SHERIDAN'S TOUR.

An Enthusiastic Reception at Boston.

Speeches of the Mayor and Governor Bullock.

RESPONSES OF THE GENERAL

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Oct. 7, 1867.

Major General Sheridan, the hero of the Shenandoah, Five Forks, Shiloh and other memorable battle grounds, has to-day received an ovation in New England which has far outstripped everything in the shape of welcomes since his involuntary departure from New Orleans. Even New York, the acknowledged metropolis of the world, will have to yield to the "hub" the proud distinction of showing the most spirit and display, although it is not fair to presume that the Empire State will allow it to be recorded that her citizens are second to any in admiration and appreciation of one who has proved himself worthy of such honors from the people as General Sheridan. Since the matter was definitely decided that the General was to visit Boston the city and State authorities, and the citizens generally as well, have been industriously engaged in arranging details for such a demonstration of their welcoming sentiments as they considered the hero and his distinguished services deserved. All that now remains to be written is the record of their proceedings, and it will be seen how most completely they succeeded in honoring the man so high in their estimation.

AT AND FROM NEWPORT.

As was stated in my Newport (R. I.) despatch of last evening, General Sheridan has been spending three or four days of quiet rest in the charming precincts of that famous seaside resort—rest absolutely required after receiving and acknowledging such a succession of honors and ovations as he received from the citizens of New York. While stopping in Newport he was the guest of S. Dexter Bradford, and although there was no pre-arranged reception beyond a welcoming speech from the Mayor and a military escort, he was yet constantly besieged by prominent citizens from all portions of the State, all anxious and proud to greet him. Among these were many who had served under him in Rhode Island regiments, including a considerable number of the First Rhode Island cavalry, who were with him from the assumption of his command of the cavalry corps of the Eastern army up to the surrender under the apple tree near Appomatox Court House. All such visitors as these the General received cordially, and they undoubtedly went away with the rapidly prevailing idea in this section that Phil is as useful in times of peace as in times of war.

It was the unpleasantly early hour of six o'clock when the General left Newport for Boston this morning. His immediate party consisted of General Forsythe, Colonel Forsythe and Colonel Crosby, all of his staff, and among the others who accompanied him were a committee of the Boston city government, consisting of Alderman Slack, General Osborne, Naval Officer at Boston, and Captain Knight, and Mr. Onslow Stearns, President of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, Mayor Parker, Councilman Coggeshall, City Marshal Tilley, J. W. Bradford, S. Dexter Bradford and Mr. Francis Brinley, all of Newport, and Captain Merriman, of the United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, of New York, General Sawtelle, formerly quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, Colonel Scott Stewart, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Hathaway and Case, of the Fall River city government. The special car which was provided for the General and party was neatly and tastefully ornamented with the national colors on the outside, and the interior was most elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, shields, &c., and in the centre was emblazoned in letters of silvery hue the words

WELCOME TO SHERIDAN.

The train started promptly on time, and in just three-quarters of an hour arrived at Fall River, the first place of any considerable size.

THE RECEPTION IN FALL RIVER.

The welcome which the citizens of the "Border City" extended to the hero of battles was most universal and hearty. Notwithstanding it was the early hour of seven o'clock, there were at least fifteen thousand persons assembled at the depot, and along the line of the various streets through which the General passed was one dense mass of cheering and enthusiastic humanity. As the train came into the depot a salute was fired, and after the General alighted from the train he was met by Mayor FAIRBANKS, who made the following speech of welcome:—

GENERAL—I extend to you a hearty welcome to the "Border City" of the good old commonwealth of Massachusetts. Your personal presence here this morning will afford our citizens a great pleasure. With your deeds we are familiar. Your brilliant achievements at Winchester, Cedar Creek and through the valley of the Shenandoah and on the battle fields around Richmond; and last, though not least, as Commander of the South-western Military District, will ever awaken enthusiasm in every loyal American heart. Your present fame is well founded and secure; and we would express the wish that your future days may be as joyous as your past have been earnest and successful. Again we bid you and the officers of your staff a most cordial welcome.

General SHERIDAN responded as follows:—

I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for the hearty welcome you have extended, and for the very complimentary manner in which you have expressed that welcome. Let me say, in a few words, that I expect you to return my thanks to the citizens of this place.

The party then took seats in carriages provided for them, and under escort of a couple of military companies and a firemen's organization proceeded across the city to the Bowenville station. During the progress of the procession the bells of the different churches rang a merry peal; salutes were fired from different points; the thousands who thronged the streets cheered loud and continuously; flags and bunting were profusely displayed from public and private buildings, and numerous mottoes of welcome greeted the eye of the hero on the route. The first one visible was suspended in the form of an arch across Main street at its junction with Columbia, and was of course as follows:—

SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.

