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THE SUN.

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SUN CABLE DISPATCHES.

THE GARIBALDI DISTURBANCES.

Attempt to Renew Them.

The British Ordnance Experiments.

Great Power of the Rodman Gun.

DOMESTIC AND LOCAL NEWS.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.

PHILADELPHIA WELL PELTED.

Half a Million Windows Broken.

THE WAR CLOUD IN TENNESSEE.

GEN. THOMAS PREPARED.

SHERIDAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Formal Welcome Yesterday.

Fenian Movements in This City.

300 Indian Warriors Ready to Don "The Green."

&c., &c., &c.

Italy.

FLORENCE, Sept. 26—A. M.—Attempts have since been made to renew the disturbance which occurred in this city by the news of Garibaldi's arrest; but they all proved abortive. The Government, without resorting to the regular troops, called out the National Guards, and with their assistance checked all outbreaks before they became formidable.

FLORENCE, Sept. 26—Evening.—Several men have been arrested here by the police for participation in the recent scenes of violence and disorder.

The city is now quiet. Reports from all parts of Italy show that the condition of the country is tranquil.

Maximilian's Estate.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—A dispute has arisen between King Leopold, of Belgium, and the Emperor of Austria, in regard to the settlement of the estate of the late Emperor Maximilian.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The report that the Spanish Government had recalled its fleet from the Pacific Ocean is positively denied.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Another trial of the Rodman gun was made at Shoeburyness yesterday by the British naval and military officers. On this occasion attention was particularly directed to the quality of the powder used and the strength of the charge. In one case the Rodman gun was loaded with 100 pounds of American service power. The force of this charge was so great that the projectile passed entirely through an eight-inch iron-plated target placed at a distance of seventy yards from the gun. This target is the one which has been used a long time for these experiments, and has withstood some of the severest tests.

New Market Races.

LONDON, Sept. 26—Evening.—To-day was the third day of the New Market races.

The Queen's Plate was won by Dalesman.

The Triennial Stakes were taken by Lucas.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 26—Evening.—The amount of bullion has decreased £50,000 during the past week.

Scotland.

GLASGOW, Sept. 26.—The firm of Walter and Hamilton, of this city, has stopped payment; liabilities small.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, Sept. 26.—The steamship St. Patrick, Capt. Trocks, which left Quebec on the 14th of September, has arrived in the Clyde.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 26.—The steamship Damascus, of Adams' line, from Quebec, touched at Moville to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool.

BY THE CUBAN CABLE.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The funeral of the Captain-General Manzano takes place at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. There will be a great military and civic display on the occasion. The remains will be sent to Spain on the 30th inst.

European View of American Literature.

The *North British Review*, on the "Characteristics of American Literature," asserts that the active arena of our literature has hitherto been confined to the Northeastern corner of the Union. "Lean and impoverished" as the common life of that comparatively barren sea-board may appear, it is there alone that the speculative and artistic tendencies of recent years have found room and occasion for development. Our travelers recognize a peculiar charm in the manly force and rough adventurous spirit of the far West, but poetry is not its trade.

"The boasted culture of the South" has, it thinks, "been limited in extent and degree."

The hothouse fruit of wealth, it has been best displayed in an appreciation of the advantages of education in the Northern schools—schools which it is impossible to overpraise. In the world of letters, at least the Southern States have done by no perfected light, nor is it too much to say, that mainly by their connection with the North the Carolinas have been saved from sinking to the level of Mexico and the Antilles. Since the revolution days it is amazing how few of the thinkers of America have been born South of Mason and Dixon's line. The almost solitary name of Calhoun is a poor equivalent for those of Prescott, Motley, Bancroft, Webster, Lowell, Bryant, Emerson, Sumner, Dana, Holmes and Hawthorne, which belong to the single State of Massachusetts.

Whether we look to India or Louisiana it would seem that there is something in the fire of a tropical sun which takes all the poetic fire out of Anglo-Saxon veins, and the indolence which is the natural concomitant of despotism has the same benumbing effect. All genuine trans-Atlantic literature is inspired by the spirit of confidence in labor. It can only flourish in a free soil.

After remarking that it is time that England should cease to assume "the attitude of guardian" to America in intellectual matters, the Review proceeds to point out some of the "advantages" of our national literature. Foremost among these it places "freshness." The authority, which is the guide of old nations, constantly threatens to become tyrannical. In England we write under fixed conditions, with the fear of critics before our eyes; we are all bound to cast our ideas into similar moulds.

In America the love of uniformity gives place to impetuous impulses, the most extreme sentiments are made audible, the most noxious "have their day, and cease to be;" and truth being left to vindicate itself, the overthrow of error, though more gradual, may at last prove more conclusive.

