EUROPE.

LATEST BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

IMPORTANT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Difficulty Between the United States Minister in Turkey and the Porte Government.

An American War Vessel Despatched to the Island of Cyprus.

Commercial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, September 30 .- In consequence of a difficulty which has existed for some time past between the United States Consul in the Island of Cyprus and the Turkish authorities, the United States Minister in Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, has demanded full satisfaction from the Sultan and his Cabinet.

Pending the negotiations, which assume a rather serious aspect, Mr. Morris communicated with Admiral Goldsborough; and the United States war ship Ticonderoga, Captain Charles Steedman, which has been lying oil the port of Venice, was despatched thence for Cyprus. Cause of the Quarrel.

The following detailed account of the difficulty between the representatives of the United States in the Island of Cyprus and at Constantinople and the Sublime Porte—referred to in our special cable telegram—will be found of considerable interest, as matters of great import may be evolved from the step just now taken by the Hon, Mr. Morris:-

Some time ago the American Consul at Lar-naca, in Cyprus, Mr. Luigi Palma de Cesnola, took into his service as cavas a Mussulman native named Mustapha, Shortly afterwards the mudir of the towa claimed the man as a drawn conscript seeking to evade military service, and, on the Consul refusing to give him up, ordered party of zaptiehs to enter the house of the American Consul dragoman—a certain Costand Bebess-and carry of the man.

Thereupon the American Consul addressed a formal complaint to the Governor of the island, demanding the punishment of the mudir and an ample apology for the alleged ourrage on his own consular dignity. On inquiry into the facts, however, the Pasha considered the mudir to be in the right, and therefore refused the consular

Mr. Palma de Cesnola accordingly "suspended relations," and referred the matter to the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister in Con-stantinople. The latter gentleman, accepting his subordinate's version of the facts, addressed an energetic and categorical note to the Porte.

First. The dismissal of the mudir. Second, A personal apology from the Pasha to the Consul at the house of the latter, with a multaneous salute of twenty-one guns to the Turd. That done, the dismissal of the Pasha

him self. Fourth. The liberation and payment of substantial compensation to the cavas Mustapha. In the event of the Porte's unwillingness to concede these four points, Mr. Morris requested Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the American squadron in the Mediterranean, to send one of his war vessels to Larnace, which has

A Military Commission Sent to Venetia. A military commission has gone to Venetia, to take possession, for the Italian Government, of the war material there. The Treaty of Peace Between Italy and

Austria. LONDON, September 28 .- It is expected that the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will be signed within a day or two.

A Commercial Treaty with Austria. Austria and Italy have agreed to commence negotiations for a treaty of commerce as soon as peace has been concluded. The basis of this commercial relation is to be the treaty of commerce of 1851 between Austria and Sardinia. This basis, however, is only meant to serve as the starting-point for what are intended to be very intricate commercial relations.

The Duchies-The Duke of Augustenburg. The Duke of Augusten burg has written a letter to the King of Prussia, offering to join the North German Confederation if Prussia would instal bim as the Duke of the Duchies. Prussia rejected the offer.
The Duke of Nassau and the Elector of Hesse

Cassel have notified to Prussia their intention of abdicating in favor of the Prussian King, with the view of obtaining some concessions regarding their private property.

The Ex-Kings of Saxony and Hanover. The Kines of Hanover and Saxony intend taking up their permanent residence at Vienna. It is certain that the latter will abdicate in tayor of his son. The Duke of Nassau and the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, who have large estates in Austria, will also take up their permanent residence in that country.

The King of Hanover has informed the managers of the Theatre Royal at Hanover that he will bring an action against them before the law courts if they reopen the theatre without the order of his ministers, with whom the con tracts have been concluded. He will not allow them either to make any engagement with the Theatre Royal at Berlin, as is proposed by the

The Queen of Hanover continued to reside in the Royal Castle at Herrenhaus, near the capital, declaring that she will not quit the kingdom. The Princess Frederika will go to her father at

The Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERPOOL, Sept mber 29 - The Brokers' Cir-clar reports that the sales of Cotion for the week ending Friday, September 28, sum up 130,000 bales. Prices have considerably advanced, and midding uplands are quoted at 14jd. The sales Friday, 28th, were 25,000 bales, the market closing with a further advance of one-quarter of a penny per pound. Middling uplands 14jd. The stock is 40,000 bales below the estimate.

