says there is reason to expect that the Spanish Government will, at an early day, conclude treaties of peace with Chile and Peru. It introduces this happy result to the kindly offices of the United States and to the sympathy aroused in Spain in consequence of the desolation in Peru and Chile caused by the recent earthquakes.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is the highest reason for believing that the statement of a convention made for the settlement of the Alabama claims in the *Times* of this morning is incorrect. The fourth article of the convention, to which the *Times* particularly refers, reads, in fact, as follows:

The commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two governments as the "Alabama claims," but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them, the two high contracting parties shall lay upon some sovereign or friendly State, chosen as an arbiter in respect to such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred, in case the commissioners shall be unable to come to a unanimous decision upon the claims.

This opens every question involved in these claims, whether that of the right of the English Government to acknowledge the South as belligerent or any other. We have spoken of the distinguished publicists whose judgments will aid the King of Prussia. Lord Chief Justice Gessner and Hepfter, both leading writers on international law, are members of the Prussian administration (the former in the foreign office), who have since the war advocated the extreme views of the pending questions. They concurred at the time in pronouncing the seizure of Mason and Slidell as a justifiable act, and denounced the selfishness of the British principles of neutrality.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Guild Hall last night. Among the guests present were Disraeli and Beverly Johnson. In the course of a speech to the latter, Johnson said:

I have been greatly criticised for the manner in which I have received the offered civilities while in this country. I have been asked why my conduct have not affected the negotiations which are in progress. However dissatisfied the people were or may be at home, they will find that there is no ground for such charges. I am not here at issue between my Government and that of her Majesty are to be settled without the sacrifice the honor of either nation. If diplomatic rejoicings take place, I shall be present. The same spirit war between England and the United States will be impossible.

Disraeli made an able speech, and alluding to the subject introduced by Mr. Johnson, said the removal of all difficulties with the United States was the greatest ground for the hope that no future misunderstanding would arise. Whatever the state of affairs in Europe, he admitted that the unpolitical aspect was threatening, but he trusted the majority could see no apparent pretext for war.

Message of Governor Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—Governor Brownlow's message was read in the Senate to-day.

After congratulating Tennessee upon the election of Grant and Colfax and the beautiful harvests which have rewarded the husbandmen, he recommends the sale of six railroads now in the hands of the receivers, appointed by him in behalf of the State, the proceeds to be applied in the reduction of the State debt. He also recommends that no further aid be given to railroads except to three which he mentions, in which the State has large interest, and that no more aid should be denied them. He recommends that measures be adopted for a new trial of the Bank of Tennessee forthwith.

In regard to the extension of the franchise, he suggests that there should be discrimination exercised concerning those who were in rebellion. They are not all alike culpable for the past, nor untrustworthy for the future. There are those who were involuntarily driven into the service of the rebellion, and who, during the war, failed to have given evidence that they accept the result in good faith, that they intend to become quiet and law-abiding. These have strictly observed their parole, that they will not use political power to proscribe and degrade those whom war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizens.

For disfranchised persons of this description the franchise might safely, therefore, be extended, but this extension should, however, be applied with suitable guards and checks, so that advantage could not be taken of its liberality to injure or harm the State. Those persons, who still remain hostile to the Government, he thinks, should remain disfranchised for a reasonable period. He also recommends the increase of the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, and makes sundry recommendations relative to the insane hospital, etc.

General Grant Declines a Public Demonstration.

Yesterday afternoon a Committee, consisting of delegates from the Republican and Sailors' Republican Committees, officers of the Boys in Blue, the President of the Central Union, the Mayor of Washington, and Aldermen and other citizens, called upon General Grant at his residence. The object of their visit is stated in the following address of the Mayor:

GENERAL GRANT: In behalf of the citizens and the Republican organizations of this city, we have called to tender our hearty congratulations on the result of the recent election, and to make known to you their wishes that they be permitted to attest their feelings of happiness and joy by a proper public demonstration welcoming you as the President elect to the capital of the nation, as they were deprived of that pleasure on your arrival here by a sort of funeral movement, which you stole a march on our people. All indulge in hope that you will now consent to their request and name a time and place that will be most suitable and convenient for demonstration.

General Grant responded as follows:

I am glad to meet you to receive your congratulations, but I hope you will spare me any public demonstration. I live in this city, and like to avoid demonstrations of any character, and with my consent there cannot be any. I am always ready to meet my fellow citizens, who may call upon me at my office or house at any time, without public display or demonstration. You would be much more agreeable to me, and I hope it will be agreeable to you.

The Mayor replied—We shall certainly study your pleasure in the matter.

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A few moments were passed in conversation and the committee withdrew, accompanied by General Grant by the hand. There is much disappointment at the refusal of General Grant to accept a public demonstration, as the preliminary arrangements had been made for a public display.

Affairs in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Governor Gleason and Secretary Allen occupy rooms at the City Hotel, across the square from the Capitol. Yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel, the Adjutant General demanded a paper from Secretary Allen, relating to his appointment as Adjutant, which Allen refused, when a pistol was pressed to enforce the demand. Called Justice Randall, who was present, and Secretary Allen, which succeeded in arresting the difficulty. To-day, on complaint of Secretary Allen, Adjutant Gorse was bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

The Gleason party claim that Reed caused the obstruction of the senate to prevent them being forced to aid in his conviction; while the other side say that the Gleason party did it to aid to Reed's embarrassment.