Farther along was another motto, equally significant, announcing that "The Hero of the Shenandoah Has Come," and another of "Welcome to Sheridan." The second arched motto across the street was as follows:—

THE BORDER CITY HONORS THE HERO WHO LED HER SOLDIERS TO VICTORY.

Another motto, bearing one of Sheridan's characteristic orders, was as follows:

FACE THE OTHER WAY, BOYS, WE ARE GOING BACK TO OUR CAMPS.

The buildings most elaborately decorated along the route were Mount Hope block and the Richardson House, both of which had a flag suspended from every window, and streamers of bunting suspended from the roof. As the procession neared the Bowenville depot a slightly poetical motto across the street caused the General to laugh heartily. It was as follows:—

Early got a bitter pill
When he tried to gobble Phil.

Other mottoes of an appropriate nature were displayed at other points along the route, and at the end of the line one of the banners suspended simply said "Good by." Upon reaching the Bowenville depot the General and his party took the train again and resumed the journey Bostonward. Nothing of special importance occurred until

THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE FROM TAUNTON.

Probably there were three or four thousand assembled at the depot, who gave utterance to their feelings in loud cheers when the General appeared before them. He was met by Mayor RHODES, who welcomed him as follows:—

In behalf of the citizens of Taunton, General, I cordially welcome you to this, the youngest city of the Commonwealth. We regret that the time will not allow of such an ovation as we should be most happy to tender to you, but we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity, however brief, to express the warmth of our hearts and the depth of our gratitude to you for the noble example which you present to our country in this, her hour of need. We welcome you not alone as the hero of a ride which story and song have made a motto, but one possessing a mind capable of grasping the great issues of the day, and possessing also the courage to sustain and the ability to execute such laws as are designed to bring those great issues to their proper decision. Heart and hand we welcome you this day.

No response followed, but the General and his party were then individually introduced to the several members of the city government (no replying speech being made) after which they took carriages and proceeded through the principal streets under escort of a military company and the Fire Department of the city. Many of the public buildings were decorated in gay style, and from several private dwellings was displayed bunting and Stars and Stripes in great profusion.

Among the interesting incidents of the route was the greeting by General Sheridan of the wife of Captain Ellis, of the Union army, who at the time the war broke out was visiting the scene of her birth in Winchester, Va. Through the force of circumstances she was obliged to remain in the town until the historical battle of Winchester, in which Sheridan and his gallant troops took such an active and victorious part. When the Union troops under Sheridan came into town Mrs. Ellis brought out a Union flag which she had long kept sacred and silent, and at the peril of her life waved it in defiance of rebels and in welcome of the Union army. This incident General Sheridan remembered, and when he was saluted by the gallant Captain's patriotic wife on his march through Taunton this forenoon he was not slow in recognizing her and causing the whole line of the procession to come to a summary halt while he had a few moments' conversation with one of the bravest of Union ladies. By invitation of the General Mrs. Ellis joined the party and came to Boston on the special train.

After this pleasant feature of "the march through Taunton," the procession halted on what is known as Taunton Green, where there was a large crowd assembled, who cheered long, loud and heartily as the General appeared in sight. He acknowledged the compliment with graceful bows, and when the voices of the multitude were hoarse the line of march was taken up to the lower depot, from whence the party resumed the journey to Boston.

DEMONSTRATION AT OTHER PLACES.

At about every station, after leaving Taunton, there were enthusiastic and curious crowds gathered who cheered the General heartily as the train passed by. At one station the unsophisticated multitude insisted that Captain Merryman, of the United States Revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, was General Sheridan, and his denials were of no avail. The crowd said they had seen his pictures, some claimed that they had served under him and knew him as well as they knew their father. To all these Captain Merryman was obliged to submit, and when the train started he withdrew from the platform thankful that he was not obliged to further submit to the inconveniences of a great man and a hero.

Between Taunton and Savin Hill, where General Sheridan and party left the train, the principal demonstrations were at Raynham, Easton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph and Braintree. At all of these places there were large crowds gathered, and their cheers brought the General before them, but the brief tarry of the train did not allow of any speeches. Among those who joined the party were ex-Governor Washburn, of Cambridge; General Fessenden, of Maine, and a committee of the Portland (Maine) city government—the latter body meeting him for the purpose of extending an invitation to the General to visit the Forrest city. He accepted the invitation, and will proceed there after his welcome in Hartford, which is arranged for on the 24th inst.