A Curious Discovery.—An odd discovery was made in the village of Bonsall, near Bath, Eng-land, last month. The boarded floor of a room on the ground-floor of a house in the Uppe Town was taken up for the purpose of being replaced by a new one, when the centre beam was found to be resting on twenty-nine horses' skulls! The lower jaws were all gone, having been detached probably for the purpose of allow-ing them to rest more solidly, or otherwise having decayed away. There is a tradition in the village that a battle was once fought on Bonsall Moor, and it is inferred that these xemains were obtained from thence,

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Grant, Farragut, Dix, and Raymond. WASHINGTON, September 30. - The following letter from Admiral Farragut was received here by Mr. Dudley, Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors National Committee, while he was at Pittsburg:-National Committee, while he was at Pittsburg:

New York, September 24, 1866, No. 113 East
Thirty-sixth street—Sir:—Your invitation to be
present at a National Convention of Soldiers and
Sarors to be held at Pittsburg on the 25th instant,
has just been received. Even if disposed to accept,
the time is too limited, but on principle I am, as an
officer of the Navy unwilling to take any active
part in political assembles, and, therefore, with
thanks to yourself for the pleasant tone of your
letter, I beg to decline the invitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
b. G. Farragut, Admiral.

To L. Edwin Dudler, Esc.

To L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Esc.

President Johnson's Policy-Do Grant and Farragut Support It ! In a speech at Anderson, Indiana, lately, Gover nor Morton said :-

But they say that Grant has been swinging around the circle with the Tresident. They tried to make us believe that General Grant was with the President and Indorsed his policy. They tried to wring out of Grant some expression of his views, but not a single word could they extract from him. The people would cheer Grant and the President would single word could they extract from him. The peo-ple would cheer Grant, and the President would come out and low to them. When he got up to Columbus, Grant could stand it no longer. He came out and said to the reporters:—"Gentlemen, I have never sympathized with him; I have never approved his tolicy; I came along with him because I was invited." He was invited by his commanding officer, and he could not do other was than accept And there was that brave old sea-dog, Farragut, h

went along, too.
Well, he took occasion at the banquet at New Well, he took occasion at the banquet at New York, at the earniest opportunity, to explain how he came there, "Why," said he. "I have been taught to believe that the invitation of my commanding officer was equivalent to an order "When Fairagut sot to Cleveland some impudent radical asked him a question. Said he, "I would like to know whether you are a Johnson man." "Why," said he, "to be sure I am. He is my commanding officer. You ask any subordinate officer under me whether he is a Fairagut man or not."

officer. You ask any subordinate officer under me whether he is a Farragut man or not."

Yet these men were not for him. They were with him, but they were not of him. They will not support his policy. But it they do, if Grant, with all his popularity and influence, should come out in behalf of the President's policy, he would be around to powder. The cause is greater than any man. I have great confidence in the result. I don't despair of the republic. I believe the great cause will yet triumph; that the Union will be fully restored with (qual rights, with equal protection for all; and that our country will then star: upon a career of prosperity and power such as it has never

Mr. Raymond and the French Mission. To the Egytor of the N. Y. Tribune .- Sir :- I find he following paragraph in your Washington cor-

respondence: -THE FRENCH MISSION. - As Gen. Dix has declined the French miss on, both Raymond and Stantor are working for it, but as the President does not feel kindly to the former, it is not likely he will get it.

So lar as I am concerned, this statement is utterly So far as I am concerned, this statement is utterly untrue. Not only have I never "worked for" the Mission to France, but I have never, directly or indirectly, personally or through others, applied for that or any other office, at home or abroad, in the get of the Government. Nor have I any reason to believe that anybody has ever sought or suggested my appointment to any such place. Twice to my life I have been asked to accept a foreign appointment; in neither case did I consent.

I am aware that this report of my seeking or de-

in neither case did I consent.

I am aware that this report of my seeking or desiring the Fiench mission has been industriously keit afloat in the new-papers for two or three years. It has served the purpose of explaining upon some selfish and interested bars, public action on my part which a portion of the press were unwilling to aser be to any better motive. But it never had the slightest foundation in truth. I do not remember having ever spoken to the President or Secretary. having ever spoken to the President or Secretary of State about the French mission, but once, and that was to suggest, in case of a vacancy, the appointment of General Dix.