"Comprehensiveness" it styles another feature of American literature:

What it has lost in depth it has gained in breadth. Addressing a vast audience, it appeals to universal sympathies. In the Northern States, where comparatively few have leisure to write well, almost every man, woman and child can and does read. Books are to be found in every log hut, and public questions are discussed by every scavenger. During the war, when the Lowell factory girls were writing verses, the "Biglow Papers" were being recited in every smithy. The consequence is that (setting aside the newspapers) there is little that is sectional in the popular religion or literature; the exalts and deprises no class, and almost wholly ignores the lines that in other countries divide the upper ten thousand and the lower ten million. Where manners make men, the people are proud of their peerage, but they blush for their boors. In the New World there are no Grand Seigneurs, and no human vegetables; and if there are fewer giants, there are also fewer manikins. American poets recognize no essential distinction between the Village Blacksmith and "the caste of Vere de Vere;" our Burns wrote for the one, Byron for the other. Longfellow, to the extent of his genius, writes for both at once.

Details of the Great Hail Storm in Philadelphia.

We published a brief account, yesterday, by telegraph, of the hail storm in Philadelphia, and now add particulars of what has proved to be the most remarkable storm, for this season of the year, that is remembered. The following account is from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, 26th:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the city was visited by one of the most severe hail and rain storms that has ever been experienced in this latitude. With scarcely any warning, the rain began to fall in torrents, and immediately after the commencement of the rain, the hail began, and continued for about half an hour. During that time the storm was of great violence, and, as the hail rattled against the houses, shattering glass not protected from its fury, no little alarm was created. The storm came from the north, and everywhere windows exposed to its fury were broken. As the hail stones ranged from one inch to three inches in diameter, and weighed in many instances over a quarter of a pound, there was very little ordinary window glass that could resist the shock. Trees also suffered. Twigs and branches were cut from the trunks as though a knife had been used, and the leaves in the squares were riddled as though bullets or shot had been used. Nearly all the glass on the Chestnut street front of the State House was broken.

About 70 lights of glass were broken in the new *Ledger* building and about 50 at the old building. More than 100 were broken at the St. Lawrence Hotel, and 156 at the Exchange; the Continental Hotel and the Bingham House had a number of lights broken; sixty panes of glass were broken at the Methodist Episcopal Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street; the Presbyterian church adjoining, also suffered considerable damage; Germon's photograph gallery, in Arch street, suffered to the extent of 135 panes of glass; at Groom's gallery, Second street above Spruce, every pane of glass in four skylights was broken, amounting to 786 large sized ground glass. The rain poured in the building and damaged pictures, furniture, etc., to the amount of about $1,500.

The iron and glass front store of Ellis & Co., 724 Market street, was greatly damaged, nearly every pane of glass being broken. At 730 Market street, also badly damaged. All along Market street, on the south side, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, nearly every store was more or less damaged, in some instances every pane broken. The photographers on Chestnut, Market and Arch streets suffered considerable by broken skylights. In all the streets, as far south as Dickerson street, houses were damaged.

Mr. Geo. P. Weaver, who was on the Belmont road, Twenty-fourth Ward, at the time of the storm, informs us that he picked up hail stones as large as hen's eggs, and some remained piled on the ground for nearly one hour after the storm had abated. All the windows in the Avenue Drove Yard Hotel, facing the storm, were broken. The foliage of the trees at Fairmount Park was badly cut up and limbs broken off. The destruction of glass in this vicinity was also very great.

It would be difficult to give the full extent of damage so far as broken window glass is concerned, for all the houses fronting north were more or less damaged. This was particularly the case in Race, Arch, Chestnut, Walnut and Spruce streets. In Wallace, Mount Vernon, Green and other streets in this vicinity, whole blocks of houses had every pane of glass broken. It is estimated that at least 500,000 lights were broken.

Many of the churches in our city suffered greatly in the destruction of costly stained glass.

A number of trees along the streets were blown down, culverts were overflowed, and in some localities cellars were overflowed. At Eighteenth and Vine streets the water flooded the streets, from wall to wall, to such a depth that the Vine street passenger cars were stopped from running. This was the case also at Eighth and Willow, the water rushing down like a torrent.

At the Asylum for the Blind over 200 panes of glass were broken and a chimney blown down. The crashing of glass and the falling bricks caused quite an excitement among the children, but no one was hurt.

One house at Second and Queen streets had 69 panes of glass broken, and the private school in Race street, above Ninth, suffered to the extent of 61 panes.

We understand that many of the merchants along Market street lost from $1,000 to $5,000 by damage to goods from the rain, after the windows had been broken.

