

THE MONTANA POST.

HENRY N. BLAKE, - - - Editor. Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

Our Agents in the different towns and mining camps of the Territory and elsewhere, will please take notice that the terms of subscription for the Post have been increased to \$3.50 per quarter, \$5.00 for six months, and \$8.00 for one year.

"MONTANA A BILK."

Under this caption, many of the papers that come to us from the adjoining States and Territories, publish an extract from a private letter, which appears to have been written by a mining wisecrack who lives near Elk creek. Alder gulch is "played out," and every claim is a "humbug," unless it has been "salted" for the purpose of selling it to pilgrims or Chinamen. These reckless assertions are printed as facts, and parties are advised not to travel to this Territory in search of gold. Such conduct upon the part of respectable journals is unjust. During the most prosperous days of California, hundreds of statements like these were made by men who had been unsuccessful, and we may always expect to read them as long as some miners base their opinions upon the absence of dust from their buckskin sacks. If we derived our ideas regarding the business of New York or St. Louis from the desponding remarks of those who had been unfortunate and failed, we might infer that those cities were "bilks" or "humbugs." It is a law of compensation that every member of the community cannot make a fortune in any pursuit. The gorgeous visions of gold seekers, who imagine that the labor of one season will produce riches that will support them for life, must vanish as soon as they grasp the pick and shovel. It is absurd for an intelligent citizen to give any weight to thoughtless words which would be uttered by such dreamers, in the excitement of disappointment that generally ensues. Nevertheless, the journals that thrive in mining sections that are not within our boundaries, have seized this letter with avidity, and printed it in the editorial columns, because they suppose that it will divert the current of emigration from Montana to other channels which flow through Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Utah or California. It is a consoling thought, that, if the mind of any one who wishes to delve in our gulches is affected by such transparent nonsense, his absence will not be considered a loss.

The residents of our Territory refer everybody who is desirous of knowing the extent of its resources, to the statistics and obvious facts. If Alder gulch is "played out," we desire to state that there are claims in it which are producing \$3,000 or more every week. Messrs. Campbell and Schinaman, of Diamond City, took with them to Fort Benton, \$200,000, in forty sacks of \$5,000 each, the profits of one season in Confederate gulch. In the same train there were \$200,000 more which belonged to a few individuals. We have been informed by reliable parties that the steamboat Luella which recently sailed down the Missouri river, conveyed over one million in gold dust, most of which belonged to miners alone. This extraordinary event has not been noticed as it should have been. If an ocean steamer should bring from Europe ten thousand dollars in coin, the incident would form the subject of a leader in every American journal. But when the wealth is taken from the bosom of the earth and poured into the national resources, it does not make an item for the press. Six workmen in McClellan gulch realized \$70,000 apiece, and left for America about two months since. These instances of startling success might be multiplied; but, as they are of an exceptional character, we cite them to show that gold can be found in this region, and that it is not a "bilk" or "humbug."

We regret that there is no Mint to which we can apply for figures, and that policy compels many to conceal the amount of their treasures, and therefore we must present inferences instead of facts. The freight bills of our regular merchants, including transportation up the river and over the plains, will exceed \$3,000,000. The value of the merchandise in the stores and fire-proofs is over fifteen million dollars. In addition to this property, millions have been expended in erecting buildings, buying stock, working claims, paying taxes, cultivating land, making ditches, grading roads, bridging streams and promoting the interests of the public. Who defrays these expenditures? The miners of Montana, who obtain their funds, not from the national banks, but from the pay-dirt of the gulches. The immigrants, who have brought money or merchandise with them, have added merely a drop to its streams of gold dust. We hope that some of our exchanges will have the manliness to revise their articles upon this subject, and hereafter show more discrimination in publishing the shallow remarks of every professional grumbler.

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."