H. J. RAYMOND.

THE PENDING CANVASS. The Campaign in the West-Speech of General Butler at Cleveland, Ohio. CLEVELAND, September 29.-General Butler arrived here from Oberlin last night. An immense crowd had a ready gathered at the Kennard House, who cheered the General on his arrival, and called loudly for a speech. He soon appeared on the same balustrade on which the President stood when he delivered his celebrated Cleveland speech. General Butler happened to begin his speece at the same hour, which will explain the reference in his opening sentence. After the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said:-

Men of Omo:-1 doubt whether you ought to desire me to speak to you from this place at this hour. I am told that it is an unfortunate place for speakers, especially in the evening (shouts of laughter, and cries of "That's so"); but, undeterred by the fale of my predecessor, relying on your courtesy and kindness, I propose to answer a question or two which he put to the citizens or Cleveland from the balcony where I now stand After saying that he humbly represented the entire Government, and after opening his attack upon Government, and after opening his actual congress, the chosen representatives of the people, he states this question: -"What Constitutional provision have I violated?" and then adds—"What does General Butler say?" I wil tell him. First and foremost, General Butler says that the President of the United States has set him a very difficult task. If he had asked, "What constitutional the President of the Guiled States has set him a very difficult task. If he had asked, "What constitutional provision I have not violated", my task would have been most easy. But notwithstanding that, I will endeavor, in the moments you allow me, to remind the President of one or two violations of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had been to be a support of the Constitution of which he had a support of the Constitution of which he had a support of the Constitution of which he had a support of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of which he had a support of the Constitution of the violations of the Constitution of which he has been guilty. First—then, and this, I think, has struck guilty. First—then, and this, I think, has struc the American people with more of shame and mor tification than any other they have seen—the President of the United States, in derogation of his high office, has been deliberately going round the country endeavoring to bring the Congress of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, into public haired, ridicule, and contempt.

There is no parallel to this conquest in all times are There is no parallel to this conduct in all time pre

vious. In the great contest, for example, when Jackson was in the chair, between the Executive and Congress, never was heard from that man iron will and positive convictions anything but the most respectful language against the co-ordinate branch of the Government. What is the duty of the Fresident of the United States in this behalf? It is to treat each branch of the Government so that each branch may be respected by the people in its authority, and it is a gross violation of the principles and of the spirit of the age, and of the letter of the Constitution, when any branch of the Government sets itself hourly up against the other. (Cheers.)

It is no excuse for the President to affirm that Mr Stevens, or Mr Sumner, or any other member of a branch of the Government uses unbecoming language towards him, or opposes him, because they are individuals only and not a department of the covernment, whereas Congress as a body has never

treated him otherwise than with respect.

Baffled in his hopes of subordinating the Congress to his sovereign will, he was determined to break it down as tar as his voice and influence went, so as to familiarize the people with the idea that the Con-gress is not a constitutional body, but one which ought to be suppressed, as interfering with the resto ought to be suppressed, as interfering with the restoration of the pleace and unity of the nation. Evidences of this design are not wanting. What else did the question of his Secretary of State mean, when he asked the people of the West whether they would have Mr. Johnson "King or President?" It was a threat to the people. We answer it in all humbleness, "As neither, thank you, sir." (Cheers and laughter.

and laughter.
The President, in his own choice rhetoric, has The President, in his own choice rhetoric, has characterized the National Legislature as a rump Congress, as an excrescence hanging on the verge of the Government. Mark the logic of the argument which he here advanced, as he stood on the spot in that memorable journey estens bly made to attend the funeral of Senator Douglas, but which turned out to be his own funeral cortege. (Laughter and cheers.) It is that Congress is an unconstitutional body, because it was elected by the votes of a part only of the people, and because, therefore, all the States are not represented in it. But, Mr. President, remember that this Congress was elected at the same hour, at the same bellot-boxes, in the same States only, and by the same people, and by them alone, that elected your Vice-Fresident.

Now, if this Congress is only a "rump" of a Congress, does it not follow, by the most inexorable logic, that he is but a rump of a President. (Shouts

of laughter and cheers.) And if the legislative branch is hanging on the verse of the covernment, is not the Executive in like manner hanging on the same verge, so near, indeed, as to tempt us to wish he might fall off? (Renewed cheers and laughter) to the President's question. What constitutions I wave work was more active this morn-Again, in answer to the President's question. "What constitutional provision have I ever violated?" I answer, he has corruptly misused the constitutional power of removal and appointment to office; and overridden that constitutional power which gives to the Senate the power of advaing and confirming his appointments. I agree with Attoney-General Stanbery in his opinion that the Constitution gives the President the unlimited power of removal and appointment, because it must be lodged somewhere, as bad officers are to be removed and vacances are to be filled that are to be removed and vacance a are to be filled, that the Government may go on. When in the Conven-tion that framed the Constitution the question came

tion that framed the Constitution the question came up. Shall we give this tremendous power to the Executive' the great and good men of the day said, Ee may use it for his own purpose, and may then seize the Government to himself. The answer was. We must still give it, but any improver use of it is an impeachable offense. (Cheers) And that is yet the remedy for a wrongin use of that power which the neonle layer reserved to themselves. the people have reserved to themselves.

