WASHINGTON.

Serenade to President Johnson and General Hancock.

Speeches by the President, General Hancock and Robert J. Walker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1867. 11 o'Clock P. M.

Serenade to General Hancock and President Johnson.

A serenade was given to-night at the Metropolitan Hotel to Major General Hancock by his resident Washington friends. The portico of the front entrance was festooned with flags, and adorned with a large number of Chinese lanterns. There was a display of rockets and other fireworks. A large number of persons were present, with three bands of music. After repeated calls Major General Hancock appeared before the spectators and met with a warm and enthusiastic reception, cheer after cheer being given, accompanied by music.

General Cobb, of Wisconsin, addressing his fellow citizens of Washington, said that six years ago he had the good fortune to hold a command under Major General Hancock. He esteemed it a great privilege, as an old companion in arms, and now standing by his side, to bear testimony to General Hancock's kindness of heart, gallantry as a soldier and truthfulness as a man, and who would always be found a stern defender of the flag of our country. After some further remarks he introduced Major General Hancock. Three cheers were given, when the General spoke as follows:—

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON—I thank you for this testimony of your appreciation of my past services, and confidence in my ability to perform my duty in a new and different sphere. Educated as a soldier in the military school of our country and on the fields of the Mexican war and American rebellion, I need not assure you that my course as a District commander will be characterized by the same strict soldierly obedience to the law there taught me. As a soldier, I know no other guide or higher duty. Misrepresentation and misconstruction, arising from the passions of the hour, and spread by those who do not know that devotion to duty has governed my actions in every trying hour, may meet me; but I fear them not. My highest pride will be to perform the duties of my new sphere, not in the interest of parties or partisans, but for the benefit of my country, the honor of my profession, and, I trust, also for the welfare of the people committed to my care. I ask, then, citizens, that I may not be judged in advance, and that time may be permitted to develop my actions. Judge me when I act by the deeds I may perform, and, conscious of my devotion to duty and my country, I shall be satisfied with your verdict; and if a generous country shall approve my actions in the future as it has in the past, my highest ambition will have been achieved. As a soldier I am to administer the laws rather than discuss them. If I can administer them in spirit, with due charity to the government and to the satisfaction of my country, I shall indeed be happy in the consciousness of a duty performed. I am about to leave your city, the capital of our country, bearing the proud name of Washington. As an American citizen, the rapid development and increase of its wealth, beauty and prosperity is a matter in which I am deeply interested. But far beyond this, citizens of Washington, I rejoice with you that in the trying hour of the rebellion the capital of the nation contributed as freely, in proportion, as any State in the Union to the brave volunteer army which has demonstrated to the world the strength and invincibility of a republican form of government. I shall carry with me the recollections of this occasion, and when I return may I not hope that none who are here present in person or in spirit will regret their participation in the honor you have done me to-night?

The General's speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Hon. William E. Robinson introduced Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, who, amid enthusiastic cheers, spoke as follows:—

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I too am a citizen of Washington, where I have spent the better part of my life, and where I intend to pass the remainder. You have assembled this evening to do honor to a brave and patriotic soldier of the republic, to a man who, in every emergency, has proved fully equal to the occasion—a man who has devoted his life to the service of the country, and has shed his blood in its defence. When quite a young man he went with the great army of General Scott to Mexico, and in that army was soon reckoned among the most distinguished of the distinguished young officers of that day, and was brevetted for brilliant achievements in the great campaign. When the rebellion threatened to destroy the country and to leave Washington not the capital of the nation, but a miserable remnant, a solitary rein to mark the existence of a desolated country and a dismembered Union, General Hancock came forward to the defence of the nation and the constitution, and his glorious career is not marked by one single failure. (Great cheers.) I recollect that occasion well, for I was then residing in Washington, a city that has been much abused, and yet the records of the great war show that the city of Washington, unencouraged by large bounties, or any of the other means used to induce men into the army, did in the true spirit of patriotism and devotion send into the ranks a much larger number of volunteer soldiers than any other city in the Union in proportion to its numbers. And now, fellow citizens, General Hancock is entering upon a new career; and although his new trust is military still in point of name, it has its civil duties, and imposes a task of the utmost difficulty in its proper fulfilment. I have no doubt that his laurels, marked with his blood and that of the enemies of his country, in Mexico and in the late civil war, will be increased by those civil wreaths which will add new honors to those he earned upon the battle field. He has truly said that his duty is to carry out the laws of his country; and he has said wisely, because a soldier of the republic most truly defends his country when he defends the laws of that country. And fellow citizens he will not be a judge as to whether the law is wise and expedient or as to whether it be otherwise. His duty is purely a ministerial duty, to carry out the laws as they are written, because the Executive of the country, even the President of the United States——(The speaker was here interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering, which subsiding after a time he resumed.) I was about to say not even the President of the United States, much less any subordinate officer, possesses any judicial power whatever. The judicial power, according to the constitution, is vested exclusively in the courts of the country. They alone can pass final adjudication upon the law and say whether it is constitutional or not. But when a law is passed according to the forms prescribed in the constitution, unless it be arrested by the decision of the judicial authorities, the executive officer must, and is sworn to execute it as one of the laws of the country. But, fellow citizens, while I am sure that General Hancock will execute the laws in a true spirit and according to the meaning that must be placed upon them, I am also sure that he will do it in a spirit of charity and kindness; for, gentlemen, the truly brave man is always magnanimous to his conquered foes; and, gentlemen, it is by the spirit of kindness and charity that we must restore the republic—the great Union, not in name, but in fact—and make what its founders intended it to be—the home of a happy and united people—united not only upon the parchment of the constitution, but in heart and conviction, devoted to the whole country, and resolved to maintain it against every foreign and domestic enemy. I thank you, gentlemen, for the indulgence with which you have listened to these, the only few remarks I have now to offer.