If we copied from our exchanges all the accounts of Indian outrages and murders, which have occurred since the so-called treaty at Fort Laramie was ratified, our columns would be filled with the horrible details. Upon this account, we have not placed them before our readers, although the fact is well known that the Sioux and the tribes with which they are connected by marriage, are upon the war path. The New York Herald and most of the newspapers that are published east of the Mississippi, refuse to give these statements any credit, and denounce them as falsehoods, which have been invented by covetous freighters and contractors. They maintain that the last named parties are seeking to make money out of the government by furnishing and transporting supplies for the troops that have been stationed upon the plains. If the owners of mules or horses which have been stolen by the savages, follow the thieves and shoot them, their conduct is always denounced as murder, and throughout the country, the press contains leaders regarding the atrocities of the whites. The attentions of Indian agents and commissioners, who by the way, generally grow rich very suddenly and mysteriously, are accepted by a majority of the people as the essence of truth; and correspondents and editors cannot ascribe any bad motive to them. It is needless to repeat what has appeared in the Post so often regarding the policy of bestowing presents upon the miserable wretches, who are determined to limit the progress of the United States by the arrow and the scalping knife. The pioneers and hunters, a class of men that have acquired a deep insight into their character and purposes, utter the results of experience and are unheeded. But if Longfellow carries poetic license to the verge of absurdity in his cantos and sings of "Hiawatha," he readily gains the attention of the world and thousands of sentimentalists weep over the "poor and unfortunate" Indian. How long will these fancied sketches be accepted as wisdom by the authorities? How many families must be massacred, how many mothers and helpless infants must be tortured and mutilated, and how many industrious citizens must be robbed and ruined by these infernal demons to affect the policy of the government? Why has our good-for-nothing Delegate to Congress been silent, when he should have spoken upon every occasion, and labored unremittingly until his constituents had been heard and their views upon this subject, which is so vital to their future prosperity, ascertained?

The only course, which the victims of the savage can pursue at the present time, is the extreme. They must defend themselves and rely upon their brave hearts and stalwart arms for complete protection. They must teach him to respect their rights, not by the phrases of a treaty, which is disregarded as soon as it is signed, but by the emphatic and long-remembered lessons of gunpowder and lead. When a distinguished general, or some member of a Congressional coterie of tourists to the mountains, is struck down by these vagabonds and a chief suspends such a rare scalp to his belt, it is thought that this matter will be revolutionized. We do not express the hope that such a tragical event will take place, but may conclude by observing that many residents in the Territories, would not shed tears of sorrow, if it did.

AN UNFAIR OMISSION.—When the Philadelphia Convention which convened in August last, was in session, the Democrat published its proceedings in full. The Southern Unionists have recently assembled in the same city, and the Democrat deliberately passed over the telegraphic dispatches concerning its resolutions and votes. The Post does not adopt this narrow-minded course and our subscribers obtained an impartial account of both, and, in fact, all public meetings. At one time, the Major had "Governor Thomas Francis Meagher on the brain;" now, the disease is "Territorial Judges," and there is no chance for the history of a large convention, like that of the "Southern Unionists," to appear in his "Salt Lake paper, dark as it is."

NOT TRUE.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.—Candor requires us to inform the public and the "powers that be," that the editor of the Democrat has not applied for the office of Chief Justice of Montana, vice H. L. Hosmer. He is fighting valiantly for the "removal" of the Territorial Judges, not to obtain their seats, which he is well qualified to fill, (this is not sarcasm,) but to secure a court that will decide that the last Legislature was a legal body. If he gains this point, his coffers will be distended by thousands of dollars, collected from the taxpayers to "square" his bills for printing ordered by the so-called Meagher Legislature. He can afford to use space, time and ink, and will continue to "sincerely trust," "ask," and "demand" that President Johnson "give us three new judges," until his fortune is made, after which we shall read nothing about "Rump Courts," or playing "Tussey boy to the behests of these Judges."

A STEP IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

Divines have always exulted that Christianity was born in a humble manger, and advanced until it was proclaimed in a lofty cathedral. By referring to the local column, it will be noticed that the people of our city have reversed this rule of progress, and a building, the "Union Church," which had been solemnly dedicated to the service of God, has been used to construct a stable. While everything of a worldly nature is thriving, and millions have been expended for various purposes of a secular character, the startling fact must be recorded, that no religious services can be supported by our citizens. Sundays pass away unbroken by the prayers of ministers or the holy anthems of choirs.—There is no public place in which men and women can assemble together and offer formal praises to the Heavenly Father.