THE GOVERNOR'S WELCOME TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Colonel Washburn of the Governor's staff, who joined the party at Randolph, presented to General Sheridan the following letter, welcoming him to the cordial hospitality of the State:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 7, 1867.

Major General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN:—

GENERAL—Permit me to introduce to you Colonels J. D. Washburn and Charles L. Pearson, members of my staff. I have instructed them to express to you at once upon your arrival within Massachusetts the assurance of my most cordial welcome. I have the more pleasure in this opportunity to greet you, since in so doing I am only giving expression to the hearty and earnest sentiment of the whole body of our people. I have the honor, General, to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK,
Governor of Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL AT SAVINHILL.

At Savinhill, Dorchester, when it was announced that General Sheridan would debark from the cars, elaborate preparations were made for his reception by the citizens in the vicinity. The entrance of the depot where the General would go through was draped with bunting, and long lines of flags hung from the top of the building across the street. The residences in the vicinity of the depot were brilliant with red, white and blue, and streamers of the national colors fluttered in every quarter, and numerous mottoes of welcome were displayed. The train which contained the general and his staff arrived at the station at five minutes past ten, and the general immediately proceeded to a barouche which was in waiting at the door of the station. His appearance was the signal for loud applause and three hearty cheers, to which he responded with a cheery smile and bow. The procession then took up its line of march for Boston. In the first carriage were General Sheridan and Alderman Slack. In the second Alderman Talbot, General Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, and Colonel Washburne, of the Governor's staff. In the third were Colonel Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, and Colonel Pearson, of the Governor's staff.

Before leaving the Savinhill station Alderman Slack introduced General Sheridan to Mayor Norcross, who welcomed the hero as follows:—

MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN—I welcome you to the city of Boston. Our citizens rejoice in the opportunity your visit will afford them to thank you personally for your heroic achievements in the cause of our common country during the late unhappy civil war. You need no formal introduction to our people. Your name and your deeds are as familiar to us as household words. In thus bidding you welcome be assured that I give utterance not to the sentiments of Boston only, but the people everywhere will be glad to unite with us in manifestations of respect for your character as a soldier and in admiration for the many deeds of valor which have secured to your name an honorable page in history.

General SHERIDAN, in his response, spoke as follows:—

Mr. MAYOR—I regret that my want of words prevents my expressing in fitting terms my gratitude and high esteem for the welcome I have received here to-day. I am greatly oblied for your approval of my actions heretofore during the time our country was in trouble in the cause of freedom and progress. I return my sincere thanks to yourself and the citizens of Boston for this kind welcome.

The General and the Mayor then alighted and shook hands amid almost deafening cheers, after which the General accompanied the Mayor into his barouche and commenced the journey through the city.

THE ESCORT AND ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The above formal reception and speeches having been gone through with, the line of march was taken up for Boston. The procession was made up as follows:—

Body of mounted police, under Sergeant Dunn, chief; Marshal; James A Cunningham; aids, First Brigade Volunteers, Militia in command of General Burrill; Metropolitan Band; First regiment light infantry, Colonel George H. Johnston; Third regiment infantry, Colonel Mason W. Burt, of Taunton; Gilmore's band; Seventh regiment infantry, Colonel D. G. Handby; O'Conner's band; Ninth regiment, General P. R. Guiney; Westboro band; Tenth regiment, Colonel Robert A. Chamberlain, of Worcester; Second battalion of infantry, (colored) Major Lewis Gaul, of Boston, commanding; Chelsea band; First battalion of cavalry, Major Lucius Slade, of Boston, commander; Second Brigade M. V. M., General George H. Pierson, of Salem, commanding; Salem Band; Fifth Regiment of infantry, Colonel Wm. F. Grammar, of Woburn, commanding, Lawrence Brigade Band; Sixth Regiment of infantry, Colonel Matthew Beal, of Lawrence, commanding; Gloucester Cornet Band; Eighth Regiment of infantry, Colonel Benjamin F. Peach, of Lynn, commanding; Army and Navy Veterans; Brigadier General Wass, Hall's Band and Boston Brass Band; Boston Latin and High School Battalion; Boston Brigade Band; Boston Independent Cadets, Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Holmes; Salem Brass Band; Salem Cadets, Major A. P. Brown, of Malden;

The number of men in the escorting column, including bands, was about as follows:—Infantry, 4,700; cavalry, 300; artillery, 250; regimental associations and officers, 500. Total, 5,870.

The route of the procession was through Savinhill avenue, Pleasant street, Stoughton street, Eustis street, Dudley street to Eliot square, thence through Washington to the line. There were very few decorations on the way and the display of bunting was much less than so great an occasion would be expected to bring out, but the lack of decorations was made up by the great enthusiasm everywhere along the route.