Alow, then, fellow-critzens, has the President used this appointing power? Does he consult the Senate? Does he not use this power wickediy, corruptly, and for his own purposes? Has he not said always and openly that every man who coes not support his policy shall be removed; or to use his own chasts and dignified language, "kicked out?" (Cheers) Is that, in all honesty and fairness of judgment, a proper use of the appointing power? (Cries or "No! Never!") the people have reserved to themselves.

Ne (cr.!")
I the President has already since the adjournment responsited more than thirty persons to office after they had been rejected by the Senate, upon his own accommation, thus showing that he intends to use this power in spite of and against the advice and consent of the Senate. There is another violation of the constitution of which the President has been guilty. It places in Congress the power of declaring war, and in the Senate the power of controlling the Executive in concluding a neace, from the necessity of their ratification or treaties. Nay, more it requires a vote of two-thirds. Now, by the act of July 13, 1861, Congress, as has been unanimously decided by the Supreme Court, made provision for and declared to exist a public territorial war between the United States and insurgent States.

That war—the greatest in extent and results that the would ever saw—the President, without con-

the world ever saw—the President, without con-suiting the Senate, has attempted to bring to an end by his own proclamation of peace. He has done this act, beyond all question, to embarass the Senate and House in their action towards the insurgent States that we had conquered. Our public civil war difiered from a public war only in this, that its results might affect citizens who were none the less citizens because they were enemies and traitors, and no less public enemies because they were citizens. A torder war, affecting other nations, could only be terminated by treaty, but the fact that ours were domestic enemies makes the case stronger against the President peeals results. ours were domestic enemies makes the case stronger against the President, because peace in such a war might require legislation to regulate the duties and establish the rights of lately insurgent subdued citizens. Where under the Constitution does the President get the owner to make a peace by his own act for his own purposes? Again the Consutution provides that Conpress shall make rules for the disposal of all captured property by land and sea. This was expressly put there to prevent the Executive from taking property captured in war, and converting it to his own use. Kings had claimed in the Old World as their prerogative the control of property captured from the enemy, and the right to distribute it among their retainers.

In making our Constitution our fathers put the

in making our Constitution our fathers put the ourrel of such appointing power into the hands of ourress. If Congress had made no rules for the Congress. If Congress had made no rules for the disposal of captured men and property, perhaps the exigency might have justified the President in disposing of them, but Congress cid make rules and regulations for the disposal of that property in the act of confiscation. Yet, in deflauce of these raws, President Johnson, in the exercise of the pardoning power, and by his direct order, has given back to public enemies millions and milions of property captured in war on land and on water, and attempted to dispose of all our enemy's property so captured by our arms in public war. The question I now make is not whether it is wise or unwise to return property or reinstate in their rights such men, but whether in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Congress he has a right to give back the property or dispose of person. Still, again, we in the North have to pay our taxes not only to the interest of the national debt, but the debts of the indivadual Stay'es, Now, although Congress passed a law assessing their ow, all hough Congress passed a law assessing the due proportion of the direct ax upon the South, and orders sale of property for the non-payment of these taxes, the President defied laws on his own responsimilty. He directed all such sa es to be stopped at the South, and allowed taxes due from Rebels to remain uncollected, while loyal men in the North must work out both theirs. National and State, when ue, or have their property sold.

Yet the Constitution says the President shall take

care that the laws are faithfully executed, and makes oath that he will execute the duties of Presimakes oath that he will execute the duties of Fresi-dent. Therefore, my friends, I can say to Presi-dent Johnson that tieneral Butler says that the Congress of the United States, sooner or later, will put on record in due form a list of these and other direct violations of the Constitution, and call upon him either to justify them or answer for them. (Fremendous and repeated cheers.) General Butler says that when ever a man proves false to pledges he has given to obtain public position, whenever a man attempts to be ray his country at the call of personal ambition, whenever a man tries to control the will of people whenever a man tries to control the will of people by corrupting their servants with office and place, whenever a man threatens the people that he will use their army and navy against them, whenever a man seeks to revolutionize the Govern-ment by mangains a Congress of their choice, and by stigmatizing their purest patriots, whom they honor, as traitors, while he fondles the first Rebels in his boyom, that man shall surely find the peop e of the United States and the Congress of the United of the United States and the Congress of the United States can easily devise a remedy for every wrong done the country, and protection against every usurpation of power. (Loud cheers). He will further find that the people of this country know how to deal with a usurping President, a King or a Dictator. (Cheers). Permit me now to thank you most constantly for the too kind and courteen recently. gratefully for the too kind and courteous reception you have given me. I must be allowed to think it largely due to the introduction with which the President presented me to the citizens of Cleveland. (Laughter). I bid you, each and all, a fair good night. (Prolonged cheers.)