Who is to be censured for this state of apathy? We answer, all. We blame the sectarian, who limits his piety by a creed, and, if unable to listen to an advocate of his tenets, refuses to hear a christian of a different faith. We find fault with the man, who is destitute of religious principle and would not attend the services at any church. It may be pleaded that time will make the community right, and there is no necessity for any anxiety on the part of anybody. An effort should be made now; and, if no denomination is strong enough to maintain a clergyman, let all unite in a spirit of brotherly love, and promote the good work. There is no spectacle more cheerful or affecting than that of fathers, mothers and children, who form a congregation in the temple of worship.

"READ BOTH SIDES."—We continue to publish in our columns, the opinions of conflicting politicians. The reader is referred to the article from the New York Metropolitan Record, which supports the President, and the speeches of Messrs. Bots and Logan and the extract from the New York Tribune, which uphold Congress. The speeches of the President will be read with great interest. Does the Democrat endorse these principles which are so clearly and emphatically stated by "Andy J.?" If Major Bruce, the "editor, publisher and proprietor," (three persons in one,) of that sheet, will answer this simple question and talk less in equivocal phrases about the "policy," "stand," or "patriotism" of the Executive, we shall be able to know what he means by his vague generalities.

THE Montana Radiator says: "Col. W. F. Sanders, the great war-horse of the Union party, arrived in town last Wednesday, from Virginia, looking hale and hearty. He has fought the battles of the Union, with sword and pen, for years, and the Democrats, on seeing him in Helena, half fancied, though the election was over, that he had come to defeat them."

Latest News by Telegraph.

Chicago, September 6th. The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Douglas monument to-day, were most impressive and were accompanied by a most enthusiastic ovation to President Johnson. At an early hour, the streets near the Sherman House were choked by the vast crowd which had come from every part of the State to witness the ceremonies. The procession to the ground was over a mile in length, and was formed by the various lodges of the Masonic fraternity in Chicago, the Committee of Arrangements, the Knights Templars, the Hibernian organizations, temperance societies, Italian, Bohemian and German societies, the Turners, and a vast crowd of the citizens. All around the route, the President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut and Mr. Seward met the most enthusiastic reception from the crowd, which numbered many thousands. After the stone had been laid by the President, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix delivered an oration on the life, character and public services of Stephen A. Douglas, characterized by great eloquence and concluding with the words of Douglas: "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution and the Union." The President leaves to-morrow for St. Louis.

London, September 6th. In the Admiralty court to-day, an appeal was made by the counsel of the defendants for the release of the seven ex-rebel blockade runner steamers seized at Liverpool some weeks ago. The Judge decided that the United States minister, Mr. Adams, or the United States Consul at Liverpool, be required to file a written authority for their prosecution.

Florence, September 6th. The cholera is making sad ravages in Italy.

London, September 6th. The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

Providence, R. I., September 6th. The Union Worsted Works, formerly known as Shroder's paint works in Smithfield, five miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire this a. m. They were owned by W. F. & F. C. Gayles. The loss on the buildings, stock and machinery is \$140,000. Insurance \$8,000. The fire is understood to have been caused by the ignition of naphtha.

and arranged by Mayor Munroe and others. The members of the fire department, and different sections of the rebel military organizations which exist in this city, appeared on the ground at a given signal, armed to the teeth, and assisted the police in their hellish task of murdering innocent and defenceless Union men. Over 150 trustworthy citizens have been examined and the evidence corroborative of their statement is incontrovertible.

Philadelphia, September 6th. The southern delegates met at the National Hall at 10:30 a. m. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bedell. A telegram was received from the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, congratulating the Convention upon the favorable auspices under which its sessions were being held. It was read amidst great applause.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, reports the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North, in thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose will a rebellion unparalleled for its causelessness, its cruelty, and its criminality, has been overruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution in every State and Territory of the Republic.