It was with difficulty that horses could be driven during the storm, the hail stones falling upon their back with such force as to render them almost unmanageable. A number of horses ran away, breaking the vehicles to which they were attached.

A horse started at Seventh and Filbert streets, but fortunately did no damage, except breaking the wagon. The storm did not extend beyond the Wissahickon. It passed over Chester and Wilmington, doing some damage, but it was not near so destructive as in this city.

The storm was very severe at Camden, N. J., and a great number of panes of glass were broken in all parts of the city. A game of base ball was interrupted by the storm, and a number of the players took refuge under an awning, but shortly afterwards the awning was torn from its fastenings and the men were left exposed to the rattling hail.

The *Inquirer*, same date, thus describes it:

In some instances the stones which came dashing through the windows, were about the size of a good sized walnut, and not unlike in appearance a handsomely polished China marble.

These were certainly most unusual and novel visitors of the autumnal equinox, and ones which will make some business for glaziers for several days to come. Several establishments on Chestnut street and elsewhere suffered correspondingly. The rear windows of the American Hotel, on Minor street, suffered severely.

In Market street the storm was especially severe, having full scope and room for its play. The Bingham House, at Eleventh and Market streets, suffered severely, and nearly all the stores on the south side of the street met the same fate. This is also true of the other streets which were most damaged, and it was a noticeable fact that the houses which suffered the greatest damage on Market, Arch, Chestnut and Walnut streets were mostly on the south side.

The windows of the State House were completely riddled. Many of the trees in the square had their limbs broken off, and the sidewalks were literally covered with leaves.

The houses on Arch street, and Walnut street, which suffered, were pretty much private dwellings, and in many instances the losses were well litigated by the terrific clattering of the windows.

The Continental Hotel came in for a good share of damage, and will afford plenty of work for the glaziers for several days to come.

The Girard House, immediately opposite, sustained but comparatively little damage on the Chestnut street front, although some glass was broken in other parts of the premises.

The hot house of Mr. James Ritchie, corner of American and Master streets, sustained considerable damage, the storm having full sweep at the unprotected glass coverings.

The photographic establishments on Arch, Market, Second and Eighth streets, also suffered severely.

At the Merchants' Exchange, from two hundred to three hundred panes of glass were broken.

Front street and Delaware avenue, occupied by business houses, also had considerable glass were broken.

Hail is simply the watery vapor of the atmosphere congealed in icy masses, and precipitated to the earth. It is generally attended by violent commotions in the atmosphere, and certain peculiar phenomena that attend the coming together of bodies of air of different temperatures. These were not manifested yesterday to as great an extent as is sometimes the case, short and rapid flashes of vivid lightning being the principal indication given.

The clouds from which hailstones are generally precipitated are of a reddish bronze, apparently not very high, of very irregular outline and singular as to appearance. Instances of damage done by hailstones are of frequent record, but rather rare and novel in this country.

These stones differ as to shape as well as size, some of them being flat, others spheroidal, sometimes pointed and sometimes ragged. When broken open, they generally present an outer homogeneous coating of opaque ice, or a succession of opaque and transparent layers of ice, inclosing a central nucleus of spongy but somewhat hardened snow.

Hail storms are more frequent in occurrence in the temperate than in tropical climates, and in the polar regions they are scarcely ever heard of. Their precise cause have by many writers of distinction been assigned to the congelation of the watery vapor of a body of humid and warm air, by its suddenly mixing with an exceedingly cold wind, in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Currents of air of very different temperatures are more likely to come together in the temperate zones than in the torrid or frigid zones, and it is in the first name, as above stated, that the storms are most frequent.

We venture to assert that but few who witnessed it will soon forget the hail storm of yesterday.

The *Press* adds the following:

The scene in the editorial and composing rooms of the *Press* was the strangest ever witnessed there in the course of the life of the most venerable typo. Hail-stones, some of them two inches in diameter, rattled against the roof and the windows so rapidly that it was impossible to hear conversation in ordinary tone of voice. The window glass would crack, and in a short time fall to pieces, as though it was being pounded with a hammer.

Passengers in railway cars were alarmed at the suddenness of the miniature cannonading at their backs, and were startled with the fragments of glass scattered over their persons. The Venetian shutters were brought into requisition, but even then they did not keep the rain and hail off, and the rather unusual occurrence of persons vacating seats and seeking standing room took place.