Case of Crim. Con. in High Life in Louisville, Kentucky. From the Louisville Democrat, September 26.

A man well known here, and who moves mong the upper tens, has the fortune of having beautiful and attractive, being a great favorite in the society in which she moves; and besides his wife, the family of the gentleman consists in, we believe, two interesting children. Mr. M., as we shall style him, is often from home, and during his absence it has been hinted that Mrs. M. had received clandestine visits from some of the sterner sex, but this her lord would not pay the least attention to, as he be eved the one whom he had taken for life to be co pure for such conduct, until one day, returning home rather unexpectedly, he caught under peculiar circumstances, one in the bedchamber of his wife who proved to be a man, and the truth of the reports at once flashed cross his mind. Instead of drawing a revolver and putting an end to the existence of one who had marred his pleasure for life, as others have done, he called his servant, had his children got eady, and without saying a word to his wife or ier guilty partner, he took the children and left Counsel have been employed, and though a suit for divorce has not yet been instituted, it will no doubt be done in a few days. When the case comes before a Chancery C ve will give the full particulars, but until then the facts will remain with the few who are equainted with the affair. Among the immeliate acquaintances of the parties it is creating considerable stir.

Testimonial to an Indian.-The President has ordered to be forwarded to "Hoo-ke-op," or the "Chief," one of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, a handsome testimonial of esteem for his humane conduct in rescuing a white woman named Fanny Kelly from the hostile sloux in 1864, and restoring her to her friends The testimonial is in the shape of a parchment etter of transmittal, handsomely ornamented with the American coat of arms in colors, accompanied by a large silver medal and one hundred silver dollars.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCRES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, October 1.

The President Collating the Points of His Forthcoming Annual Message. It is understood that the President is employ ng every leisure moment he can obtain, in view of the swarm of people who besiege him so constantly, in considering and preparing the political points of his forthcoming Annual Message to Congress, on which more than usual care will be expended. It is stated by those competent to know, that some of these points have already been made the subject of Cabinet consideration. The President will adhere most streuuously to the line of policy that has characterized his administration. It is believed that he will take the ground that, while the Constitution leaves it an open question for the courts whether ordinary legislation is or is not binding while States are refused representation, that instrument is emphatic in its requirement that, in he preparation of amendments to the Constituion, all the States that claim and are willing to exercise the right shall be represented. The President will, therefore, urge the immediate admission of the loyal and qualified Senstors and Representatives from all the now unrepresented States, in order that Congress may be enabled to prepare such amendments as the present condition of the country demands. He will also recommend that when Congress is organized according to his views of the constitutional requirement, amendments be prepared adjusting the questions of representation and taxation to meet the changed condition of the country. I is probable that the President will embody in his message, as a suggestion to Congress, the two propositions for amendment submitted last winter in his reported conversation with a prominent Senator. Those propositions were some. what mutilated in their transmission at the time, and a corrected version is, therefore, sent berewith, as follows:-

Representatives shall be apportioned among he several States which may be included within his Union according to the number of qualified ale voters as prescribed-by each State. Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the everal States which may be included within

Union according to the value of all property bject to taxation in each State. This amendment not to take effect until the nsus of 1870 shall have been taken

From South and Central America. New York, October 1.-The steamer Arizona

as arrived here, with \$1,137,148 in treasure, and Panama advices of the 23d ult.

An act has been passed by the Legislature ooking towards the separation of the State from the general Government, and to form an independent State of the Isthmus, but there appears no likelihood of the scheme prevailing. The President's message shows the state of the Treasury is far from encouraging, and there has been increased taxation. No public improvements have been made in the past eighteen conths, and all public education is suspended The Government property, as far as possible, has been disposed of, and heavy forced loans evied. In short, the country is in a more unsettled and deplorable condition than ever

The wet season continues, but no sickness i prevalent.

There was no late news from the interior. Don Jose Joaquin Perez has been re-elected resident of Chili.

The port of Valparatso will soon be defended

by one hundred and fifty cannon.

The relations between the allies are daily growing more triendly. Matters in Peru are progressing favorably, and Prestident Prado still enjoys the confidence of the people. Free trade is about to be re-established between Chili and Peru. Business on the coast

was active, and cotton-growing is on the in-The return of the Spanish invaders is looked for, and the patriotism of the people has received a fresh and powerful impulse.