Resolved, That we demand, as we have demanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live to their old relations with the Union, on the simplest conditions consistent with the protection of our lives, property and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of rebels lately in arms.

Resolved, That the unhappy policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in its effects upon the loyal people in the South, is unjust and oppressive, and, accordingly, however ardently we desire our respective States once more represented in Congress, we would deeply regret their restoration on the inadequate conditions presented by the President, as calculated not to abate, but only magnify, the perils and sorrows of our condition.

Resolved, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under the roof of the time-honored hall in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with hope that the principles of just and equal government, which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin, shall become the corner stone of the Constitution.

Resolved, That with pride in the patriotism of Congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former condition as States in the American Union, we will stand by the position taken by them, and take all the means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course, to secure a ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the Union, as proposed by Congress in its wisdom, which did not provide by law for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not yet admitted to representation.

Resolved, That the political power of the government of the United States, in the administration of public offices, is by its Constitution, confided to the popular or law-making department of the government.

Resolved, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of such States, are political questions, and are, therefore, clearly within the control of Congress, to the exclusion of, and independent of, any and every other department of the Government.

Resolved, That there is no right, political, legal, or constitutional, in any State, to secede or withdraw from the Union; but they may, by wicked and unauthorized resolutions and force, sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union; and when they do, they assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States, they may subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international and laws of war applied to belligerents according to modern usage.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of a union of the States, and earnestly desire a legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and to the establishment, in each of them, of the influences of patriotism and justice, by which the whole nation shall be combined to carry forward triumphantly, the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races, shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country, have accorded to them freely, all that their virtues, industry, intelligence and energy may entitle them to attain.

Resolved, That organizations in the unrepresented States, assuming to be the State government, and not having been legally established, are not legitimate governments until reorganized by Congress.

Resolved, That we cherish, with tender hearts, the memory of the virtues, patriotism, sublime faith, upright character, life of generous nature of the martyr—President Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries in their struggle for freedom, and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves, the character of government under which they live.

Resolved, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the battle. In covering themselves with imperishable glory, they have shown to the world its hope of free government; and, relying on the invincible soldiers and sailors who made up the grand army and navy of the republic, to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the saviors of the nation and in securing the fruits of their victory.

his Country and for the Union, is more deeply engraved upon our hearts than ever.

The Cleveland demonstration on Monday night, causes deep regret throughout the country, that the crowd should have insulted the President, and that the President should have degraded his high position to bandy epithets with irresponsible men in the crowd.

Philadelphia specials say the city was grandly enthusiastic over the union of the Southern and Northern delegations, celebrated on Broad street last night. The processions were immense, including the firemen, military, political clubs, &c.; and no effort or expense was spared to make the demonstration a success. Mayor McMichael presided at the main stand, and spoke half an hour in severe criticism upon the President's conduct during his trip. Other speeches were made by ex-Secretary Harlan, John M. Bots, Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, William D. Kelly, Governor Hamilton, of Texas, General Butler, Senator Wilson, Theodore Tilton, and others.

St. Louis, September 5th. The cemeteries report 700 cholera interments yesterday, against 56 the day before.

Cincinnati, September 5th. The Democrats and Johnson men have nominated George H. Pendleton for Congress in the first, and Theodore Cook in the second district.

Pendleton, in accepting the nomination approved the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention. He advocated the absolute restoration of the Union upon no other conditions than those prescribed by the Constitution and for the immediate admission of the Southern States to representation.

The mortality in this city during August was 1,817, of which 1,193 deaths were from Asiatic cholera, and 265 from other diseases. One-half were of foreign birth.

Montpelier, Vt., September 4th. The annual election for Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, and members of the Legislature of this State, took place to-day. The Republicans voted for the Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, for Governor, and the Democrats for Charles A. Davenport, Esq., of Whittinham. We have secured this evening returns from about thirty towns, embracing about one-tenth of the vote of the State.