The State House building presents a sorry spectacle, and a person not knowing of the storm might readily infer that permission had been given to the bootblacks who congregate about it to throw stones for a while at the windows. There are about 400 panes of glass out in this one building. The buildings on the corners of streets, seemed to suffer the most, and Mr. Evans, of Fourth and Library, communicates the official information that he has one hundred and fourteen panes out of his building. The glaziers were bewildered for a while at the sudden calls made upon them, and we heard of one gentleman who offered any price to have the glass put in the windows of a room in which there is a lady quite ill. It was suggested that she be removed to another room, as not a man could be had, and the gentleman in despair cried out, "they are all alike, every glass is broken in the building!"

It was a curious sight to see the persons on the roofs of houses. As far as the eye could reach, men and boys were busy coming up the skylights and traps which were covered with glass. Blankets, pieces of canvass, old bags and bales were being tacked over the sashes at a brisk rate, and the largest conflagration never attracted more persons to the roofs. The trees in the squares were not only stripped of their foliage, but the leaves fell to the ground in as small particles as though they had been cut by a machine. In many of the private gardens of the city some of the choicest plants have been removed to the Horticultural Hall, and thanks to the worthy managers of that institution, they will be preserved. A vast amount of damage will be done to the plants yet in the yard, and to some of the magnificent conservatories of which our city abounds.

Horses were intensely frightened at the hail, as well as punished by its fall upon them, and those who could ran off. It was difficult to restrain any of them, and the novel sight of horses dashing off in so many different streets was witnessed. One fine animal, in his fright, ran into the sewer at 8th and Vine streets, and was with difficulty extricated.

The Storm Elsewhere.

BERKS COUNTY.

READING, Sept. 25.—A terrific hail storm passed over this city about 8 o'clock this afternoon, which was more violent than any which has occurred in this locality within the memory of any of our citizens. The storm came from the direction of north by northwest, accompanied by a heavy gust of wind, and lasting upwards of five minutes.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

DANVILLE, Sept. 27th. A very destructive wind and rain storm passed over here to-day, unroofing houses and blowing down trees. The steeple of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church was blown off, and passed through the roof into the audience room.

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

Passengers who reached Philadelphia by the evening train from Washington and Baltimore report that the storm was very severe all along the route, and that at some of the stations they heard of great destruction of property. Nothing definite, however, was heard up to the hour of going to press this morning.

Remarkably Distressing Murder in Philadelphia.

The *Inquirer*, of that city, 26th, gives these particulars:

About a quarter of seven o'clock last evening, a premeditated murder was committed at the residence of Mr. E. L. Tevis, No. 721 Locust street; the victim being a mulatto woman named Susan Miller, aged 28 years. Deceased was employed in the family of Mr. Tevis as servant, and had been so engaged for over a year. She did not live with her husband on account of domestic difficulties, which, it is said, originated about a year and a half ago. Last spring Miller taught school in Lockport, N. Y. About six o'clock last evening he called at Mr. Tevis's residence and took a seat in the kitchen and commenced talking to his wife who was engaged at the time in washing dishes. He asked her if she had anything against him by not living with him. She replied, "You didn't do right by me." He then inquired if she would go home with him, to which she replied, "No; if I do you won't do any better." He then informed her that he had been to the Aldermen's office to see what she had said about getting a divorce. At this moment Sarah asked him to have some supper. He replied he didn't want any, and advanced to the range door and said: "I will give you five minutes to make up your mind what you are going to do." Mrs. Miller was standing near him at the table, and at the expiration of the five minutes Jones pulled out a revolver and fired five shots in succession at her, and she fell to the floor a corpse.

Previous to the firing Mrs. Miller had expressed to her husband her intention of going out with him, to which he replied that she had a young beau to go out with her. Miller, after committing the deed, deliberately placed his revolver on the table and jumped out of the back window, and effected his escape. On Tuesday last the deceased and her husband visited the office of Alderman Reither, on Seventh street, to see about getting a divorce, but nothing came of the interview.

The deceased bore a very good character, was a good worker, and was highly praised by Mr. Tevis and his family, and all to whom she was brought in contact. It is said that they were married twelve years and during that time, although they had many quarrels, yet he never struck her once.

Kansas Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The German Convention, which was held at Topeka on Monday last, adopted resolutions against Sunday and temperance laws, and declared that they would not support any man for State, Legislative or Municipal office, who would not give his written pledge to repeal such laws. An unsuccessful effort was made to commit the Germans to negro suffrage. The female suffrage question was not touched.

The Indian Commission—Reports of its Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A. S. H. White, of the Interior Department, and Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived in Washington last evening, four days from the North Platte, the Commission having adjourned at that point on the 21st instant, to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, on the 8th of October, for the purpose of making arrangements to meet the five tribes, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas and Camanches, at Medicine Lodge Creek, eighty miles south of Fort Larned.