There is no news from Central America. The ve republics are at peace. The coffee crop promises well.

Heavy Gale at Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, September 29 .- A heavy northeast gale sprang up last evening, and has been prevailing to-day with great violence. The quarantine steamer City of Albany came in for a harbor from the Capes this morning, and reported heavy weather. Owing to the easterly wind, an almost unprecedented high tide occurred to-day, and a heavy sea has been running in. The rain fell during the whole day. The river steamers were unable to land at the wharves rom the roughness of the weather, and were compelled to return to Norfolk.

Death of Colonel John H. Cowden.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., October 1 .- Colonel ohn H. Cowden died at the residence of his on-in-law, Colonel David Taggart, in this borough, yesterday afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 1 .- Cotton advancing. Sales nt 40@42c. Flour advanced 25c; sales of 14,000 bar-ces; State, \$8@12.75; Ohio \$11.70@14.50; Western, \$8\tilde{2}11 57; Southern firmer; sales of 500 barrels at \$12 10\tilde{2}16. Wheat quiet at an advance of \$25c. Corn advance. 2\tilde{2}3c; sales of 90,000 bushels at \$9.00 be. Qats advanced \$1\tilde{2}2c. Beef steady. Pork budyant at \$23 25\tilde{2}33 30. Lard heavy at \$16\tilde{2}18\forall c. w hisky duli

BALTIMORE, October 1,-Flour quiet; stock light. Baltimore, October 1.—Flour quiet; stock light. Wheat firm; red. \$3; white, \$3.25@3.40 Corn steady; white, 98c.@8100; vellow, 99@98 cents. Onts buoyont; sales at 63@67 cents. Provisions inactive. Pork, \$84.50. Surars firm; redning the solid at orades stare. Coffee steady; 1000 bags Rio sold at 171@19c in gold. Whisky firm.

COLONEL CHARLES ALEXANDER-HIS LAST POETICAL EFFUSION. To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:-

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Having noticed mining four locals of Sarurday last an article referring to the life and demise of Colonel Charles Alexander, I concluded to acquaint you and his friends of the fact that the following is one of his last woolngs of the Muse, having been written during e past year. It is certainly somewhat remarkabl for an aged and worn-out intellect—being ar acrostic. It was the result of a momentary inspira n upon seeing a little daughter of the subscriber The rythm and metre seem to be faultiess.

"An Acrostic-To a Lovely Child. Sweet little cherub, like an angel pure, en ever may thy loveliness endure; life, with its many ills, around thee spread Invoket a parent's anxious hope and dread— Nor will all apprehension cease when grown. And woman's graceful charms are o'er the thrown.
"C. ALEXANDEE."

The Stock Market was more active this morn ing, and prices were better. In Government

onds there was more doing; 7:30s sold at 106@ 106); 10-40s at 994; and old 5-20- at 112; 1112 was bid for 6s of 1881, and 1124 asked. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99#; and

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden & Amboy sold at 129, no change. Catawissa preferred at 314@314, closing at the former rate, an advance of 1½: Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@59½; no ahange. Reading at 58½©59½, an advance of ½: and Philadelphia and Erie at 331, a slight advance. City Passenger Railroad shares were un

charged. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; and Chesnut and Walnut at 55. 884 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 17; for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was more doing.

Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 29, an advance of 1; preferred do. at 371/@371, a slight advance; Susquehanna Canal at 141, an advance of f, and Lebich Navigation at 59, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$: 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; and 56% for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were bright held at full prices,

but we hear of no sales. Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 146; 12 M., 145;; 1 P. M., 145;

A6 | : 12 m., 12 m. 100 sh Son N pt..... 37 100 sh do..... 37 100 sh do..... 371 100 sh do..... b10 378

Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Therd etrect, report the following rales of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 146 60146\(\frac{1}{2}\); Silver \(\frac{1}{2}\)s and \(\frac{1}{2}\)s, 137; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 1 .- There was no inquiry for Flour to-day for shipment, and only a moderate demand from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7 50@8.75 for superfine; \$8.75@11 for extras, the latter rate for fresh ground new Wheat \$12.012 75 for Northwestern extra family; \$12.50.0 14.50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do; and 15.015 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rie ricor is selling in a small way at \$2.06.50 P bbi. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat continue very small, and housers are firm in their views.