The ballot stands thus far as follows:—Dillingham, 6,149; Davenport, 1,895. The same towns last year gave Dillingham 4,658, and Davenport 1,859. This vote indicates a gain to the Republican majority in the State, over that of last year, of about 5,000. Of the towns heard from on the Governor vote, all report Republican members of the legislature, but two, elected. The State will be Republican. In the Third Congressional District, where a hard fight has been going on between the rival Republican candidate for Congress. There is no choice, as far as heard from. The candidates, Hon. Portus Baxter and Hon. Rooner H. Hoyt, are about even. In the other two districts the Republican nominees are elected by handsome majorities.

Chicago, September 5th. The President and Seward have spoken at every station along the entire route from Washington, except Oberlin, Ohio, and the sameness of the President's speeches in every way confiding the Constitution, the Union and the flag to the keeping of the assembled people, renders the omission to do so at Oberlin more noticeable. At several points along the route between Cleveland and Detroit, yesterday, there was marked dissatisfaction that Gen. Grant was not present and pretty strong murmurs of disapproval of the President.

Gov. Oglesby declines to attend the Chicago celebration, saying in a speech at Springfield yesterday, he could not meet and welcome the man who had prostituted a pilgrimage to the tomb of Douglas into a tour for the most selfish and unscrupulous ends. He would never welcome Mr. Johnson to Chicago, Springfield, or any other place in the State.

Gov. Morton also announces that he will not welcome the President at Indianapolis, because the President accepted the invitation of the Democratic State Central Committee, who will make the reception a purely partisan affair.

This course of Oglesby and Morton finds further justification because at Albany and various places in New York, Seward has spoken contemptuously of Gov. Fenton, whose welcome to the President was addressed to him as Chief Magistrate, and not as the patriotic, faithful Executive of the nation.

Every effort has been made at Chicago to divest the reception and Douglas monument ceremonies of any partisan character, but in view of the speeches and demonstrations all along the route, the committee here consider themselves sold. The Board of Trade, having originally tendered their hall, have been largely inclined to revoke the offer, and have held some exciting meetings on the subject, but wiser counsels have prevailed. It seems probable, however, that if the President and Seward use the hall for political harrangues, the Board will, afterwards adopt resolutions plainly telling what they think about it.

Troy, N. Y., September, 4th. The second annual congress of the Roberts-Sweeney wing of the Fenian Brotherhood convened here yesterday. There were fully 150 delegates present, representing nearly all the States in the Union. Generals Sweeney, Spear, O'Neill and other military notables of the Brotherhood were present. Gen. Murphy was elected temporary speaker, and, after the appointment of a committee on credentials, adjourned to await its report. Gen. Sweeney's report will be presented about Thursday. The delegates appear disposed to frown down any attempts to introduce politics into the Convention.

Philadelphia, September 5th. The Convention was called to order this morning, Gen. Speed in the chair. Numerous resolutions were offered by the delegations in favor of negro suffrage. Other resolutions were introduced opposed to interference with the policy of Congress. Mr. Moss, of Va., addressed the Convention in favor of adopting measures to insist that Congress shall provide for the enfranchisement of the blacks. Mr. Moss offered a resolution instructing the committee on resolutions to provide for entering suffrage on all citizens, without regard to color.

Motions were made to lay the resolutions on the table, and to adjourn, which were lost. Finally a call was made for the previous question and the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Great excitement prevailed during the debate. Mr. Thomas, of Md., said if the resolution was adopted, he would be in favor of enfranchising every rebel in Maryland. This was received with hisses and was followed by much confusion.

A delegate announced that he understood the committee on resolutions and address would not be prepared to report until to-morrow morning, and moved to adjourn to 10 a. m. to-morrow. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, made some personal explanations as to his remark on negro suffrage, which had been misunderstood. So far as to voting to enfranchise the rebels, he would not do it, so help him God.

Mr. Smithers of Delaware, chairman of the committee, announced that arrangements had been made for proceedings to-night at the Union League House for the Northern and Southern delegations in regard to the mass meeting.

The Convention adjourned at 1 p. m., until 10 a. m., to-morrow.

Southampton, September 5th. The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, on the 25th ult., sailed to-day noon for New York. She has on board \$31,000 and 2,500,000 francs in specie, on American account.

London, September 5th. The returns of the Atlantic Cable Company, show their receipts, from messages to be at the rate of £900,000 per annum.