Long before the procession reached a given point could be heard the inspiring notes of the Anglo-Saxon cheer, and hundreds, especially mothers whose sons fought under the gallant soldier, ran to grasp the General's hands, all of which greetings he returned with a wonderful *bonhomme*.

At Roxbury line the party met the right of the escort, its left extending as far down Washington street as Oak street. Past this the line of carriages moved, and General Sheridan was honored with a Major General's salute by the different bodies of troops as he passed.

The crowd increased in size as the procession neared the left of the line of escort, and the sidewalks, balconies, windows, doorways, and even the housetops in many instances, were filled with spectators, who greeted General Sheridan with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. He rode with his head uncovered, and frequently acknowledged the demonstrations of the crowd. The passage through the city from the line to the Revere House was a continued ovation. After the troops had passed Oak street the General, with others in carriages, fell in behind in the procession, which continued on its route. While reviewing the troops a man pressed through the crowd that stood around the carriage, evaded the police and soldiers, and presented a child he had in his arms to the General, who cordially shook hands with the little one amid great cheering

An old lady seventy years of age also pressed through the crowd and shook hands with the General. She then disengaged herself from the crowd and tripped as lightly as a girl of twenty, so elated was she at the honor. Boylston street was greatly crowded, and as the General passed he was frantically cheered. Crowds continually followed the carriage cheering and shouting, and throwing hats and handkerchiefs in the air. The houses on Boylston and Arlington streets were white with the sea of handkerchiefs waved by the fair ones. The regiments marched through the wide street by company front, and broke files to the rear when passing through the more narrow thoroughfares. When the first part of the procession had reached Park street there was a halt of half an hour. Park, Tremont, Winter, Summer, Devonshire, Franklin, Washington and State streets were all filled with people, who greeted the General enthusiastically as he passed.

The head of the procession reached State street at five minutes before one o'clock, and was about three-quarters of an hour in passing the *Traveller* office, they marching at a very quick rate. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with people, and great enthusiasm was manifested when General Sheridan appeared, and after he had reached the Revere House some two hundred of the army and navy veterans waited upon the General and spent an hour or two in social converse in renewing some of the incidents which they had jointly experienced during the war.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GOVERNOR BULLOCK AND GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Having partaken of some refreshments and a brief rest, after a journey through the city, the General was subsequently waited upon by Governor Bullock, and by him formally welcomed to the State.

The Governor's speech of welcome was as follows:—

GENERAL SHERIDAN—I am very happy in the opportunity to welcome you here. It is the good fortune of the people of Boston to receive you as their guest, but it is my privilege to greet you in behalf of the whole people of Massachusetts. These demonstrations which have attended your line of travel to-day, and which will meet you wherever you may go among us you may take to be as hearty as they are spontaneous. Not official position merely, only character and success could call forth these manifestations. The men of Massachusetts have served in the same field with you, and if you have witnessed their gallantry and devotion, they have been proud to report back to us your own. Their testimony and the voice of all our countrymen have stirred our hearts for what you ventured and for what you accomplished in hours of military necessity. Nor is this all we think. We have seen the patriotic firmness and ardor of war on your part repeated in civil service. It is high honor to have borne a leading part in suppressing the rebellion; but it is no less to be conspicuous in suppressing the spirit of rebellion in the time of peace. We agree with you, sir, that victory should be followed by security. We agree with you that security can only be attained upon principles of equality and humanity. General, I have the good fortune and great pleasure to welcome you to Massachusetts as the representative of high achievements in peace as well as in war.

General Sheridan, in accepting the welcome, replied as follows:—

GOVERNOR—I thank you for the complimentary manner in which you have received me. I assure you that since I crossed the line of Massachusetts I have met at every place courteous demonstrations and expressions of pleasure at my record in the war. I hope I may be able still to merit the continued approbation of the people of Massachusetts. I return to you, Governor, my sincere thanks for the compliment of your reception.

A SERENADE AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The crowning feature of the whole multitude of honors which the General received consisted of a torchlight procession and serenade this evening. The procession was made up chiefly of those who had served in the army, and in numbers was between fifteen hundred and two thousand. It paraded through some of the principal streets, and at about nine o'clock reached the Revere House, where some twenty-five thousand persons were assembled and cheering for General Sheridan most vociferously. No such gathering to do honor to a man was ever assembled in Boston before, and there was never before manifested such a hearty welcome by the people. For upwards of two hours the immense concourse of people lingered around the square in the neighborhood of the Revere House, awaiting his appearance on the balcony. During this time the General was being presented to various prominent citizens—a proceeding which lasted until about nine o'clock. At that hour the General, accompanied by Mayor Norcross, stepped upon the platform fronting on Cambridge street, and was received with the most tumultuous cheering. After the applause had subsided the Mayor introduced the General as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of introducing to you the city's guest, Major General Phil H. Sheridan.