Mr. White reports that the council with the chiefs of the Brule, Ogallalah and Cheynne tribes was successful. They agreed to meet the Commission at Fort Laramie on the 1st of November next, and in the meantime they will send out runners amongst their people to bring into the council at that place those who have not yet been met with.

At the council with the Indians on the 19th instant, at North Platte, they attributed the present troubles to the building of Smoky Hill Railroad, and the wagon road through the Powder river country to Montana, which they allege divides the best hunting grounds now left to them. They wanted these two roads to be abandoned by the government, and desired to be permitted to hunt as long as the game last, when they are willing to try to cultivate soil. The next day the Commission met the Indians in council to respond to their propositions, which was done by General Sherman, who read the paper prepared by him of the sense of the Commission, the substance of which has already been published. The Indians who were then present understood that they had entered into a contract of peace.

Mr. White will leave Washington again about the 1st of October, to meet the Commission at Fort Harker on the 8th.

Departure of Troops for Alaska—The Best Indian Course.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer John L. Stephens got off last evening with two companies of troops for Alaska, the new Russian Territory. They took with them a considerable quantity of live stock and supplies.

The buildings for the troops are nearly ready at Sitka. The troops may have to camp out two weeks. Thirty mechanics and laborers accompany them.

One of the passengers for Sitka is Henry Baller, the agent of a San Francisco company, which succeeds to the property of the Russian Fur Company. The negotiations by which they acquire trading privileges led to the acquisition of the Alaska deed of transfer, which was signed on Tuesday night by the directors of the San Francisco company for a consideration of $600,000. This bargain secures to the American company all the vessels, factories, trade, houses, implements, stock, goods and trading facilities generally of the Russian company.

Governor McCormick, of Arizona, in an annual message, calls for more troops and urges the necessity of putting the Indians upon reservations, and employing sufficient force to keep them there in peace.

The Indian Question From an Indian Point of View.

We had the pleasure of an hour's conversation, a few days ago, with the foster brother of the celebrated Seminole chief, Billy Bowlegs. His reminiscences of the Florida war are exceedingly interesting. He was one of the moderate party in the tribe, the party friendly to the whites. When the tribe finally split upon the subject, he was with those who petitioned General Zachery Taylor to transfer them beyond Arkansas. At no time during his life has he been hostile to the whites, although, of course, he fought with his tribe so long as a general warfare was kept up.

He says that he does not remember a single instance in thirty years in which the whites have religiously kept an engagement with the Indians. He never has known a treaty which, carried into effect, was not somehow distorted to the prejudice of the Indian. He has known but one or two Indian agents who were honest men. The rest are all scoundrels, and invariably cheat the Indians out of seven-eighths of their annuities, or of their money in trade. He draws a very striking picture of the payment of annuities; such scene, he says, will represent the whole.

The Indian agent makes his appearance at a certain point to distribute the annuities. The Indians of the tribe, having been previously notified, are present. A young warrior, in the first flush of manhood, ambitious, inexperienced, comes up to receive, say, one hundred and forty dollars which is due him as the son of a chief. The first thing that t[illegible]s his attention is a beautiful blanket, a [illegible]blah-kee-nah, perhaps, which the artful agent has placed in a prominent position for the very purpose. He must have that blanket. Very well; the agent is willing that he should; it's just the same as money. A roll is prepared in blank (but the ignorant Indian does not know it). He makes his mark. Then the blank is filled by the agent with as many blankets as he deems prudent. *One Seminole has known of instances where the blank has been piled with forty blankets, while only one was actually received by the Indian recipient.*

There are butcher-knives, a very nice article. An Indian who wishes one is charged forty dollars for it. If he gets drunk, and wishes to return it and get something else, he is the same day permitted to return it, and is credited with one dollar and a quarter.

Presently the agent, finding that his receipts will cover the whole annuity to the tribe, suddenly closes his books, and announces to the crest-fallen Indians that there is no more to come. But he has still on hand a few blankets and other trifles, for which he will dicker. If an Indian would like an old French musket, for which the agent has paid three dollars, he can have it for forty-five dollars in cash or furs at the lowest price. So the shameless trade goes on. At night, the agent has full receipts for his goods or cash, and has seven-eighths of the whole safe in his pocket or under guard. Perhaps he will have large portions of it exposed for sale on the frontier shortly afterwards. Perhaps he will have it safely buried at his encampment.

Now, if he can get all the Indians drunk he can probably deal back the greater portion of the one-eighth distributed to them. Next day he will swear they traded with him for whiskey. So he rolls out a dozen kegs of whiskey, knocks out the heads, and winds on the day with the biggest spree he can get up.