Mr. Walker retired amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the vast assemblage.

Mr. William E. Robinson was repeatedly called for, but declined to make a speech. The General, he said, who had spoken on the field of battle and had met the enemy at the cannon's mouth, and also the distinguished citizen who had just addressed them, had uttered all that could be said on this occasion.

Three cheers were then given for Andrew Johnson, and after music by the band Dr. McSweeny, of West Point, and Mr. Ryor, of California, made a few remarks in honor of General Hancock.

The serenade was then adjourned with cheers for General Hancock, who remained a short time in front of the stand and repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the honor.

The crowd then proceeded to the Executive mansion, and after huzzas and music the President was vociferously called for. He appeared on the portico and addressed the assemblage as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—In appearing before you this evening it is not for the purpose of making an address, but simply to tender you my thanks for this kind manifestation of respect and regard, and especially so on the present occasion and under existing circumstances. I repeat that it is not my purpose to make an address on this occasion, but to tender you my thanks, my heartfelt thanks, for this demonstration here to-night and for this fine and large assemblage. If the time and circumstances justified I would with much pleasure address you on the questions which divide and distract the public mind. You know, my friends, however, that the country is in great peril, therefore I am proud to see that you are aroused and alive to it. (Cries of "Good," "That's the talk.") You have saved it in times gone by, and I feel well assured that you can and will save it in time to come. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "We will.") I repeat, our country is in great peril; the constitution of our country is in peril—that constitution which was formed and framed by our fathers, by the patriots of the Revolution, and which they cemented with their blood; and it becomes your duty to redeem and to save it from the peril in which it is involved. I have another single utterance, and that utterance is, let every one here to-night have a conscience and a conviction in reference to the preservation of the constitution of the country, and all will be safe. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Let conscientious conviction be our courage; let the public good be our aim and the constitution of the country be our guide, and all will be well. (Cheers.) And now again accept my thanks for this kind demonstration you have made, and take with you, in saying to you good bye, my best wishes for your welfare.

Cheer after cheer was given for the President, and an another for the President who was not afraid of being shot. (Laughter.) The band played several airs, when the assemblage dispersed.

Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet was in session to-day for about two hours. Secretary Browning and Postmaster General Randall were absent. The former was represented by Assistant Secretary Otto. There was no business of public importance transacted.

The Tobacco Bonded Warehouses and the New York Merchants.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the New York tobacco merchants to visit the Secretary of the Treasury and endeavor to obtain a repeal of the newly issued regulations regarding bonded warehouses for tobacco arrived here to-day and will have an audience with Secretary McCulloch to-morrow. The committee consists of Messrs. Joseph D. Evans, President of the Board of Trade; E. W. Ayres, P. Lorillard, Jr., W. P. Kittredge and J. S. Hawkins. They bring with them a memorial adopted by the New York Board of Trade, asking that the system of private bonded warehouses, now in force, may be continued, and also setting forth the great injury likely to result to the business if the new rules be enforced. Committees from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are also here with a like object.

Interview Between Grant and Sheridan.

General Sheridan had a protracted interview with General Grant at the War Department to-day. General Sheridan leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Proposed Reception of General Sheridan by the Union League of New York.