General SHERIDAN responded as follows:—

COMRADES—I am very glad to meet you here to-night. I am very glad to see you animated by the spirit which I have seen here exhibited. I see that you still retain the same spirit that you had when there was danger for the Union. I feel assured that there can be no danger so long as you continue to manifest the spirit which I see here this evening. In traveling from the West to the East I find you are not alone in this sentiment. I find our comrades in every section of the country are still animated by the recollections of their toils and sufferings to preserve our country. I feel that the country is entirely safe and always will be. I believe that the government will take such action as will endorse the sentiment of the veterans of the Northern Army; and now I will say good night to you, gentlemen.

At the close of the General's speech there was a round of cheering by the crowd, lasting for several minutes, and so anxious was the multitude to press forward and get a glimpse of the general that several were trampled upon and seriously injured. One colored woman who fell down in the crowd had some ribs broken, and received other injuries which are likely to prove fatal. The crowd turned reluctantly away from the vicinity of the hotel after the General retired, all as favorably impressed with his appearance as with his honorable record, and gratified beyond expression at the cordial reception which they had so successfully tendered him.

To-morrow the General will leave for Lowell, returning to Boston in the evening to dine with the Union Club. On Wednesday he will proceed to Albany. During the day he was invited by a committee of the Portland city government to visit that city. He accepted and will be in Portland about the 25th.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Coroner's Inquest in the Case of Herman Gross—Verdict of the Jury—Erhardt Found Guilty of the Offence.

Coroner Smith last night held an inquest in the case of Herman Gross, who met his death on the evening of the 3d inst, at the hands, as alleged, of Lawrence Erhardt, during a street difficulty at the corner of Division and Kent avenues, Brooklyn, E. D. The following is the evidence elicited.

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL GEETZ.

Micha l Geetz, sworn, deposed—I reside at 53 Stagg street; am employed at the sugar refinery of Wimjen, Dick & Co., foot of Broadway; I was acquainted with deceased; we worked together three or four months; about half-past seven o'clock on Thursday evening last, deceased, Wever, the prisoner and myself left the sugar house together; the prisoner (Erhardt) went out first; he was waiting for us; deceased, Wever and Erhardt commenced fighting; I did not see Wever stabbed; it was pretty dark; I did not see any knife in Erhardt's hand; Gross, Erhardt and Wever were all down on the ground together; I did not see anybody stab Gross; I saw Gross get up and run toward the lager beer saloon when he was stabbed; Wever went the same way; Erhardt ran in an opposite direction; I heard Gross groan when he was on the ground; he said Echardt had the knife; deceased said nothing after he reached the lager beer saloon; there were no other persons present but those I have named at the time of the stabbing; I did not see any knife in Erhardt's hands; saw no knife with anybody; I heard Wever and Gross both say that Erhardt had a knife; the parties had previous difficulty in the sugar house, but not much; don't know whether Wever was stabbed before or after I saw him down; I never saw a knife with Erhardt while in the sugar house; I did not hear Gross say who stabbed him; I know nothing more about the affair; I first saw Wever attempt to take hold of Erhardt, but he did not succeed; the stabbing occurred about five or six minutes after we left the sugar house; Erhardt, Gross and Wever were lying in a heap near the sugar house.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY BUSH.

Henry Bush, sworn, deposed—I reside at the corner of Stagg and Leonard streets; am employed in Wimjen, Dick & Co's sugar house; was acquainted with deceased three months; we worked together one month; we were at work last Thursday afternoon and quit at half past seven in the evening; I saw no trouble between Gross Erhardt and Wever; I saw them together in Broadway; I saw Gross and Wever after they were stabbed; Erhardt was not with them when I saw them bleeding; Gross told me that Erhardt stabbed him; I never heard of the parties mentioned having any difficulty in the sugar house; I know nothing more about the tragedy.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES SCHUGLE.

Charles Schugle, sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 35 Remsen street; I am employed as watchman near the sugar house of Wimjen, Dick & Co.; I was on duty on Thursday evening; I knew there was a trouble, but it made no difference—(laughter); I saw two or three men run up Broadway; I did not speak to deceased when he was stabbed; I did not see the fight; don't know anything about it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN GROSS.