holders are firm in their views. Sales of fair and choice new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.80 1 15 for Southern and Western, and \$1 15@1 16 for Pennsylvania. Corn comes in slowly, and meets with a good demand. Sales of 5000 bushes of Western mixed and vellow at \$1 02, and some vel low at \$1.05. Oats have undergone no material change; sales of 2000 bushels of Southern at 54c. P

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. notine doing in Barley or Mair.
in Provisions there is no perceptible change to
notice. New Mess Pork is selling at \$34.25@31.50;
Prime Mess at \$32; Prime at \$31; Mess Beef at
\$16@23 for Western and city packed; Smoked
Hams at 21@25c., and Pickled Hams at 10±@20c.
White the state of the small selling at 10±@20c. W hisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.38 and Onio at \$2.44.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, October 1 .- The Cattle Market con-

inues very dull, and prices are rather lower; about 2700 head arrived and sold at 16@17c. for extra, 14@ 15c. for fair to good, and 12@13c. P lb. for common. as to quality. Ine following are the particulars of 67 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@16].

"P. McFillen, Western, 14@163.

"P. Hathaway, Western, 14@163.

"James Kirk, Chester county, 14@164.

"James Montague, Western, 7@74 gross.

James veFillen, Western, 16@164.

"E. McFillen, Western, 16@164.

"Uilman & Bochman, Western, 16@164.

"Uilman & Bochman, Western, 16@164. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 16,217. Mooney & Smith, Western, 14,216. T. Mooney & Brother, 14,216. T. Mooney & Brother, 14@16
H. Chain, Pennsyivania, 14@16.
J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsyivania, 14@16.
L. Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16½.
Hope & Co., Western, 15@16½.
Drytoos & Uo., Western, 7@8 gross.
B. Baldwin, Chester county, 16@16½.
J. Clemson, Chester county, 12@15.
B. Hood, Chester county, 14@16½.
Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
A. K mble, Chester county, 14@16.
Mayne & McArdle, Chester county, 2003, gross.
J. Rowland, Chester county, 2003, gross.
J. Rowland, Chester county, 2003, gross. 35 "Mayne & McArdle, Chester co 74 @9, gross.
41 "J Rowland, Chester county, 6@74, gross.
51 "M. Levy, Western, 14@154.
67 "J. Anil, Western, 6@8 gross.
83 "Rosenberg, Western, 6@7, gross.
74 "D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@7, gross.
75 "C. Murphy, Western, 6@74, gross.
76 "D. Smith, Western, 7@8, gross.
76 "H. Kepler, Western, 7@8, gross.
76 "Rease & Ruodes, Western 6@7, gross.
78 "Z Gemmell, Delaware, 54@7, gross.
79 "J. Seldomridge, Virginia 14@154.
8060 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at 64@7c. \$\psi\$ lb, gross, as to condition and quality.

Cows are without change. About 240 head sold at cless ranging from \$50 to \$80 for springers, and 1.010 for cow and call. Hogs—Prices are without change. About 2300 read sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, at from \$14@15 the 100 lbs. net, the latter rate for prime

MURDER IN MEMPHIS.

Мемриіs, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Edward Titus, son of Frazier Titus, of this city. Chairman of the Vigilance Committee in Rebel times, came out of the Greenlow Opera House Theatre, and entered the Opera Saloon, under the theatre, somewhat in toxicated. Captain Monre, the proprietor of th salcon, an ex Rebel officer in the army, left his wife for a few moments in the theatre and en-tered the saloon about the same time. Monroe observing Titus making a disturbance with others, endeavored to persuade him to leave th house, and walked towards the door with him in a peaceable manner. Titus suddenly drew a sistol, which Monroe caught, but it was dis charged, the ball passing through Monroe's arm near the shoulder. Titus instantly drew another pistol and fired, the bullet taking effect in Mon-roe's stomach. The latter fell to the floor. Titus was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. Monroe died from his wound during the night.

Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, October 1.—The steamers George Washington and Merrimac have arrived from

FREETHINKERS IN COUNCIL.

Persons "of Influence, Talent, and Consequence" Supposed to be in Attendance.

They Discover that Religion is a Mass of Rottenness.

TOBACCO ALMOST AS BAD AS RELICION.

CHRISTIANITY ONLY ONE OF THE CRYING EVILS WHICH AFFLICT HUMANITY.