General Sheridan will be entertained by the Union League of New York on Monday evening next. He will leave Philadelphia on Saturday, and arrive in New York on the evening of that day.

The Frauds in the Pay Department.

General Sheridan appeared to-day before the Congressional committee appointed to investigate alleged abuses in the Pay Department, and was examined concerning the Lowenthal frauds in New Orleans, said to have been perpetrated while he was in command of the Fifth Military District. It is understood that nothing of importance was elicited.

The Ohio Campaign—The United States Senatorship.

It has leaked out that the visit of Chief Justice Chase to Ohio has another object besides that of contributing to the success of the republican ticket at the approaching election. The Legislature to be chosen next month will elect a United States Senator to succeed Ben Wade, who will be the candidate of the extreme radicals. It is understood that Chase desires the election of ex-Governor Denison, so, also, does Senator Sherman, who cooperates with Chase and the Jay Cooke interests. These will all work together to defeat Wade, and it is to give personal direction to the choice of Chase men to the Legislature that the Chief Justice has gone to Ohio.

Delegation of Pennsylvania Democrats.

Another delegation of Pennsylvania democrats, headed by J. Glancey Jones and J. Lawrence Getz, is here besieging the President, and running from one department to another urging redistribution of the federal patronage in that State and the appointment of democrats to office prior to the coming election. If this counsel is heeded they promise to carry the Keystone State for the administration by ten thousand majority.

Mineral Resources of Missouri and Montana.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of several specimens of tin ore from Ironton, Mo., with information that these ores are daily found in different localities and in large bodies in that neighborhood. The Commissioner is also in receipt of information from an intelligent correspondent at Helena, Montana Territory, promising to send to the geological and mineralogical cabinet of the General Land Office specimens of native gold, free gold in quartz, auriferous quartz, auriferous pyrites, tellurium and gold, native silver, ruby silver, chloride and sulphides of silver, native copper, green and blue malachite, silicated and oxides of copper, copper pyrites, tin, stone, moss, agate and cornelian.

Applicants for the Position of Register of the Treasury.

A host of applicants are already here pressing their claims for the position of Register of the Treasury, made vacant by the death of Hon. S. B. Colby. It is said the place has been offered to ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, and that he has declined it. Ford wants to be commissioned Minister to Ecuador.

Affairs in Richmond—The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

I learn from Richmond to-night that General John E. Mulford received his commission as collector of internal revenue to-day. He will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday next. There will be but few changes in the employés connected with his office for the present.

A caucus of the delegates to the Convention of ex-Officers, Soldiers and Sailors to be held to-morrow was held last night. Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and several counties were represented. A platform recommending the establishment of free schools in the State, more equal taxation, the encouragement of foreign emigration, civil rights to all persons, regardless of color, and the fullest development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the State was agreed upon and will be adopted by the Convention. General Wells is expected to arrive to-morrow morning. General Mulford and Dr. Sharp, the Postmaster of this city, it is said will go into the Convention. No one will be admitted to a seat in the Convention who has not been honorably discharged from the army or navy.

Circular to Collectors of Customs in Relation to Manifests of Vessels.

The following circular has just been published:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Sept. 12, 1867.

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS:—

SIR—Herewith are enclosed to you blank forms of outward manifests for shipper and master, or conductor, respectively, which on and after the first day of the month succeeding the receipt by you of this communication you are hereby instructed to use, pursuant to articles 119, 120 and 121, Treasury regulations, 1867, and in lieu of the blank form the use of which is enjoined therein. You are also instructed, on and after the date above mentioned, to refuse to give clearance for outward bound merchandise unless the manifests shall be according to said enclosed form, specify respectively the kinds and qualities of the articles shipped and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article, and shall contain a full, just and true account of all the articles shipped according to their actual cost, or the values which they truly bear at the port, and time of exportation, and shall be duly verified by oath or affirmation. These regulations are expected to be strictly enforced in all cases. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER DELMAR, Director.

Approved—H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The outward manifests must correspond in every particular with the special export manifests. Column No. 1 should embrace all domestic merchandise, whether exported in bond under the Internal Revenue act or otherwise; also to include all manufactures from foreign product, such as cordage from foreign hemp, sugar refined from foreign sugar, coffee or spice, having been ground or adulterated, &c., &c. Column No. 2 should embrace all foreign merchandise free, or not dutiable. Column No. 3 should embrace all foreign merchandise exported from bonded warehouses, duties remaining unpaid, or which, having been paid, are returnable as drawback. Column No. 4 should embrace all foreign merchandise on which the duties have been paid, and which have left the custody of the officers of the customs, provided the condition of the merchandise has not been changed. If remanufactured or adulterated, it becomes a domestic export, and must be classified as such. Column No. 5 should embrace all foreign merchandise in transit or entered for immediate exportation, and so declared upon the Custom House entry.