John Gross, sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 3 Division avenue; keep a saloon; was acquainted with deceased about three months; was at home last Thursday night; deceased entered my place between seven and eight o'clock; Mr. Bush was with him; he fell on the floor as soon as he entered; Geetz and Wever followed him in; he looked deadly pale, and I was frightened; all that I heard deceased say at that time was, "John, help!" Weaver said, "We are stabbed;" he then ran home; before Gross died he asked for a little water; Wever said, "We had a little trouble and Erhardt stabbed us;" I then went for a doctor; I did not see the trouble myself, and don't know who did; Geetz spoke to me about it, but I did not make much out of him; he talked pretty much like he did here.

THE VERDICT.

The case was here submitted to the jury, and after a brief deliberation they agreed upon the following verdict:—We, the jury, find that Herman Gross came to his death by the stab of a dirk in the hands of one Lawrence Erhardt, on the evening of October 3, 1867.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

My name is Lawrence Erhardt; I am thirty-three years of age; was born in Rhinefelds, Germany; I reside at 120 Delancey street, New York; am by occupation a laborer; am not guilty of the charge preferred against me.

Erhardt was then committed to the custody of Captain Woglom, of the Forty-fifth precinct.

THE OTHER VICTIM.

Andrew Wever, of 22 McKibben street, who charges Erhardt with having stabbed him at the same time, will probably recover.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7, 1867.

Returns of the town meetings occurring in this State to-day have been received from thirty-one towns. The democrats gain five towns, although in the democratic strongholds there is a falling off from English's majority of last spring. Some seventy towns are still to be heard from.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO.

Reported Reign of Blood Under the Juarez Government.

[City of Mexico (Sept. 6) Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]

A marvellous change has occurred in a month. People seem sick of outrage and executions. If a vote were taken to-day in the capital it would reveal the fact that three fourths of the people are opposed to the Juarez government. But the destiny of Mexico must soon be decided. The question of "to be or not to be" cannot long remain in doubt. The impression of the leading men—civil or military—is that the present is a crisis that must develop into national permanency or non-existence. The question whether Mexico shall take her place among the nations or be blotted out is now discussed in the highest official circles, from the President down to the humblest intelligent citizen. On paper Mexico has an army now in service of 90,000 men. In view of the grave national questions and dangers it is considered impolitic to disband it. Some propose to organize anew and distribute the mass throughout the republic. The rout of the imperial armies has not disposed entirely of internal troubles. Already a division has been moved into the State of Guadalajara to suppress an insurrection there. Vega (anti-Juarez) threatens Colima with an armed force; and the State of Tamaulipas, now in part overrun by the troops of the defiant and daring Canales, is as much a separate republic as that over which Juarez presides. *The army itself is split into factions and ripe for revolt.* A few days since a bloody action was fought near this city, the divisions of Alvarez and Jimenez participating. The battle raged for hours, with heavy loss. It would be deemed a fabrication were I to name the number of liberal officers now actually in prison for mutiny and insubordination. It is a notable fact that some six generals and as many colonels, sentenced to be shot, have not been executed. The shooting was to have taken place two days from the date of sentence, but twenty days have elapsed and they yet live. An order went up to Queretaro some two weeks ago to suspend the executions. This is a very un-Mexican proceeding.

COURT OF APPEALS—DAY CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1867

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for October 8 comprises cases:—Nos. 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 12, 14. There will be no further day calendar for this term.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1867, 11:30 o'Clock P. M.

Important Proposition—A Strong Attempt to be Made by Congress to Harmonize Matters with the President on the Southern Question.

An important proposition has just been started by influential republicans which seems to meet with considerable favor, and may have a controlling influence upon the action of Congress at the approaching session and upon the next Presidential election. It is that a Congressional committee shall be appointed, by the consent of all Senators and Representatives who concur in the proposition, to wait upon President Johnson and request him to state definitely what plan he has to submit for the speedy reconstruction and admission of the Southern States, as he has hitherto opposed every policy that has been initiated by Congress. They presume that he has a definite practical plan of reconstruction in his own mind which he believes would be effective and which would meet his approval. They would then ascertain to a certainty whether there is any possibility of the legislative and executive branches of the government harmonizing on a policy that would restore the ex-rebel states to representation before the next Presidential election, or whether the country must remain in its present condition until those two branches shall be brought into accord by the decision of the ballot box in 1868. Attempts have before been made to patch up a compromise between the President and Congress, but they have been only individual volunteer efforts. The proposed movement contemplates the concurrence of a sufficient number of republicans to secure a majority of each house should any agreement be possible, and the application to the President will be formal and authoritative. It originates with those who fear that impeachment may bring a destructive financial crisis upon the country, and is said to meet the approval of Senator Morgan, of New York, and other representatives of constituencies particularly concerned in the financial prosperity of the country. It would moreover form the nucleus of a new constitutional party all over the Union.