The Promised Regeneration of this "Priest-ridden,

Bigoted, Puritanical, Hypocritical World." In the columns of a morning contemporary

ve discovered the following advertisement:are instant, in Mitchell's Hall No 31) Fourth street, above Vine at 2 o'c ock P. M. Delegates and others will punctually attend, among whom are many of influence and talent. In the evening addresses will be delivered on the advantages of Free Inquiry, etc., by Horace Seavor, etc., of Boston, and others of consequence, to which the public are

Regarding it our duty as public journalists to furnish an exact record of events as they occur, no matter what may be their tendency; and, moreover, considering the arguments generally brought by insidels to the support of their views as the most effective that can be used against their, our reporter was instructed to repair to the scene and ascertain what these persons "of influence and talent," and such "others of con-sequence" as might be present, might have to say for themselves and their belief.

On arriving at the designated number, we found that the Convention was to be held in a triangular-shaped upper room, which, during the week, is used for dancing purposes. It was capable of holding about three hundred persons, but seats were arranged for only one third of that number, showing that the insidels themselves fully realized the fact that they are few in

numbers and far between. At 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the opening of At 2 o'clock, the hour axed for the opening of the Convention, nineteen persons in all were present. Eighteen of these were men; the nine-teenth was a boy. Fourteen sat with their hats on; the remaining five with their hats off. While awaiting the arrival of those who had disregarded the promise in the advertisement, that "delegates and others would punctually

attend, Desultory Conversation appeared to be the only thing in order, and this

as kept up in a very earnest manner. The question under consideration by most of the talkers was the character and nature of a Christian. But, although our reporter was as attentive as could be, he failed to overhear any satisfactory solution of the problem. The fine arts also came in for a share of attention, and the tastes therein of several individuals present were freely ventilated. As an incentive to this line of thought, one person kindly drew from a pocket in his coat-tail a roll of cheap engravings, which he distributed about him for examination. The record of Miss Anna E. Dickinson was also gone into, and the fact arrived at that she

was "a Lincoln woman," whatever that may be. Two persons-evidently "of consequence, else they would not have been in possession of so much ready money-retired to a corner of the hall to arrange some financial matters, and with such great success that a considerable sum changed hands during the operation. As to those who had no appetite for discussion, or no pocket for financiering, one occupied himself with a newspaper, and half a dozen puddled the floor with tobacco juice, while another sought oblivion in a hearty attempt at whistling In this way the time passed, until quarter of three, when about seventy-five persons were present, among them five ladies of unpreten-

ious appearance. The Convention Organizes. Mr. Becket arose and moved that the Conven-Mr. Becket arose and moved that the Convention organize by selecting as Chairman Mr. Wallin, of Philadelphia, which motion prevailed, as a matter of course. The Chairman, on taking his seat at a school desk on one side of the room, proved to be a little, old gentleman, with great hair a huge mountaghe and in a part. with grey bair, a huge moustache, and a very slippery tongue. He suggested the propriety of appointing the other customary officers; where upon Mr. Becket was selected for Secretary, and Mr. Mendon, of the Boston Investigator, for

The Chairman then suggested that it would be well for the Convention to select a Committee on Resolutions and Address. The proposition did not meet with especial favor at first, but finally prevailed, and the following gentlemen were constituted the Committee: - Messrs. Horsee Seavor, Lilly, and Richardson. The Convention Hard to Find.

The Chairman here stated that he understood several gentlemen to have experienced some difficulty in finding the hall in which they were as embled. He suggested that some person volunteer to stand at the entrance, and inform passers-by that the Infidel Convention was within. A person volunteered to do this duty, and left the half for the purpose. But being desirous of witnessing the proceedings, he wrote on a slip of paper, measuring three inchesoby one and a half, the words, "Intidel Conven-tion," tacked it to the door-post with two pins, and then returned.

it this point there was a lull in the proceedman rising to discuss the subject of Qualifications for Participating in the

Convention. He stated that at the last convention of this character held in the city, the first thing done was to ascertain the belief of those who were present, so as to "prevent any one who was not an infidel from voting on any question brought before them. He did not apprehend any trouble at present, but some years back there had been conventions held here which were interrupted by outsiders. On one occasion a Presbyterian priest had insisted on speaking, until he was

finally shut up! The Vice-Presidents. A gentleman here arose and inquired if the

Convention had yet organized.

The Chairman informed him that it had.

"Then," said he, "I don't see how it can be, as we have not elected any Vice-Presidents. don't think the Convention is organized until we have at least one or more Vice Presidents," The uneasiness of the gentleman's mind was relieved on this point by the selection of Messrs.

Seavor, Custer, and Miller.

Mr. Miller stated that it would be impossible for him to attend during the week, from which we would infer that the Convention is to remain in session several days.

At this point there was another Iull, after which the Convention listened to the

Report of the Secretary. He stated that things stood pretty much as they did a year ago, since when he had passed