The above requirements will be enacted by the clearance clerks.

Quarantine of United States Vessels to Spanish Ports.

Our Consul at Malaga writes that the Spanish government has declared the whole of the United States as foul with cholera and yellow fever, and that in consequence thereof all vessels arriving from ports of the United States must perform ten days quarantine at a foul lazaretto.

The Treasury Building.

It having been reported to Secretary McCulloch that the jarring caused by the working of the machinery of the printing division materially interfered with the duties of the clerks on the floor beneath, the Secretary has ordered a committee of three to investigate the matter. The committee is also instructed to make a careful inspection of the boiler located in the Treasury building, to ascertain if any danger need be apprehended from possible explosions.

INTERESTING MATTERS ABOUT THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

[Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post, September 23.]

Important additional facts have come to light pointing to the treasonable purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the convention of the "loyal" Governors and other radicals in Philadelphia, on the 13th of September last, a committee of two from each of the States was appointed, and this committee appointed a sub-committee on the political situation, consisting of General Ben Butler, Governor Harriman of New Hampshire; General Seigel, Senator Ross, of Kansas; General Schenck, of Ohio; Colonel Hawkins, of New York, and George W. Paschal, of Texas. This sub-committee met with the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, in October following, and there aided in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic. As it was apprehended that the President's policy would restore the political power of the rebel States to the Southern whites, this sub-committee was specially charged to take all necessary steps to defeat such a result. It was determined that the Southern "loyalists," including the negroes, should hold all power, and, when necessary, should be supported by this secret army, the members of which were to be educated up to the point that no change of administration and no change in Congressional power was to be allowed to interfere with this negro supremacy. As showing the animus of this treasonable body as organized at Pittsburg, it is only necessary to allude to the speech made by one of the members while in secret session. He said he knew "but little and cared less about politics, but that he would be damned if the war should close until every rebel was out of office in the South." My informant was present at the meeting, and reports that this declaration was received with great applause. Those who doubt the truth of this statement can have it verified by inquiring of other member of the sub-committee, all of whom were actively engaged in instilling the idea into such of the veteran soldiers as they could entrap, that what they fought for would be lost if the policy of President Johnson should succeed, and negro supremacy in the South would be defeated. Since the adjournment of the Pittsburg Convention this Grand Army of the Republic has swollen to gigantic proportions, at an expenditure of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Not only has the enrolment been progressing steadily and rapidly among the negroes at the South, but the militia of several of the Northern States have been officered in a manner looking specially to the crisis when the State troops may be needed "outside of the constitution." If this fact be questioned I respectfully refer to Governor Fenton, of New York, who can tell why Colonel Hawkins, late of the Hawkins Zouaves and a member of the sub-committee, was placed at the head of the militia organization of his State. One reference as respectable as this will suffice, but several others can be given. In view of the late election results, another meeting of the originators of the scheme is proposed to be held for the purpose of receiving the reports from recruiting and other officers, and for perfecting their plans of resistance to the government authorities. These facts are not less true than startling, and I have the witnesses who can prove them.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Proceedings of the Commissioners—The Indians Who Professed Peace Considered Treacherous.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24, 1867.

The Eighteenth Kansas regiment left Fort Hayes on Sunday for Fort Larned to protect the Indian Commissioner.

Omaha despatches state that Commissioner Taylor has published a denial of the reports of the newspaper correspondents regarding the result of the council at North Platte; and the correspondents reaffirm their statements to the effect that Pawnee Killer left the council, painted his face red, in token of his determination of war against the whites, and rode away in disgust. The despatches also say that it is the belief of persons well acquainted with the Indian character that the chiefs who did profess their desire for peace merely did so to gain time and obtain ammunition.

Return of General Sherman to St. Louis—The Peace Commission to Meet at Fort Harker on the 8th of September.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24, 1867.

General Sherman arrived home to-day.

The Indian Peace Commissioners will meet at Fort Harker on the 8th of October, when they will arrange for a Council with the Cheyennes.

Transfer of an Agency—The Indians Profess Themselves Willing to Return to Peace and Whip all Hostile Bands into Terms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1867.

Upon the recommendation of the Indian Bureau the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the agency for the Osage, Inapaw, Seneca and Shawnee tribes of Indians be transferred from the Southern to the Central Superintendency, the headquarters of which are at Atchison, Kansas.