Politics in Virginia—Opening of the Registry Boards—A Radical Stumper Discharged for Extra Zeal.

Information from Richmond, Va., this evening states that the boards of registration throughout the State will convene to-morrow for a final revision of registration in accordance with the act of Congress requiring them to be in session for fourteen days before the election. The question will be raised whether persons disfranchised by the act of Congress, but amnestied by the late proclamation of the President, will be allowed to register or will be referred to the commanding general for his decision. Many white persons who have refused to register heretofore will come forward now and do it, and it is thought that the entire white vote of the state will be registered before the election. The negro vote is already registered. At present the whites have a majority in the State of 12,658. Conservative republicans were nominated in many counties by meetings on Saturday, and will be in many others at the county courts to-day. Charles H. Porter, the Radical Commonwealth's Attorney of Norfolk, who failed to get the nomination of his party in Norfolk, was on yesterday nominated by the radical party of Powhatan and Chesterfield counties. He made a speech to about one hundred and fifty negroes in Richmond yesterday afternoon, in which he denounced the President and proclaimed the most intensely radical doctrines. I learn that he has been notified by the radical Congressional committee that his services will be dispensed with in future as a stumper.

The Visit of General Sherman.

Those who predicted the speedy withdrawal of General Grant from the War Department on the arrival of Sherman have had sufficient time since to become convinced that they were in error. General Sherman has done nothing calculated to electrify the country since he has been in the city. To-day, again, he had an interview with the President and spent quite a long time at the War Department in conversation with General Grant. It is positively known that Sherman was not summoned here to take charge of the War Department, and that General Grant will remain Secretary of War *ad interim* until the meeting of Congress.

Report of Treasurer Spinner on Rumored Abstractions of Government Bonds.

All the heads of the bureaus are required by law to report to their respective heads of departments the condition of their business. The following is an extract from the report of General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, made to-day to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which which will accompany the latter's next annual report on finance:—

In this connection it may not be improper for me to say that the intimate intercourse and close business relations existing between this office and others of the Treasury Department give me abundant opportunity to be well acquainted with the transactions connected with the preparation, issue and redemption of the government securities, &c. Having this knowledge, it would seem to be due from me to the public to state that the stories which have been so industriously circulated in regard to abstraction or over issues of stocks, notes, coupons and currency, or of any one of them, or of any other obligation of the government, are entirely without any foundation in truth or in fact.

Claims Against the Croton Bank.

The Deputy Acting Comptroller of the Currency has given notice to all persons who may have claims against the Croton National Bank of the city of New York that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to C. P. Bailey, Esq., Receiver of the Bank, at the office of the same in New York.

Secretary Browning on Duty Again.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, returned to Washington on Saturday evening and was engaged at the department during this morning attending to his official duties.

The Probable Successor of Colonel Messmore.

In view of the importance of having a man who has had experience in the working of the Internal Revenue Department in the position of President of the New York Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Rollins have decided to assign one of the present deputies on duty here to the position in New York just vacated by Mr. Messmore. It is probable that George Parnell, one of the Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue, will be sent to New York to fill the vacancy. No disposition is manifested at the Treasury Department to immediately fill the vacant Deputy Commissionership. When the new Deputy is appointed, however, he will be placed on duty in the Commissioner's office.

The Alabama Election.

T. L. Tullock, Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, received the following telegram to-day from Montgomery, Alabama:—

Additional returns indicate a vote of 97,000, of which only two per cent are against the convention. The probable number of whites voting for the convention is 20,000 and against the convention 2,000. No colored votes were polled against the convention. It was generally asserted till the voting was over that the election had been postponed, thereby keeping thousands, mostly freedmen, from the polls.

Anxiety Over the Elections To-Day.

Great anxiety is manifested here to-night regarding the elections to-morrow. The result in Pennsylvania is considered very doubtful. The President has received some hopeful despatches this evening, but the republicans affect great confidence in their ability to carry the State.

Homesteads in Mississippi and Alabama.

Returns to the General Land Office show that three hundred and twenty farms, comprising, in the aggregate, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty acres, were added to the productive force of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, during the months of August and September last, under the Homestead act June 21, 1866, as follows:—Mississippi, located at the Jackson office during the month of August, one hundred and forty-one farms, embracing eight thousand seven hundred and forty-four acres; Alabama, located at the Huntsville office during September, one hundred and seventy-nine farms, embracing thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-six acres.

