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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 26, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The new report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, September 25.

Garibaldi's arrest and imprisonment excited his adherents in Florence to such a degree that a serious riot ensued, but the movement was promptly suppressed by the government. The volunteers of the Army of "Action" have been dispersed by the Italian troops and have retired to their homes. King Victor Emmanuel issued a proclamation explaining his action against Garibaldi, his regard for the faith of treaties imposing on him a "painful duty." The Italian government offers to send Garibaldi to his home in Caprea, provided he gives his parole not to engage in further "hostilities" against the Roman States.

The Paris journals are unanimous in their approval of the course of the Italian government toward the Garibaldians, and accept it as a strong guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The English government apprehends a Fenian attack on Dover Castle, and is strengthening the garrison. Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, preached the opening sermon of the Pan-Anglican Episcopal Conference in London.

The Newmarket Course was well attended and the racing good.

Consols closed at 94 7/16, for money, in London. Five-twentieths were at 73 in London and 76 1/2 in Frankfurt.

Cotton declined 3/4d. in Liverpool, the market closing dull with middling uplands at 9 1/2. Breadstuffs heavy and unchanged. Provisions steady and more firm.

Our special correspondent in Geneva, writing to the 12th of September, furnishes a very graphic and spirited report of the proceedings of the Peace Congress of the "Reds," and of the reception accorded to Garibaldi in the city. The account of the action of the American representatives is quite amusing.

THE CITY.

Comptroller Connelly informs the Citizens' Association that the introduction of the ticket system among the market was as has increased the revenues from that source three hundred per cent. The number of wagons visiting the city daily with produce for vending under this system is one hundred and seventy.

The stakes in the late scuffling match between Hamill and Brown were yesterday paid over to Hamill under the referee's decision. This also decides all outside bets on the result of the race.

The case of ex-Congressman Callcott and others was called up again in the United States Commissioner's Court in Brooklyn yesterday, but owing to the absence of the prosecuting attorney and one or two of the counsel for the accused it was further postponed until Monday.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Deutschland, Captain Wessely, will sail from the Bremen pier, Hoboken, at noon to-day (Thursday), for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Richard Adams, will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana. The mails will close at the Post Office at two o'clock.

The stock market was strong and excited yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold closed at 143 1/2 a 144.

There was but little animation in the markets yesterday, but prices for almost all commodities were very firm, and in some instances higher. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Cotton was in fair demand, but at a decline of 1/2c. per lb. On "Change flour was dull, and the common and medium grades were 10c. a 25c. lower. Wheat was active, and 1c. a 2c. higher. Corn was in good demand, and advanced 2c. Oats opened firmer, but closed heavy. Pork was dull and heavy, while beef and lard were steady. Freights and whiskey were unchanged. Navy stores were dull and depressed. Petroleum closed lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and Mr. James Gibson was appointed temporary chairman. The roll of delegates was called, and after hard persuasion the roll of the conservative New York delegation was read. Committees were then appointed on executive and other matters for other purposes. The regular organization was finally perfected by the election of Roscoe Conkling to be president. The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of the delegation from New York city headed by Mr. J. G. Abbe. The following are the nominations made by the Convention:— Secretary of State, General McKean, of New York; Comptroller, Calvin T. Hulburd, of St. Lawrence; Treasurer, J. C. Gates, of Ulster; Attorney General, Judge Van Cott, of Kings; Canal Commissioner, John M. Hammond, of Allegany; Inspector of State Prisons, Gilbert Delemeter, of Wyoming; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Charles Mason, of Madison. Resolutions were adopted pledging the party to the advocacy of negro suffrage and proposing a modification in the present Executive law. At midnight the convention adjourned sine die.

We publish this morning several official Mexican documents relative to the disposal of Maximilian's body. Knebel was ordered to take sole charge of the remains, keeping a strict guard over them. Admiral Tegelhof, in asking to have them turned over to his charge for conveyance to Austria, said that he had no credentials, being merely commissioned verbally by the mother of the Archduke to obtain his remains for the family, if possible, they considering that a private request would please the republic better than an official one. He was informed by the President that when he obtained official documents or express authority from the family, the government, out of a natural sentiment of piety, would be disposed to permit the removal of the remains.