The following is an extract from a telegram from Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, received at the Ind an office this morning:—

OMAHA, Nebraska, Sept. 23, 1867.

Our council with the Indians at North Platte was perfectly satisfactory and the prospects of peace with the Indians are more flattering than at any time. The Apaches, Arapahoes, Kioways, Camanches and friendly Cheyennes are willing, if the other Cheyennes will not make peace, to subjugate them, if the government will furnish the ammunition, so Superintendent Murphy informs me.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MUSIC AT THE PARK TO-DAY.—The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the lake at the Park to-day, commencing at half-past three P. M.

THE LATE REPORTED EXPRESS ROBBERY.—The extraordinary conduct of a messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company has resulted nearly as curiously as it originated. From the statement of one of the officers of the company it appears that Gillette is unhappily laboring under the effects of some monomania or temporary insanity. The total amount of money abstracted from the express safe was $20,300, and the whole of this was restored on Monday to the company. Only a small sum disbursed for expenses on the road was found deficient, and this was fully accounted for, as was the entire sum in the memorandum left behind by Gillette. From inquiries made it seems that the messenger had some difficulty with a person in Buffalo on Friday night, and the strain this produced on his mind, aided by some despondency under which he had been previously laboring, threw it completely off its balance, and in some sudden freak of mania he abstracted the money from the safe and left with it, coming on to New York. He had not been in the habit of gambling, nor was he extravagant in his habits, and from the fact of his keeping the whole sum intact, the wonder is why he took it. It is said that Mr. Gillette is at present so affected in his mind that he will have to be sent to an asylum for the insane, and the Merchants' Union Express Company have no intention of prosecuting him, nor had they taken any legal steps at all in the matter prior to the restoration of the money, not having even sent a detective on his track.

SCANDINAVIAN FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of the exiled Schleswigers was commenced yesterday afternoon at the New York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. The object of this fair, which will be continued to-day and to-morrow, is to raise funds for the assistance of the people of Schleswig, who have left their duchy and gone to Denmark rather than live under a government which they dislike. The attendance at the opening was good, and promises success for the fair, which in itself is really very attractive. The room in which it is held is festooned with the flags of America and Denmark, and otherwise appropriately adorned. Among the articles on exhibition are a number of miniature statues in biscuit, representing some of the best works of Thorwaldsen, which have been imported from Copenhagen for the purpose they are now serving. Many other valuable articles of ornament and use are also on exhibition.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—REDUCED RATES OF ADMISSION.—The managers of the American Institute, in order to give the poorer working classes an opportunity to visit the Exhibition now open at Twenty-second Regiment Armory in Fourteenth street, have decided to admit each mechanic who applies through the foreman of the establishment where he is employed for thirty cents. The pupils of schools are also to be admitted between the hours of nine A. M. and noon, at the rate of ten cents each.

THE POLICE IN WINTER COSTUME.—Superintendent Kennedy yesterday issued an order to the effect that on and after to-day (Wednesday) the police force should appear in full winter uniform, except gloves, including caps, belts and batons, winter gloves to be resumed on November 1.

FATAL FALL FROM A STOOP.—Coroner Gover held an inquest, at 12 Columbia street, over the remains of Emile Hollander, a little boy five years of age, whose death was caused by injuries received on Sunday last by falling from the rear stoop of the above named premises to the pavement. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED.—The remains of a lad named Edward Dyer, drowned some days ago, were yesterday found floating in the dock, foot of Christopher street, North river. The body of an unknown man was yesterday discovered floating off the foot of James street, East river. Coroner Wilde was notified to hold inquests on both bodies.

THE MORGUE.—Warden Brennan reports that there was brought to the Morgue yesterday from the foot of James street, East river, the body of an unknown man, aged about fifty years, five feet nine inches high, brown hair, sandy whiskers, mixed with gray; had on plaid shirt, dark ribbed pants and heavy shoes; body too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

DESOLATION IN LA GRANGE, TEXAS.

The Ravages of Yellow Fever Among the Citizens — Starvation Threatening the Town—The Inmates of the Jail Set Free to Save Themselves—Interments in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24, 1867.

Letters received from La Grange, Texas, to be laid before the Howard Association here, state that the number of citizens remaining in the town is barely five hundred, yet the interments have reached twenty-four in two days. Those attacked are almost sure to die. The disease is proving fatal in nine cases out of ten. Every house is filled with sickness and death, and whole families have been swept away, and in some cases there has been no one to bury them. The disease is spreading in the country. No provisions are in the town, and country people will not venture in with produce. On the 9th instant not even meal could be had to make gruel for the sick. Business has ceased entirely; the stores are closed, and the newspapers have ceased publication. The jail has been emptied of its inmates, who fled in terror from the scene of desolation.