Proposed Report Upon the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Colonel Parker, of General Grant's staff, will leave this city to-morrow for Raleigh, N. C., where he goes at the request of Secretary McCulloch for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the condition and valuation of the Dismal Swamp canal, it being probable that the government will dispose of whatever interest it holds therein. Colonel Parker is known to possess much skill and efficiency as a civil engineer.

Yellow Fever Abating at Pensacola.

An official letter from Pensacola, dated on the 1st inst., states that the yellow fever is abating.

Revenue Appointments in Virginia.

William L. Wells, at present Collector of Customs at Petersburg, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Virginia, vice Anderson, suspended for alleged misconduct in office.

Health of the Asiatic Squadron.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Rear Admiral Bell, dated in August, stating that all were well in the Asiatic squadron.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

General Sherman—New Cabinet.

[Correspondence Boston Post, Oct. 6.]

General Sherman arrived here this morning, in obedience to a telegram from President Johnson, and speculation is rife as to the purpose of the summons. General Grant declared to a member of his staff to-day that he had no knowledge whatever on the subject. Rumor says he will be called to an official position in or near Washington, as he is known to be a firm friend of the President. He is son-in-law to Mr Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who may be called to a seat in the new Cabinet. Mr. Johnson is evidently strengthening himself, in view of the revolutionary policy of the radicals. General Sherman called on General Grant during the day, and is spending the evening with President Johnson.

Among other speculations on the new cabinet it is reported on the street that Mr. Henry Hilton, of New York, will be appointed Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury; General Steedman, Secretary of War; Governor English, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; General Frank P. Blair, Postmaster General, and Judge Black, Attorney General. I am disposed to believe that the larger portion of this rumor will prove to be true.

"The Radical Plot for Revolution."

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 7.]

The subject of the Maryland militia having now been pretty well ventilated and discussed, we should like to have some information about the "splendid military organizations" to which our opponents from time to time refer. One of these, termed the "Grand Army of the Republic," is a secret and oath-bound military organization, and numbers, as we hear, some two hundred thousand members. We should be glad to have some account of this force; how many are its actual numbers, what are its designs, and why, if its purposes be not revolutionary and unlawful, it is deemed essential to preserve secrecy. These queries answered satisfactorily, we might be willing to wait before ascertaining the truth of the report now extensively current, that a large portion of this force is to be brought here at the meeting of the Congress in November next, in order to be ready to overthrow the Executive branch of the government at the word of command from the revolutionary leaders. That this conspiracy only waits upon the chance of a radical triumph in the great States to be batched into full life is sufficiently probable to alarm every man in that State who owns a government bond or has a dollar to lose by the hazards of revolution.

JEFF DAVIS.

His Coming Trial—Defence of His Counsel Against the Charge of Treason—The Reassertion of the State Sovereignty Doctrine.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7, 1867.

The following facts relative to the coming trial of Jefferson Davis are from the best authority.

The trial is set down for the fourth Monday in November, and as the Government will not interfere there will be no postponement by the counsel on either side. The offence of levying war against the United States will be testified to by Judge Scarborough, of Norfolk, Hon. John Goode, Member of Confederate Congress, and Captain Hendren, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk Grand Jury and testify to the facts upon which the indictment was made. There will be very few, if any, witnesses for the defense—the fact of levying war being admitted. The prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument that the prisoner is guilty of treason; and the counsel for defence will argue that he being a citizen of the State and under its laws, a priori allegiance was due to it, not to the United States. It has been positively asserted that Judge Chase would preside, but as the Supreme Court commences its sessions on the first Monday in December, this is not possible. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

MURDER IN COVINGTON, KY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, 1867, 11:50 o'Clock P. M.

A young man named Ben Brookshaw, of Covington, was murdered to-day by a barkeeper of that city who shot him through the head in the course of a quarrel.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Sittings of the Privy Council—Jeff Davis—Arrival of the New "Commander of the Forces"—The New Minister of Militia.

MONTREAL, Oct. 5, 1867.

The Privy Council has been sitting daily at Ottawa, and the business before it now is the transferring of certain departments from federal to provincial control.

The Bureau of Education will at once be transferred from this city to Quebec

Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, passed through here on the 3d on his way to St. John, N. B.

There is a general hurrying hither and thither of ministers, as if preparing for a political battle. The delay in the meeting of Parliament is not satisfactory to the people, for the public money is in the meantime expended free of parliamentary control. This is what the Cartier-Macdonald-McDougall people like; but it is political dishonesty.

Jeff Davis is now in Toronto, where he has been received and taken care of by a Mr. Holmes, once an offic