The Official Gazette of Havana, has just published the law of July 11, 1867, for the total suppression of the slave trade. The supreme government has ordained that a general census be made of all the slaves living in the island of Cuba, from and after October 1, and all free colored people be provided with warrants showing their proper registration, under a penalty. Foreign vessels are to be prevented from registry in Spanish ports.

Our despatches from Havana to-night state that an order had come from the supreme government by the last mail repealing the new internal revenue law and establishing the old system of taxation. General Manso had proposed this change, as under the operation of the new law an outbreak among the people was imminent at any time. Unpleasant anticipations of such an event, it is said, hastened his death.

Governor Brownlow and the municipal authorities are still at loggerheads. The general commanding the State militia is concentrating his troops in Nashville, and as an offset the city authorities are wearing in extra policemen by the hundred. General Thomas is prohibited by General Grant's order from interfering, and if some one does not back down a bloody collision is considered inevitable on the day of election. It is at present thought that Brownlow will be the one to withdraw.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the Union residents in Virginia met in Richmond yesterday. Resolutions were adopted in support of the reconstruction policy of Congress and favoring negro suffrage, but disapproving of the platform adopted by the Hancuist Convention in April last. Only one colored delegate was present. The Convention adjourned sine die.

Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, has been heard from by means of a whaling vessel which arrived at New Bedford on the 23d inst. He was at Repulse Bay, where he had been for two years, but next spring he will proceed to King William's Land and return home.

Philadelphia was visited by a terrific hail storm yesterday afternoon, which smashed window panes indiscriminately and demolished the trees in the squares. The stocks of several merchants were injured by the hail dashing through the skylights. A panic took place in the Blind Asylum, where a public celebration was going on, but no one was hurt.

Commander Schilling, who commands the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, has refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus for the surrender of an enlisted man, and has stationed double marine guards around the yard.

Our correspondence from the Indian country gives a detailed account of the councils of the Commissioner with Spotted Tail, Pawnee Killer and other chiefs at North Platte. The white prisoners were all surrendered by Spotted Tail were three girls and some children. The girls speak well of their Indian captors, and say that they treated the children with special care.

General Schofield has decided that only those excluded from holding office under the laws of Congress are ineligible to seats as delegates in the coming Virginia Convention.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, made a radical speech in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday night.

The health of Thaddeus Stevens is rapidly improving, and he will soon resume his work on the Congressional measures that he has in view.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, publishes a letter in which he asserts that certain acts of President Johnson are intended not for emancipation only, but really to pave the way for a forcible resistance to his impeachment by Congress. He thinks it probable that in the long run such a mad attempt would be a benefit to the government, as the rebellion would then be finally suppressed.

The European Situation.

It is not many days since, in commenting on the Peace Congress at Geneva, we stated to our readers that, as the natural and necessary result of that meeting, we might expect very soon to hear of fresh insurrections or assassinations in Europe. Sooner almost than we expected facts have justified our fears. Riots of a serious character have taken place in Manchester and in Dublin, and mob violence has robbed the law of its rightful property.

Garibaldi, the king of filibusters, has put himself at the head of his handful of liberators, and, in the vain attempt to get up a second Aspromonte, has landed himself in prison in Alessandria. The Emperor Louis Napoleon, fearful lest the Roman question should enter upon a new phase without his intervention, hurries his troops to the aid of his ally and protégé, King Victor Emmanuel. Bismarck, chuckling over the general confusion, and rejoicing particularly at the prospect of seeing the hands of his great political antagonist tied, bursts out in language of open defiance, telling Germany and the world that there is no power strong enough to hinder the union of the Fatherland, and no power paltry enough to make the attempt. The British police outwitted by a Fenianism which was supposed to be dead; the Italian people clamorous for Rome, and Garibaldi in prison for attempting to give effect to their wishes; Napoleon threatening another occupation of the Holy City; Bismarck waiting to pronounce the unity of Germany, and the government of the Czar ready to revolutionize the entire East of Europe—such is the situation at the present moment.

The central difficulty—the focus from which revolution is all but certain to radiate over the Continent—is Rome. Garibaldi has a second time failed in making Rome the capital of Italy. The hero of a hundred fights, the man to whom Italy and Italy's king owe more than they owe to any other, is in prison; but the Roman question, with which the name of Garibaldi is now intimately and inseparably associated, demands solution as loudly, nay, more loudly than ever. The Italian government have imprisoned the popular hero; but will the Italian people give their consent either to his continued confinement or to his trial?