The interments from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning were eighty-two.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Death of the Captain General of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1867.

Captain General Manzano, who has been sick for several days, died at daybreak this morning. Count Balmaseda is in charge of the government.

Shipping Intelligence.

HAVANA, Sept. 24, 1867.

Arrived September 21, bark Annie and brig M. Newton, from New York.

Arrived September 23, bark Eliza Souper, from New York.

Arrived September 24, steamer Rapidan, Eaton, from New Orleans for New York; schooner Croton, from New port.

Sailed September 22, bark Palo Alto, Wiley, for Boston; brig Antilles, Thestrup, for Boston.

Sailed September 23, bark Carlen, for New Orleans.

Sailed September 24, British bark Prima Donna Boomer, for New Orleans.

FUNERAL OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Sept. 24, 1867, 2:30 P. M.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, who died so suddenly at the Tremont House last week, took place in the Trinity (Episcopal) church in this city this forenoon. The attendance was very large, and the exercises, consisting of the simple Episcopal service, were very brief and impressive. As a mark of respect to the deceased the office of the British Consul was closed, flags on the city, State and general government buildings were displayed at half mast, and the bells of the city churches were tolled during the progress of the services.

Among those present to pay the last tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased were the members of the English Diplomatic Body of Washington, the British and other foreign consuls; the various officers of the United States army from the forts, including Major General Foster and General Benham; Commodore Rodgers and all the other officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Senator Wilson, General Banks and other Massachusetts members of Congress; Governor Bullock and staff, Mayor Norcross and members of the city government, Collector Russell and other Custom House officers, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and various other high officials and prominent citizens. There was also present a delegation of about twenty of the Free Briton Mutual Benefit Society of Montreal, and also representatives of the Scots Charitable Society and Briton Charitable Association of Boston.

The only procession was that inside the church, when the remains were taken from the vestibule and deposited beneath the pulpit. The order of it was as follows:—

The Clergy.

Palibearers, viz.:—

Hon. Charles Sumner. Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister.
Hon. Samuel Hooper. Henry J. Pratt, of the State Department.
Henry W. Longfellow. Richard H. Bayard.
Mayor Norcross. Governor Bullock.

The Coffin.

Chief Mourners—Mr. Barrington and Mr. Howard, of the Diplomatic Corps.

British Consuls from different ports.
Distinguished City and State Officials.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Judges of the Courts.
Societies, &c.

The interior of the church was tastefully draped in mourning, and from one of the galleries were suspended the American and British ensigns, also hung with crape. The body of the church was reserved for the delegations above mentioned, and the galleries were early crowded to overflowing with the general public. The remains were enclosed in a heavy lead coffin, and this was encased in a neat rosewood casket, the latter being covered with black broadcloth and simply ornamented with silver studded nails. The plate upon the outer casket was plain silver and bore this inscription:—

THE HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS WRIGHT BRUCE, G. C. B.
BORN APRIL 14, A. D. 1814.
DIED SEPTEMBER 19, A. D. 1867.

The remains were conveyed to the church from the undertaker's, No. 249 Tremont street, in charge of the British Legation, at about half-past ten. Having remained in the Trinity vestibule for about half an hour, they were conveyed through the centre aisle of the church and deposited beneath the pulpit, where they remained during the services. In the absence of Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Rev. Dr. Potter officiated. The ceremonies were commenced by the choir singing the 125th hymn of the General Collection, commencing—

Hear what the voice from heaven declares.

Then followed the reading of passages from Scripture and the general Episcopal burial service, the whole occupying about an hour. The remains were not exposed to view, but the close of the ceremonies were deposited in the vault of the church, where they will remain until the arrival of the steamer Garnet from Halifax, which has been specially chartered to convey the remains to England.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

Opening and Reception Yesterday—Description of the Institution.

A reception of the Home, No. 45 Elizabeth street, was held yesterday, simultaneously with its opening, for the purpose of introducing and recommending to the public the institution, which is founded upon a business plan. The trustees of the Five Points House of Industry are determined to secure board for women where they may enjoy, consistently with their limited earnings, the comfort and security of a well regulated home, where the influences of Christianity and social surroundings may fill every association connected with its sacred name. The conditions of admission are simply that applicants shall be women working for and supporting themselves, of good character, and that their deportment when received be correct. As it is not a charity house, the trustees fix the price of board at $3 25 per week, payable in advance, yielding a moderate living profit, with interest on the investment, but no margin for unpaid board bills. The co-operative plan will be so far adopted that whatever profit shall be made at the prices fixed upon shall be divided among the permanent boarders under such conditions as the trustees may deem best. It is not a sectarian institution, but a Christian family for all who desire its advantages. The trustees hope by this means to bring the finer feelings of this class within reach of refining influences. Music and books, and cultivation of flowers by window gardening, are among its attractions.