Washington, Sept. 5th. The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September 1866:

Debt bearing coin interest, 5 per cent, bonds, \$198,091,350; 6 per cent, bonds of 1867 and 1868, \$13,323,591.80; 6 per cent, bonds of 1861, \$283,734,800; 6 per cent, 5-20's, \$776,422,800; navy pension fund, \$11,750,000. Total, \$1,288,322,541.80.

Debt bearing currency interest, 6 per cent, bonds, \$5,202,000; temporary loan, \$45,538,000; three years compound interest notes, \$153,512,140; 7-30 notes, \$769,518,900. Total, \$978,771,040.

Matured debt not presented for payment in United States notes, \$399,606,592; fractional currency, \$26,483,998.35; gold certificates of deposit, \$5,480,220.—Total, \$441,567,830.35.

Total debt, \$2,728,314,835.95. Amount in Treasury, coin, \$76,338,918.27; amount in Treasury, currency, \$56,297,749.46. Total in Treasury, \$132,636,667.73. Amount of debt less cash in Treasury, \$2,595,683,168.22. (Signed) H. McCULLOCH, Sec.

London, Sept. 5th. The first official conference for the establishment of peace was held at Vienna on the 3rd inst. A draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed and arrangements for the transfer of Venetia, between Austria and France, to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

Chicago, Sept. 6th. The President arrived at a late hour last night, but the streets were crowded and there was a cordial welcome of music, fire-works, cheers, &c. Mayor Rice welcomed the President in the name of the city, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and he was received with all the respect due his high office. He made a brief speech from the balcony of the Sherman House, after which the crowd cheered for Grant and Farragut and showed disrespect to Seward, Wallis and Randall.

The Douglas monument ceremonies to-day are progressing with great eclat, and while the town participates in the public honors to the distinguished party and to the occasion that has brought them here, it is hoped that the President will not be tempted to make political speeches. There is every chance to avoid showing him the disrespect which his speeches this side of Albany have provoked.

The Republican Convention at Syracuse yesterday, re-nominated Gov. Fenton and unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing Congress and declaring the President's policy false and pernicious.

The Kansas State Convention at Topeka yesterday, re-nominated Governor Crawford and Sidney Clark for Congress, and adopted the radical resolutions.

Chicago, Sept. 7th. President Johnson and suite left this a. m. for St. Louis. They will be received at Springfield this eve and arrive at St. Louis to-morrow morning.

The Journal says, if Mr. Johnson left Chicago with the impression that he had many admirers among the crowd here present yesterday, he is the most self-conceited and self-deceived man in America. What the President saw and heard here was not flattering to himself. The western people never before had so intense a dislike for the President of the United States as they have for Mr. Johnson, even Mr. Buchanan not excepted.

A Philadelphia special, says the burning of the Union League House is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—The janitor has been arrested.

St. Louis, Sept. 7th. Eight cemeteries report 59 burials from cholera yesterday.

The preparations for the reception of the President to-morrow are about completed. Thirty-six steamers, each representing different States in the Union, decorated with flags, devices, &c., will leave for Alton, at 8 a. m. to-morrow morning. The President's party will be assigned to the steamer Andy Johnson, which will be lashed to the steamers Ruth and Olive Branch, for the accommodation of the various companies—Gen. Hancock and staff accompanying to Alton.

The Philadelphia convention adjourned sine die yesterday p. m.

Berlin, Sept. 7th. The bill to annex Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfurt to Prussia, has passed the Chamber of Deputies. The Prussian Constitution is to take effect on October first, 1867. Count Bismarck has introduced a bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia, with the exception of one district ceded to Fildesburg. Saxony gives up to Prussia the Fortress of Givens.

THE Earl of Derby, the new English Premier, is said to be much more genial and full of life and fun, at his advanced age, than his son, Lord Stanly. At a dinner at Knowsley Park, Lord Stanly left the table soon after the ladies had withdrawn, leaving the gentlemen to their usual doctons, whereupon the Earl said: "Now the old man's gone, let's have some more wine."