We have no sympathy with filibusters in any country or in any cause, and Garibaldi, as we have said already, is a filibuster of the purest type; but we do not forget that the cause which Garibaldi represents, and in which he has once again signally miscalculated, is a cause which is popular with all ranks and classes of Italians, from the prince to the peasant. We have never believed that Garibaldi would be allowed to take Rome; but we have not been without good reason for believing that there was collusion between the Garibaldi party and the government, and that it was the fixed determination of the government to make use of the insurrectionary movement and make themselves masters of Rome. Events have been miscalculated by Garibaldi. They have, also, unless we greatly mistake, been miscalculated by the government of Italy. We cannot resist the conviction that the Sphinx of the Tuilleries has outwitted them both. It is difficult to believe that Garibaldi would have made the attempt if he had not had some understanding with the Italian government. It is as difficult to believe that such an understanding could exist, unless there had been a conviction on the part of the Italian government that Napoleon would not interfere. Napoleon has interfered, and the Roman question presents itself in a new phase; but it is as full of difficulty as ever.

How this question is to be settled, or to what complications it may yet give birth, it is impossible to say. Napoleon has resolved to send troops and war vessels to Italy "to aid the King's government." Does the King's government wish such aid? What if, under the guise of "aid to the King's government," we have another French occupation of Rome? Napoleon, it is to be borne in mind, can make mistakes now. What if Italy should resent such aid and openly and doggedly resist it? What if the alliance which proved so destructive to Austria should be resumed, and more acceptable aid should be found by the Italians in the strong arm of Prussia? What if, in the confusion, South Germany, which is by no means unwilling, should, by a little gentle pressure, be constrained to enter the Northern Union? What if Russia, impatient of further restraint, should march her armies southward and settle the Eastern question at once? If Napoleon, by armed force, interfere in the affairs of Italy, it will, unless we sadly miscalculate, be the grandest mistake of his life.

The Republican State Convention.

We give in another part of the paper the proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse yesterday. This body met at noon. Mr. James Gibson was made temporary chairman. In his brief address he struck the keynote of the political campaign as this party is going to conduct it. The whole burden of his remarks was about President Johnson. The party, finding no great principles to go upon or to bring forward, no new issues or measures to propose, and being anxious to throw off the odium of the ruinous policy it has been pursuing the last year or two, it proposes to make Mr. Johnson and his blunders the subject matter of the campaign. In repudiating him, their own President, they intend to throw him and his blunders upon the democrats. It is a very narrow platform to stand upon, but seems to be the best they can find.

There was a very lively time in the Convention at the commencement on the question of calling the roll of delegates. The Weed delegation, headed by Mr. Rufus Andrews, insisted upon being placed on the roll. The radicals opposed this. Finally the list of contestants was called and the matter referred to the Committee on Contested Seats.

After a recess till two o'clock the Hon. Roscoe Conkling was chosen President of the Convention. On taking the chair he followed the usual practice of making a speech. It was like all such speeches, highly eulogistic of the party, very florid and full of the old political claptrap we have heard a hundred times. But, like that of the temporary chairman, it was chiefly confined to one theme—denunciation of President Johnson, his measures and policy. Mr. Conkling was afraid to touch the vital questions of the day—negro supremacy and the national finances. Like Mr. Gibson, the burden of his talk was Johnson, Johnson. The campaign is to be conducted on no other or higher issue than denunciation of the man the republican party chose as its leader, though it now denounces him. And this Mr. Conkling calls the party of great principles and great ideas. Why, it is afraid to enunciate clearly any principle. It has no avowed policy but hostility to the Executive itself exerted.

Mr. Conkling made a mistake when he said the Fourth Congress was carrying out the will of the people in its reconstruction or negro supremacy policy, and that the dominant radical party is faithfully doing that for which it was elected. No such thing. The success of the republicans was due to their declarations that the Constitutional Amendment was to be the settlement of our political troubles and restoration of the South. They were elected on this platform. Negro supremacy and a negro balance of political power was an afterthought. The people see this now—see how they have been cheated—and hence the reaction in public sentiment and the alarm of the party. It is not the President that is before the bar of public opinion, or the democratic party, so much as the republicans themselves. They cannot shift the responsibility for keeping the country disorganized and threatening the republic with negro rule from their own shoulders. They cannot make their opponents responsible for Mr. Johnson, whom they elevated to power. The disorganizing and ruinous legislation of a radical republican congress is the great question now before the people, and all the efforts to disguise it by assailing Mr. Johnson will not succeed.