The reception was well attended, and many prominent men were present, among them Matthew Hale Smith, just from a London tour among the poor, where his business was to examine into the reformatories of its class; Mr. Walker Robbs, Episcopal clergyman, connected with the Seaman's Mission; Dr. Griscom, Rev. Mr. Pease, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Ely and others. Some fair ladies graced the scene. Mrs. Porter, the matron, and Mrs. Schroeder, bookkeeper, did the honors of hospitality. Lunch was served in the beautiful and spacious dining room, four in number, clean and inviting; after which conversation in the parlors, which are quite handsome, was resumed. These parlors are well furnished, and have the double attraction of a fine piano, presented by Mr. Bradley, and an organ. Books are to be added to its attractions, as mental culture will be one of the aims of the institution. The board had some business in the office, but their principal work seemed to be an examination and inspection of the whole house. Its superintendent is Mr. Halliday, and the institution was in fact projected by him. The trustees and contributors are mostly leading merchants.

The building is six stories high, fifty-four feet wide, running back two hundred feet into Mott street. It was originally intended for a tenement house; but the owners have most liberally devoted it to the new purpose, for which it seems particularly adapted. By the joint aid of others they have further subscribed to pay off the mortgage and defray the expense of furniture and improvements. The sum appropriated is $150,000, and no payment of rent is required. There are ninety-six bedrooms, which will accommodate six women each. Thus the house has space for five hundred and seventy-six inmates; the beds are single, and the whole air and arrangement of each chamber, with its two washstands, round tables, six chairs and cosey looking fireplace, is so homelike and healthy as to invite repose. The halls are fresh and airy, being paved with stone, and each one provided with water and heating pipes; the stairs are of stone, the railings iron. In the cellar are the kitchen, coal room, washroom and bathing rooms; in the latter are twelve baths for the free use of inmates. The kitchen is a spacious saloon; its baking and boiling and kneading troughs, bread cutters and dumb waiters are worthy of a first class hotel. The whole culinary department combines neatness with facilities for economizing time and labor. The bathing rooms are furnished with iron tubs, with hot and cold water; hot water is supplied by a large tank in the centre, holding four hundred and fifty gallons of water, heated by one hundred and fifty feet of steam coil, capable of heating thirty gallons of water per minute. There are six cellars, eight by thirty-six feet, besides two smaller vaults; vaults extend under the sidewalks, heavily walled and cool. A broad passage, six feet wide, runs from one end to the other of the building. The ice water coil for general use consists of one hundred feet of block tin lined pipes, laid in the bottom of a large iron chest, placed in the hall. The washing apparatus is capable of turning out two hundred and fifty pieces per hour. The drying pipes will dry articles from the wringer in fifteen minutes, ready for ironing, or eight hundred per hour.

The trustees of the institution are Archibald Russel, President; R. B. Lockwood, Secretary; H. M. Camp, Treasurer, and Frederick G. Foster, Charles Ely, George T. Bates, Marshall Lefferts, D. L. Suydam, Morris K. Jessup.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24, 1867.

General Schofield has decided that the only restriction imposed upon eligibility to membership of the State Convention is, having taken the oath to the United States and afterwards aided rebellion.

Delegates are arriving to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which meets here to-morrow.

The tobacco factory of Reuben Rogland, at Petersburg, was burned this morning. Loss $250,000; insured for $80,000.

FIRE IN TOMPKINS STREET.

Destruction of a Saw and Planing Mill, a Large Factory Building and Five Dwelling Houses—Loss Estimated at $150,000.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the large planing and saw mill Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Tompkins street, extending through the block to East street, and owned by E. White & Co. The fire originated over the boiler in the planing mill, and notwithstanding the efforts of the foreman of the mill, who had a hose attached to the hydrant on the premises, the flames spread rapidly and in a few minutes extended to the four story brick building on the corner of Grand street. The heat was so intense that the first fire apparatus at the fire were unable to attach their hose to the hydrant on the opposite corner of Grand street. The two three story brick dwelling houses Nos. 2 and 4 Tompkins street and the frame house on the corner of Grand street soon ignited, spreading the flames along the roofs of four other dwelling houses on Grand street. The four story brick building on the corner of East street and Grand, known as the Hanfield House, was in great danger, but owing to the well directed efforts of the firemen it was ultimately saved from the devouring element.