This is the model Indian agent, painted from life. It is better than gets the place occasionally he is kicked out directly; for if he does not steal from the Indian he has no money to divide with the incorruptible statesmen who secured his appointment—men who in modest salaries as Congressmen, &c., are too small to support them in luxurious vices.

Our Seminole has four times traversed on foot the entire country from the Arkansas River to Hudson's Bay. There is not a mile of the Rocky Mountains which he has not at some time seen. And all along the frontier the same evils exist. It is common to say that the distribution of whiskey is the great evil, but this is not true. The great evil is the prostitution of the Indian women. * * * The whole frontier is one grand unroofed brothel.

This assertion is fully confirmed by the evidence daily sent back by correspondents accompanying our various commissions at present wasting their time in the Indian country.

To the philosophic mind, there needs no further explanation of Indian stagnation, anti-progression, brutality, or whatever one may call it. Debase the woman of a nation, and you ruin the whole people.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Apprehended Troubles in Nashville—The Indians Likely to Make Peace.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Official despatches from Tennessee indicate that General Duncan, by direction of General Thomas, will be fully able to preserve the peace at Nashville on the coming election day. General Cooper, of the State militia has, however, one armed regiment on hand, in readiness for any emergency.

The Secretary of the Indian Commission arrived here, and fully confirms the reports that peace will be made with all the Indians but the North Sioux.—*Special to Post.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Johnson does not anticipate trouble between the Federal and State troops at Nashville. He has every confidence in the judgment and prudence of General Thomas, and doubts not Governor Brownlow's braggadocio will all disappear in the presence of the Federal arms. General Thomas sent a telegram to the President to-day, asking more definite instructions, which were promply forwarded. He is to have an ample force in and around Nashville to preserve the peace and prevent the interference of Governor Brownlow with the municipal authorities. All irregularities in the elections are to be left to the Courts for decision.—*Cor. Boston Post.*

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—General Thomas arrived here late last night, and had a conference to-day with the city authorities and those of the State. He took no decisive action and requested an interview with both parties together, at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when his course will be resolved upon. There is still an anxious and feverish state of public mind, increased to-night by rumors that General Thomas will interdict the election. The feeling is intensified by a report that General Cooper, last night in a speech to a mixed crowd of negroes and whites, within closed doors, said there were three ways to meet the present emergency, to wit: by bullets, bayonets or by matches. It is reported to-night in Conservative quarters that the Grand Jury is investigating the matter, and will indict Cooper if proof of the speech is sufficient. Cooper's friends deny the correctness of the report, whilst the Conservatives say it will be substantiated.

Governor Brownlow is expected from Knoxville to-night.

The developments of to-morrow are looked for with great interest.

Election Order in Virginia.

Major-General Schofield has issued an order concerning the approaching election in Virginia, requiring the President of the Board of Registration in each county or city to select immediately three trustworty persons to assist the registering officers in their respective wards or districts on the 22d prox., at the election for delegates to the State Convention. Where there are more than five hundred voters, six assistants instead of of three will be appointed. One registering officer will be required to conduct the election in each district. In case there should be no registering officer at large in the county who can be assigned to the duty, the President of the Board of Registration will forward to headquarters the name of a suitable person living in the county where the vacancy exists.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 21st says:—

The spread of the pestilence is now very general. Every physician that we met yesterday reported an increase of cases. The small per centage of mortality has misled many not only of our own citizens, but of those abroad. Not even in the fell year of '53 has the disease so thoroughly ramified the city. Friend after friend, comrade after comrade after co-worker are prostrated, and but little can be expected from the survivor, who barely staggers his way through the dismal day.

No more funeral music is allowed at interments. The *Picayune* protests against closing the public schools on account of the fever, as had been suggested. Frost is earnestly looked for, and the editor gives the following advice:—

Until frost comes we must look for no diminution of cases. As the only newspaper reporters who have not attempted to deceive either our own citizens or those abroad, we again say that those who are here should stay, and those who are away should by no means stay away. It is absurd for any one to attempt to palliate the present extent of the scourge. It exists, and we believe as strong as it ever did in this city, though the type is certainly milder than in some of the historic years of the epidemic, and the mortality consequently not as great as in former years.

From Galveston (Texas) the *News* refers to the fever thus:—

The city is evidently for the want of material gradually being cleared of the fever, and the attention of every one is being directed to the ravages it is making in the interior.

At Brenham (Texas) it is bad; at Bastrop rapidly spreading, and from Huntsville comes the following:—

All the stores closed; scarcity of medicines, mustard, calomel and limes. No ice and no nurses.

Over sixty-one have died of yellow fever at Navasota. The *News Letter* says:—"Beneath many of the houses there are pools of stagnant water."