The Convention made short work of the Murphy-Weed delegation by rejecting them and admitting the rival delegation from New York. Mr. Andrews, who spoke for the discomfited conservatives, pleaded earnestly for recognition and forgiveness for past offenses, but to no purpose. The Convention was inexorable, and the rejected delegates departed with the comfort of hope held out to them that if they should behave better in future and vote the republican ticket they might be admitted to the fold again. Notwithstanding this action of the Convention in rejecting the Murphy-Weed delegation, there was an evident desire to keep every section of the party together. Despondency and fear of defeat operated powerfully in the efforts for conciliation.

In the afternoon session General McKean, of Saratoga, was nominated for Secretary of State; Calvin T. Hulburd, of St. Lawrence, for Comptroller, and Theodore C. Gates, of Ulster, for Treasurer. After adjournment, and when the Convention met again at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, Judge Van Cott, of Kings, was nominated for Attorney General, and A. C. Powell, of Onondaga, for State Engineer. The old Canal Commissioners have not been renominated.

Under pressure of the German republican delegation from this city the Convention agreed to a modification of the Executive law. The great question, however, was that of equal negro suffrage, and to that the Convention has committed the party. It was done with trepidation and with evident reluctance at the last hour. A great many of the delegates left before the Convention concluded its labors. It remains to be seen how this negro suffrage plank in the republican platform will be received by the people of the State, though, as far as New York itself is concerned, it will make little difference, as the negroes are a small fraction of the community. The resolution on this question is worded very delicately and in loose, general terms, and does not touch at all the important question of negro supremacy and a negro balance of power in ten or more States of the Union. On the whole, the Convention acted with fear and caution, hardly knowing what to do under the threatening reaction in public sentiment. It closed its labors at midnight, when a great number of the delegates had already left for home and when there were scarcely a sufficient number to transact the closing business.

The Position of the Blair Family.

We print in another column part of a speech recently delivered by the Hon. Montgomery Blair at Bladensburg, Maryland, which is, of course, intended to inform an impatient and expectant world of the exact position of the Blair family in the political current. The Blair platform has two strong points—the finances and the white man. These are worth all the rest. Mr. Blair holds the same view on some important points in our financial system that we have for a long time urged in the HERALD, and to which some distinguished radical leaders even have become converts—the view, namely, that Mr. Chase's financial establishment must destroy the country unless the country is beforehand with it, and that the national banks are the most gigantic swindle ever deliberately organized outside a den of thieves. We commend to public attention the story which Mr. Blair tells once more, and which cannot be told too often, how, under this system, the government may be made to pay for the use for one year of thirty thousand dollars the nice sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars—a fine rate of interest! Mr. Blair regrets that Mr. Johnson, in his discussions with Congress, "has not given free course to his own higher nature," and with this regret the country will sympathize; but was this intended as praise of the President, or "censure in disguise?"

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Our Southern Correspondence.

The contest between black and white in the South is growing warmer every day. In Virginia the convention soon to assemble will make negro supremacy one of its vital topics of discussion, and it is hoped that the strong conservative element will be able to carry the day and still preserve the State from complete wreck by the radicals. If Virginia is awakening to the necessities of the hour, North Carolina is not less alive to the fact that she is threatened with negro rule. The conservative element there has already taken the preliminary steps for a State Convention to be held on or about the 16th of October next. Following in line comes South Carolina, which, though the most radical pro-slavery State during the war, has the good sense to accept the results of the contest and trim her political sails for the new course. The only trouble reported from there is what naturally occurs under the new order of things, and is, as elsewhere, between black and white.

In Tennessee the old trouble between rebel and Unionist still continues. The horrible outrages perpetrated on the Union people of this State during our war were so fearful that even now the hatreds which were thus engendered have not died out. From time to time blood still flows, and now the murder of a Union man, now that of a former rebel, tells to what a fierce extreme the passions may be carried in a civil war. On both sides the accounts are much exaggerated, and it is to be deprecated that both radical and conservative will still, by false reports, stir up the passions which should by every means possible be allayed.