As soon as Chief Engineer Kingsland arrived on the ground he gave orders for ringing a second alarm, and with the additional force soon got the fire under control. The Fire Department, under the direction of its Chief and his assistant, is deserving of much credit for their persevering efforts in subduing the fire and preventing its further spread.

The following is a list of the property destroyed, with the estimated losses and insurance as far as could be obtained:—

The planing and saw mill was one of the oldest in the city. It was owned by White, Bailey & Co. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., will probably be not far from $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $26,000 only, in the Niagara, Williamsburg City, Adriatic, Franklin, of Philadelphia, and several other companies, names not remembered.

The mill building, together with the two story brick buildings Nos. 608, 610, 612, 614 and 616 Grand street, were owned by E. White. The loss will be about $40,000, on which there is only a small insurance. The second floor of Nos. 608 and 610 Grand street was occupied by P. H. Johnson as a shoddy mill; loss about $5,000; no insurance. The third and fourth floors were occupied by Charles G. Claus, cabinet maker; loss about $5,000, partly insured.

Nos. 612, 614 and 616 Grand street were occupied on the first and second floors by the Union Mills, for grinding minerals, owned by William H. Allen. Loss about $6,000; insured for $3,200 on machinery in an out of town company, and no insurance on the stock, valued at $2,000. The third and fourth floors were occupied as a tobacco factory, owned by Henry Sticken. Loss about $7,000; partly insured.

No. 618 was an oyster saloon, owned by J. Kirkwood. Loss about $300; no insurance.

No. 620 is the Hanfield House, corner of East street. It is kept by Mrs. Zenobia Hanfield, whose furniture is damaged by water to the extent of $200. Insured in the Continental, Kings County and Commercial Insurance companies. The building is damaged to the extent of $100, said to be insured.

The buildings Nos. 2 and 4 Tompkins street, and Nos. 598, 600, 602, 604 and 606 Grand street are owned by the Ketcltas estate. Nos. 2 and 4 Tompkins street and Nos. 604 and 606 Grand street are totally destroyed, and the rest have the roofs and attic floors burned off. The aggregate loss on these buildings will be about $20,000, said to be partly insured. The Tompkins street buildings were occupied by three families each, who lose all their household effects.

No. 606 Grand street was occupied by D. Sohn as a dining saloon and boarding house; loss on furniture and stock about $2,000; insured. S. M. Dean owned the furniture and fixtures of the dining saloon; loss is about $2,000; no insurance.

No. 604 was occupied on the first floor by K. Reed, coppersmith and plumber; loss $3,000; insured for $4,500 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. G. Bishop & Co., dealer in mineral varnish, occupied the second floor; loss $500. The top floor was occupied by Isaac Labach as a dwelling; loss $500. No insurance.

No. 602, first floor, Solomon Brush, clothing store; loss $200; insured $600; also by Henry Velium as a cigar store; loss $150; insured $1,000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. Upper part occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Silverstein; loss $100; insured.

No. 600, first floor, wines and liquors, owned by G. Skinner, damage $100, and by C. Schlechter, lager beer saloon and dwelling; loss $100; insured for $1,000 in the Lafayette Insurance Company.

No. 598, is occupied by C. Richstatter as a shoe shop, and by C. Dedmer as a barber shop. Premises slightly damaged by water.

Captain Helm and his sergeants of the Thirteenth precinct, with reserves from the Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh precincts, preserved excellent order and rendered considerable assistance to the occupants of the dwelling houses in saving their property.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, Defeated by the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1867.

The base ball match this afternoon between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Quaker City Club, of this city, was won by the former. The following is the score:—

ATLANTIC. Players.	O.	R.	QUAKER CITY. Players.	O.	R.
Crane, 2d b.	3	3	Pratt, 3d b.	3	3
Mills, c.	4	3	Chapman, l. f.	1	5
McDonald, f.	2	3	Malone, c.	3	3
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	3	Flowers, s. s.	4	1
Kenney, l. f.	4	2	Potter, 2d b.	2	2
Zettlein, p.	4	2	Heuble, 1st b.	4	2
Regan, 1st b.	1	3	Donohue, c. f.	2	1
McMullin, r. f.	3	2	Brown, p.	6	0
Woods, s. s.	3	3	Howard, r. f.	2	4