Jonathan C. Gibbs, a colored man, is Governor Reed's Secretary of State. He was appointed to the first instance by Reed when forming his Cabinet, was confirmed by the Senate Cabinet, was confirmed by the Senate, and appointed. With the exception of the Secretary of State, Governor Reed's Cabinet is unchanged.

Reed has issued a proclamation recommending Thursday, November 26, as a day of thanksgiving, and to-day proposed to take the impeachment case to the Supreme Court for an opinion.

Reported Trouble in Tennessee.

An indefinite Press despatch from Memphis (Nov. 10) says:

Martial law was received by General Grangier, last night, from R. P. Price, Commissioner of Registration at Mason's Depot, Tipton county, stating that the greatest excitement existed there in consequence, with the United State Senatorship from New York.

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CITY BULLETIN.

COUNCILMEN OF PENN SCHOOLS.—The regular meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon, President Rogers in the chair. Numerous communications were received and referred to the appropriate committees. One from Mr. Lamb, of Ward 24, contained a resolution providing for the monthly issue of warrants to male teachers. One similar to the second in the preceding, requesting the passage of a rule allowing students to carry home school books. One asking the Board to request of Councils an appropriation for the building of a suitable school for the Kensington Schoolman and the establishment of a night-school in that section of the city. Also, one asking an appropriation for erecting a school house, in Branch-town; on the alleys Elbow and Pine streets, and one in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The report of the Hon. W. M. Shippen, Esq., the member from the Eighth Ward, to date from January 1, 1868, was read, and speaks of the distinguished publicists whose judgments will aid the King of Prussia. Lord Chief Justice Gessner and Hepfter, both leading writers on international law, are members of the Prussian administration (the former in the foreign office), who have since the war advocated the extreme views of the pending questions. They concurred at the time in pronouncing the seizure of Mason and Slidell as a justifiable act, and denounced the selfishness of the British principles of neutrality.

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OLD MAN'S HOUR.—The ladies of this city propose getting up a fair of fancy and useful articles for the benefit of the Old Man's Home, commencing on Monday, the 23d of this month, at No. 824 Chestnut street. It is well known that this institution is yet in its infancy, having been established only about 4 years ago. During this time it has given a quiet and comfortable home to twenty-seven men 70 years of age and upwards. Since its commencement ten of the number have gone to their final rest, leaving now fourteen to provide for.

The institution is not sectarian, but has a claim upon all Christian denominations. Four clergymen, of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches officiate there every Wednesday and Sabbath afternoon. It is the object of the managers to give shelter and a comfortable home to those who have been so unfortunate in their old age as to lose children, property and home. The managers desire contributions of clothing, and a portion of the proceeds of this institution to aid them in carrying out their plans to place the Home upon such a footing that they shall not see the imperative necessity of calling year after year upon the friends to keep it from proving a failure. It is with great difficulty that they can furnish the regular supplies of the house and table, leaving nothing for the interest which must be paid for borrowed money, to meet a mortgage on the property. The friends of the city are requested to make children's clothing, as it is quite easily, and anything else that would be salable. Donations in goods, money, or any thing that the friends may see fit to contribute, will be gratefully received. Any articles designed for this fair will be seen at the office of the managers Mrs. J. C. Miller, 3807 Walnut street; Mrs. Hoddy, 1023 Spring Garden street; Mrs. Dr. Brown, 2217 Spruce street, or to Miss P. A. Atwood, Treasurer, 1212 Race street.

THE FENIAN ENCOURAGEMENT.—A meeting of this organization, to arrange for the reception of the delegates to the convention to be held in this city, commencing on November 24, was held last evening, at the hall, No. 12 South Broad street, John Hickson, President, in the chair. It was decided to have a military and civic parade on Thanksgiving day, and to hold a mass-meeting in the evening, for which National Hall has been secured.

To the military some twenty-five hundred uniforms have been already issued. The Eighth and Twenty-fourth regiments will wear a blue uniform with green trimmings, and the Ninth the same, except that the jacket will have yellow facings. The jacket of the latter will be ornamented with brocch-loaders, manufactured by the organization. A feature in the civic procession will be a large number of models of American ships. Delegations from circles in a number of sister States will participate in the parade.

The delegates to the convention will comprise representatives from England, Scotland, Ireland and Australia. Patrick J. Meehan, Esq., editor of the *Irish American* weekly, will be present, briefly, counselling effective work, instead of speechmaking, and utterances of the sinews of war, the sinews of war, which must be avoided in the future. Addresses are also made by Hon. Jas. O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and Mr. Collins.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon a hearing was had of the charge preferred against a man connected as a sexton on Henry Scattergood of such a serious character that his life is considered in danger. The evidence was as follows: The officer at Scattergood's saw persons on Saturday night last at the saloon of John S. Bell, No. 1 at No. 30 Vine street, and that they left after 12 o'clock. When at Third and Coates streets they engaged in a political discussion, which ended in Scattergood being knocked down, and so badly hurt that he has been in unconscious state since. Up to yesterday, the only person in custody was John Conover, but from the testimony had been heard Victor Ponzoe was the person who knocked Scattergood down, and they, together with Conover, were supposed to have combined to avail the result of injuries. The only testimony from the officer there against Conover, the officer stated that he saw a man down on the pavement at Third and Coates streets, and that when Conover, who was behind, came up, he said, "I knocked that man down," but did not say any more.

DEFENCE.—Mr. Thompson, for the defendant, said that Conover was a young man of good character, and that he was a carpenter, and that Conover, who is a young man of good character, and that Conover, who was behind, came up, he said, "I knocked that man down," but did not say any more.

Conover, a young man, was discharged.

Ponzoe, who is