From Mississippi we have the meeting of the radical convention at Jackson. About one-fourth of the convention were blacks. One-half the counties of the State, more or less, were represented. The organization was most ludicrous, and the election of presiding officers resulted in such an admixture of whites and blacks as might have suited the most radical of all the radicals. Color ran up or down in all gradations, from a stove polish to a pumpkin-and-milk tint. It was decided, too, that all committees should be half black. The platform adopted was fully up to the times. It endorsed Congress and its acts, and undertook to educate every black and white child in Mississippi. Certainly a magnificent undertaking.

Texas, the least damaged of all the Southern States by the war, appears to be making vigorous efforts at improvement, and a rapid growth indicates that she will soon be the most important and powerful of our subdivisions lying upon the Gulf. Her population is, however, of all the South, the most indisposed to accept the results of the war; and there are too many indications that the strongest feeling against union is to be found in Texas. Here, as elsewhere in our late rebel territory, there is a terrible revulsion of feeling against negro supremacy, and the white population are willing to undergo any trial and make every effort in a defence against the evils which threaten.

The State Constitutional Convention.

The State Constitutional Convention has finally adjourned until after the November election, and the members have returned to their homes. For this, as for the whole work of the Convention since its organization, the republican majority are alone responsible. They had the numbers to secure the constant attendance of a quorum, to push through all the necessary work to completion, and to submit to the people such amendments to the organic law of the State as they might deem desirable. If the whole of the democratic members had absent themselves from their seats from the first day of the Convention the republicans, if faithful in their attendance, could have completed their work in time for the next general election.

There is no possibility, therefore, for the party of the majority to evade the responsibility for the disgraceful failure of the Convention, and that failure can be attributed only to one of two causes—incompetency or dishonesty. Either the republican members were inadequate to the task of framing a revised constitution, or they were unwilling to burden themselves at this time with the issue of negro suffrage, which is to form the leading feature of their new organic law.

To the republican party in Congress the country owes the reconstruction laws, which are so framed as to nullify the amendment to the constitution of the United States upon which the elections of last fall were fought, and to secure negro supremacy at the South by disfranchising a large number of the white citizens and enfranchising all the blacks, rebel and loyal, without distinction; and yet we find this same party, so willing to force the rule of the negro upon the South, fearful of submitting their favorite doctrine of negro suffrage to the people of their own State. It was to avoid this issue before the people in November that the Convention was adjourned over with its work unfinished, and the action of the majority shows the utter demoralization of their party and forebodes the overthrow that awaits them in the approaching fall election.

President Johnson's Latest Speech.

The speech of President Johnson to the preceding party at the White House the other evening was well considered in being made short. He said that "if the time and circumstances justified, I would with much pleasure address you on the questions which divide and distract the public mind;" from which it is clear he was satisfied that on these questions enough, perhaps, had been said already. We are sorry to hear, however, from the White House, that "our country is in great peril," and that "the constitution of our country is in peril;" and in his next speech we hope Mr. Johnson will say, "the country and the constitution are safe, for they are in the hands of the people." That is the talk for the White House—not peril to the country, but confidence in the people.

The Financial Question in the Coming Elections.

It is evident from the news we receive daily relative to election matters in the West, and particularly in Ohio, that the question of our national finances is looming up prominently in the contest. Mr. Pendleton and other leading men give great prominence to this question on the democratic side, taking strong ground against the Chase financial policy of a national bank monopoly, contraction of the currency and a moneyed oligarchy, and in favor of paying off the national debt in greenbacks as soon as practicable. The radical republicans, who are for the most part Chase men, touch this matter very gingerly, but they cannot ignore it. Governor Cox, in his speech at Cleveland on Tuesday, was compelled to accept the issue, and defended as well as he could, in the old hackneyed manner, the financial wisdom of Mr. Chase and the blessings of the national banks and a contraction of the currency. The radical republicans have the weak side on this issue, for the mass of the Western people, including a large portion of the republican party, are against the national bank monopolists and bondholding money oligarchists. The more prominently the democrats of the West can bring this question before the public the more likely are they to defeat the radicals. With ordinary skill in managing the campaign, with the negro supremacy question and the oppressive and ruinous financial policy of the radicals, the party must go under. But these are only the first movements on a great issue. The time is near at hand when the question of our national finances will be the most absorbing one.

Hedging.