The same paper says the stampede from Millican, on account of the fever, was immense; all sorts of vehicles were pressed into service, and men, women and children, pots, pans and skillets, dogs, beds and mattresses, promiscuously mixed up, evacuated the town in great disorder. Tar was burning before the doors, asafetida suspended beneath the noses of those remaining behind.

The Galveston *Gazette* says:

At La Grange, Brenham, Hempstead, Navasota, Huntsville and Alleyton, the fever is reported as being very bad, and the distressed people are in great want of experienced physicians and nurses, as well as of ice, orange leaves, medicines, and in some instances, provisions, the people in the country being so frightened that they are afraid to come into town, or allow their teams to come for fear of the fever.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—The number of interments from yellow fever for the last 24 hours was 57.

There have been at the Jackson barracks and Military hospital, upwards of 100 deaths from the fever of the U. S. troops.

HEALTH REPORT AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The city is unusually healthy; not a case of yellow fever has been reported, nor is it expected.

MAJOR GEN. HANCOCK left Washington last evening for Philadelphia, on his way to St. Louis.

GEN. MCDOWELL will go to visit Arizona to investigate the origin of the Indian hostilities which have broken out in that quarter.

A FIRE at Copperopolis, Cal., Wednesday night last, destroyed all the principal buildings on the North side of Union street, including the printing, express and telegraph offices. One man is reported to have been burned to death.

COMPLETE returns from all the counties in the State of California, show that the total vote cast was 92,108; of which Haight received 49,856, Gorham 40,252, and Fay 2,000. Haight's majority over Gorham is 9,604. The average Democratic majority is scarcely more than half this figure.

AT a meeting of the Putnam Agricultural Society, at their fair at Carmel, where there were about 3,000 persons present, Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made an address in relation to the objects of this useful Society, and evidently made a deep impression on the farmers present which cannot be without beneficial results.

General Sheridan in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—General Sheridan was formally welcomed to this city to-day. The turn-out on the occasion was very large and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Mayor McMichael made a brief speech of welcome, the concluding portion of which referred to General Sheridan's political position as follows:

Three years ago the whole country rang with your exploits in Virginia. To-day the whole country rings with your exploits in Louisiana. The fiery courage which hurled back the legions who sought to destroy the national flag finds its fitting counterpart in the steadfast devotion that resists all efforts to impair the national supremacy.

General: For you and such as you eulogiums are needless. Your own true heart faithfully interprets to you the sympathies of the nation you have served, and are still serving so well. But while this is so, my fellow citizens in whose behalf I am now speaking, would not forgive me if I did not at least say that among the heroes whose deeds were most inspiring none stood higher in their affections than Cavalry Sheridan. Among the martyrs who have suffered in their cause none fills them with more profound respect than the deposed commander of the Fifth Military District.

General Sheridan, in reply, merely returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and regretted his inability to more appropriately express his gratitude.

The door of Independence Hall were then thrown open to the public, and a line being formed the crowd in waiting passed through the Mayor's room, shaking the General by the hand in passing. The rush was tremendous.

Accepting the Situation.

The editor of the Alabama *Argus* must be a second Mark Tapley—jolly under all circumstances. Hear him:—

"We see that the Sheriff, during our absence, has advertised the *Argus* for sale. We hope the bidders will have a merry time of it. If the Sheriff can sell it, he can do more than we could. Like a damp percussion cap, we think it will fail to go off."

Kansas State Fair.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sept. 26.—The Kansas State Fair is now being held here. The display will equal that of any Western State.

The Dean Richmond.

The Submarine Diving Company on Wednesday last abandoned the wreck, not having machinery heavy enough for the job. The fleet of the Coast Wrecking Company arrived on the same day and went to work on the Richmond. If the weather is fair, a week will suffice to raise the vessel.

WHAT THE OWNERS SAY.

On making inquiry at the company's office yesterday it was ascertained that but little progress has yet been made in raising the Richmond. The divers and wreckers are hard at work upon her, but she is in such a bad condition that it will probably take quite another week before they succeed in getting her above water.

Murder in Detroit.

On the evening of the 21st an old farmer, named La Plant, was shot in the street, at about six o'clock, P. M. when it was filled with passers by, who were leaving their daily business. The murder was committed by Robert Garbutt, the discarded suitor of a young woman—a Miss Boucher, to whom the old man had been paying attentions, and who had supplanted Garbutt.