The Albany Journal, in discussing the business of the Republican State Convention, says that "one issue stands predominant in this campaign, and cannot fail to be so regarded by the Convention. The infamous course of President Johnson has forced it upon the country. New York is either to pronounce in favor of the legislation of Congress and the policy it embodies with reference to reconstruction, or else to sanction the usurpation, the subterfuges and the crimes of a recreant Executive. Before this all other matters of opinion become trivial and insignificant. Nothing must be permitted to distract the attention of the people from the momentous struggle upon which, possibly, our national liberties depend. There are other matters which may remain for future adjustment," &c. This means that the republicans at Syracuse are to give the go-by to the financial issue, the tariff and internal taxation questions, the excise question, and, as far as possible, even the question of negro suffrage; but as this thing, to its fullest extent, is embodied in the reconstruction policy of Congress, it will have to be met. We are only curious to see the shape in which it is to be presented from Syracuse. When a great party is required to shorten its lines we may look out for some hedging and dodging.

Alarmed Even in Massachusetts.

In the proceedings of the Worcester (Mass.) Republican Convention it appears "the temperance question is left open, the republican party not being responsible for the prohibitory law, and republicans are entirely free to support or oppose that law according to their own sense of right." When the Massachusetts Puritans begin to repudiate their blue laws there is evidently something in the wind.

Jeff Davis.

It is given out that the friends of Jeff Davis are to set him up as a permanent housekeeper at Toronto, Canada, from which we infer that he has made up his mind to remain in the new dominion, at least until called to cover his ball bonds at Richmond. When that day cometh we dare say that Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and Company will be beyond the reach of Judge Underwood or his successor in office.

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1867. A terrific hail storm that has prevailed in this vicinity for many years commenced at four o'clock this afternoon and continued for half an hour. Hail stones fell with great rapidity, many of them being the size of a hen's egg. The destruction of property in the breaking of glass, cutting of awnings, demolishing fruit trees, &c., is very heavy. Whole squares of houses facing north had entire windows demolished. Huge limbs were swept from trees in the public squares and along the sidewalks. Travel was entirely suspended during the prevalence of the storm, and car drivers and others having charge of the streets found great difficulty in managing their teams. The streets were flooded with hail and rain. It is feared that the ungarbed crowd will suffer heavily.

Additional Particulars—Damage to Merchants' Stocks—Panic in the Blind Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1867. The damage done by the storm proved to be serious matter. Wholesale dry goods concerns on Market street have suffered severely by the damage done their stock through the breaking of skylights and windows. The loss of individual firms varies from \$1,000 to \$500. At the Blind Asylum, where there was a public celebration, a panic was caused by the breaking of windows, and the falling of bricks blown from a chimney on the premises. No one was hurt.

THE STORM IN READING.

READING, Pa., Sept. 25, 1867. The storm was very violent here. The hail was more noted for its size than number. Many of them were as large as a hen's egg, and some covered eight inches in circumference and weighed three ounces. Very extensive damage was done to the window glass, nearly half of those of a northern exposure being riddled to pieces.

HEALTH OF THAD. STEVENS.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 25, 1867. The condition of the health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is rapidly improving. His iron will even surmounts disease. His friends throughout the country have been unnecessarily alarmed. It is true, however, that the hot days of last week did prostrate the "Great Comedian" very much. He is now substantially better, and will soon resume work on his reconstruction, revenue and financial measures, hoping to have them ready at the meeting of Congress, November 21. Mr. Stevens has not been away from here this summer, although he had intended to have gone to his iron furnace and then to the upper lakes.

NEWS FROM CAPTAIN HALL, THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

Captain White, of the whaling bark Black Eagle, which arrived at New Bedford on the 23d inst., brings news from Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who was at Repulse Bay, where he has remained for about two years. A year ago last winter he made a journey to Pele's Bay, about 150 miles north. Next spring, in company with six white men, who have joined him from the whaling fleet, he intends to proceed to King William's Land, and will return home, if possible, in 1868.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1867. James Miller, colored, killed his wife this evening in the basement of a house in Locust street, where she was employed as a domestic. He was heard to say from her, and on her refusal to live with him again he shot her by five discharges from a revolver. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1867. 11 o'clock P. M. The Generals in Washington—Mrs. General Grant's Reception. Previous to General Sheridan's departure this morning he called on General Grant, at the War Department, where also were Generals Sickles and Hancock, and made quite a long visit.