Garbutt and the young woman had been holding a correspondence together, and about a week since he received her last note and left Detroit for a place. For a day or two he had appeared troubled, and said but little. Missing the girl and La Plante from the neighborhood he resolved to look them up. Saddling a horse he came to Detroit, where the old man and Miss B. had been for several days preparing for their wedding, which was to have taken place last night. When he arrived his mind was in that state bordering on insanity. He rode recklessly through the streets to Chopie's carriage factory, where her brother is employed, and from him learned the locality of her boarding place, No. 58 Dubois street. Going there he demanded an interview, during which he asked if she was going to marry him (La Plante)? She replied that she would tell him in the morning. Still playing the heartless coquette, her manner nearly drove him crazy. He swore, "If you marry him, you'll be a widow in less than a week." Leaving her alone, he repaired at once to Fisher & Long's gunshop, purchased a pistol, and started for a hotel, corner of Grand River Road and Rowland street. Soon after La Plant and Miss Boucher drove up, when Garbutt obtained another interview. He again proposed to her, but receiving no satisfaction retired. At 6 o'clock this young girl, in company with her aged lover, were walking along Woodward avenue, near State street, where they were overtaken by Garbutt, who stepped up and offered his arm to her, asking if it would be acceptable? She replied "No." He then said, "That is enough," and placing himself in front of La Plant, drew a pistol, saying "G—d—d—n your soul," and shot him in the breast, the bullet passing very near the heart. La Platt attempted to strike the weapon from his hand, but failed. Whirling two or three times round, he fell to the flags, where he soon expired. Garbutt at once began loading the weapon, when Irving Palmer, who was passing by, seized him by the arm and wrenched the pistol away, Garbutt offering no resistance. Whether he intended the second shot for himself or for the girl is unknown, though he has threatened since the deed was committed to do away with himself. The girl's agonizing screams, after La Plant's death, were heartrending in the extreme.

GEN. HANCOCK will not go to New Orleans until the yellow fever subsides. He was expected in St. Louis on the 27th inst.

A BOY of twelve years was recently tried in Evansville, Ind., for indecently assaulting a widow of thirty-five. He was fined $1.

THAD. STEVENS is so much better that all immediate anxiety respecting his health has been dissipated.

A VERMONTER has produced an apple five inches larger around than the trunk of the tree that bears it.

SUCH a keen competition exists between the companies owning the steamboats running between Glasgow, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, that the fare has been reduced to 6d.

THE *Evening Gazette* says that the lower part of Westchester county is shaking with fever and ague; that a sickly season was predicted and it has arrived.

SEVERAL hundred workmen are now actively engaged in painting the exterior and renovating the interior of Buckingham Palace.

THE Carpenters and Caulkers of Quebec have resolved not to enter into any contract, or employ any member of an association at new work, from this date.

OUR Consul at Palermo, under date of the 6th of September, writes: "I have still to report the continuance of the cholera, though in a milder form, since my last despatch.

The Republican Platform.

The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention:

Resolved, That the State Republican party reasserts its declaration of the rights and liberties of men and renews its pledge to protect the same and the franchises which secure them.

Resolved, That recognizing the obligations of consistency and straightforwardness in support of their great principles professed, the party unhesitatingly declare that suffrage should be impartial, and unlimited by property or color.

Resolved, That as the Republican party has fearlessly exposed corruption and misgovernment, it declares its purpose to continue the same mode of reform, and steadily war against corruptions until they are rooted out, and the interests of the State committed to servants of integrity, untainted by the fraudulent maxims of that party which was afraid to grapple with corruption.

Resolved, That, while all measures of reform are entitled to earnest consideration, the watchwords of the Republican party be simply these: "National reconstruction, through liberty and justice; State repose, through integrity and economy."

Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican party shall be directed to the promotion of economy in the administration, State and National, and fairness in bearing the public burdens; that under no circumstances shall the credit of the nation or State be injured by tampering with obligations, or the slightest deviation from integrity.

Resolved, That the course of Congress in regard to reconstruction on the basis of freedom, meets the hearty approval of the party, which hereby pledges itself to stand by Congress in their struggle, even should the severest remedies known to the Constitution be necessary.

Resolved, That thanks are due and are given to all now struggling, in the Southern States, for lasting reconstruction, on principles of justice, and that the party will never abandon them to the mercies of baffled traitors or a faithless Executive.

Resolved, That renewed thanks be tendered to all who stood in arms for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and especially to those true and tried soldiers who have nobly carried out the policy of the people against the policy of a single individual.

Resolved, That the Convention recognize in Edwin M. Stanton a public officer of tried and unselfish patriotism, whose energy and integrity in war and peace entitle him to the highest confidence of the nation, and that the Senate be called upon to scrutinize the reasons assigned for his suspension, and that the Convention emphatically condem, as an insult to the nation, the removal of Sheridan and Sickles.

Resolved, That naturalized citizens are