Mrs. General Grant gave a reception last night in honor of the three prominent Generals who were then here. Among the distinguished personages present were Generals Sickles, Sheridan, Hancock, O. O. Howard, Hunter, Delafield, McFarren, Harney, Emory, Rucker, Surgeon-General Barnes, Comstock, Parker, Badeau, and Colonel Webster and Lieut. Secretary McCulloch, Welles, Minister Blaine and Secretary. Judge Advocate-General Holt and a large number of others, many of them with their ladies.

Another General to General Hancock. Major-General Hancock was to-night the recipient of another serenade; on this occasion by the officers of the Fifth cavalry and the Twelfth Infantry, the band of the latter performing the music. He appeared on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel, and merely thanked them for the compliment.

General Hancock will leave Washington to-morrow morning, stopping a few hours at Philadelphia to visit his widowed mother, and thence proceed to St. Louis. He will not enter upon his duties at New Orleans until the subsidence of the yellow fever. He may, however, before that time establish his headquarters temporarily at some other place. Until then General Mower will be responsible for the command.

Parole Out Required from Retreating Rebels in the Fifth Military District.

General Mower, commanding the Fifth Military district, has issued an order similar to those issued in the First, Second and Fourth districts, requiring all persons subject to parole under the terms of the surrender of the rebel armies who enlisted themselves from the United States and have since returned to give the required parole within thirty days from the 18th inst.

Renewed Proposed Resignation of Secretary Browning.

Rumor is in confidential circulation in political circles that Secretary Browning will soon tender his resignation on account of continued ill health, and that certain words of encouragement given by the President to Louis V. Boye, of St. Louis, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reference to the office of Secretary of the Interior, are sufficient to account for the presence of that gentleman in the city at the present time.

Acting Register of the Treasury.

Colonel John A. Graham, Assistant Register of the Treasury, was yesterday appointed by the President Acting Register until a successor to Mr. Colby shall be appointed.

The Case of Dr. Blackburn—Refusal of the Secretary of State to Receive His Oath of Allegiance.

The following letter was despatched to-day:— DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1867. D. BREWSTER, Esq., United States Consul, Toronto, Ontario.

Sir—Your despatch of the 17th of September, No. 223, has been received, with an accompanying, which is an affidavit containing an oath of allegiance, subscribed by S. P. Blackburn, and verified by yourself. I regret that I cannot, by your permission, to restore it to the applicant, inasmuch as the paper was made and delivered to you with a view to its being filed in this department, under provisions of the President's proclamation of pardon issued on the 17th of September instant. The person named in the affidavit to be the person who is called Doctor Blackburn, having been known by this department concerning him as having directly or indirectly been in the late rebellion. All that is known is that he has under the charge of felony, in this, that he conceived and put into execution within a foreign territory a plot to disseminate treason and pestilence in this and other cities of the United States by clandestinely transmitting for an unspecified number of masses of infected clothing taken from the corpses of persons who had died of the yellow fever to the tropics. It is not easy to understand how an offense of that character, which is a detestable crime against mankind, can be supposed even by the felon himself, to be entitled to be regarded as an act of insurrection, rebellion or civil war. The President's proclamation offers no immunity in this case, and, in your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Alabama Claims.

It is understood that the State Department is by no means despondent about obtaining a fair settlement of the Alabama claims, although it may be hindered and delayed by the death of the late Senator Frederick Bruce.

Orders from the War Department.

The order directing Surgeon Wales to report at Annapolis as a member of the Examining Board has been revoked, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Luck appointed to supply the vacancy.

An order has been issued from the War Department directing all carriages and spring wagons of every description, except the prescribed military wagons, and all ambulances, excepting those known as the Wheeling or Tucker pattern, together with the harness used in connection therewith, which belong or pertain to the Quartermaster's Department, to be immediately turned into the most convenient depot or depots of said department, with a view to their sale at public auction; and hereafter no ambulances, carriages or spring wagons will be purchased or manufactured except by order of the War Department.

Expected Prison Flight.

A price fight between Dan Dillon and Barney Malloy will take place to-morrow morning in Virginia, four miles from Washington. A large number of the fancy have arrived.

The Tobacco Tax.

Several committees of tobacco manufacturers, representing the cities of York, Lancaster and Baltimore, waited on the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning, with a view to obtaining a modification of his recent decision regarding the tax on tobacco.

Virginia Politics.