THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Rumors of War-Their Truth Officially

From Le Moniteur Officiel, July 29. Various organs of the French and foreign press publish, as well founded, statements which are of a nature to carry doubt and disquietude

mto the operations of commerce and industry.
Our international relations, it is persistently
alleged, are strained, and justify the presentiment of a war, more or less close at hand.
To give an appearance of probability to these
assertions, the formation of two new corps on

our eastern frontier is announced; preparations are said to be actively going on in the War Department, and it is also said that the effective of the army is maintained at the strength which it had attained towards the end of April last. hose rumors are totally destitute of foundation. They can only be produced and propagated by hostile passions, interested speculations, and a highly lamentable credulity. The truth is this— there is no diplomatic question before the Emperor's Government of a nature to modify its seaccful and friendly relations with the various

The Cabinet of Florence has taken the most energetic measures to protect the Pontifical frontier against every attempt, and the Convention of the 15th of September, 1864, will be resolutely executed. No new camp is to be established either in the interior or on the frontier. tiers of the Empire. The soldiers belonging to the classes of 1860 and '61 have been dismissed to their homes since the 1st of June. The active army comprises at the present moment only the four contingents belonging to the classes of 1862, '63, '64, and '65. That of 1866 will be incorporated towards the close of August, but the intention of the Government is to dismiss the men of 1862 at the same period. From the 1st of September, therefore, the active army will comprise only the contingents of four classes out of seven. The effective of horses has been sensibly increased in consequence of purchases made in April, but the Minister of War has decided that eight or ten thousand of them shall be placed in the hands of agricul-turists, and that measure is in course of execution. The Government feels confident that these precise declarations will dissipate the doubts which have taken possession of the

ITALY.

Proclamation of the National Insurrection Committees.

Romans! The general desire, the wish of all those who love honor and their country, is to be realized. No more dissension, no more divisions. All the friends of the Laberal Party, notwithstanding their political creeds, have joined hands; they have united their strength to overthrow, and forever, the little remainder of the Papal temporal power and to give Rome to Italy. The National Roman Committee and the

Centre of Insurrection are transformed into a National Roman Commission, which will lead national Roman Commission, which will lead affairs. Let us rejoice in such concord, and let us strengthen it with unity of faith, discipline, purpose and sacrifices. The Roman fasces is now found; let us never break it asunder, and it will soon give us the victory.

Romans! The respectable citizens who represent the National Roman Commission are worthy

of their high mission, but they could do nothing without your co-operation. In good faith second them, and the undertaking will be crowned with success. It we are all of one sentiment, some twenty-five millions of Italian brothers will hall Rome as the capital of IL COMITATO NAZIONALE ROMANO. IL CENTRO D'INSUREZIONE,

Rome, July 13, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Personal Difficulty Between Congressman Maynard and His Defeated Opponent for Congress-The Weachers' State Association-Suicide by Drewning.

KNOXVILLE, August 14 .- A personal difficulty Congress, Colonel John Williams. They had already had some trouble during the canvass. Maynard spoke to Williams, touching his hat and bowing, and bidding him good evening

Williams, who had refused to speak with May-nard, struck him with his cane, when both parties grappled and damaged each other considerably before they were parted. Parties pre-sent say that Williams, after they were parted, attempted to draw his pistol. Nothing further, however, was attempted. Maynard's friends threaten to indict Williams for an assault. The Teachers' State Association is now in session. Rev. Thomas Humes presides. They

are organizing for active work under the new school law. An Englishman named W. Hasking threw him self into the river yesterday and was drowned. He was seen the same day with a large sum of

money in his possession. Nothing further is

known of him. NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Steamer Sierra Nevada Aground Near Point Isabel-Death of the American Consul at Guaymas.

San Francisco, August 14. — The steamer Sierra Nevada, hence for Mexican ports, grounded, on the 2d of August, at the mouth of the Colorado river, near Point Isabel. It is uncertain whether she will be got afloat. on board stores for Fort Yuma and coal for the United States steamer Suwanee, now lying at La Paz without fuel.

Edward Connor, United States Consul at Guaymas, died on the 16th of July. His body is to be brought here for interment.

Murderous Attack by a Jealous Lover. At 8 o'clock last evening Joseph Duany, a young Spaniard, stabbed Miss Emma Olt in the back with a knile, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Olt, No. 35) Greenwich avenue. appears that Joseph had been boarding for some time past with the Olt family, althhis own parents reside next door. He had been paying attention to Miss Olt, and was engaged to be married. The wedding was to have taken place next month. Last evening about solelock Duany entered the house, and, without saying anything to Miss Olt, seized her by the throat, choked her, and threw her on the floor. While she was in that prostrate condition Duany seized a knife, and made a lunge at the young lady. The blade entered her back, and, striking against the spinal column, glanced off without inflicting a dangerous wound. Duany making his escape. Dr. Deming was called in, and dressed the young lady's wound. It is supposed that jealousy was the motive which prompted the commission of the brutal act. The guilty man appeared also to have been drinking freely. Duany is known to the Ninth Precinct police, and he will probably be arrested to-day. N. Y. World.

A TREMENDOUS STORM .- The journals of Champagne, France, give accounts of a violent storm which broke over that district recently. The church of the Bar-sur-Aube was seriously damaged, and all the stained glass windows destroyed, the loss amounting to 50,000f.; at Areis many trees were torn up by the roots, and a part of the roof of the prison carried away; the fields and gardens in the neighborhood of Troyes were greatly devastated; a house and outbuildings at St. Parras-aux-Tertres, and a stack of corn at Culoison, were struck by lightning and completely consumed. I suing. The savages made a great noise calling

Wendell Phillips and the Johnson-Stau-ton Rupture.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week. Johnson has challenged Stanton. The recent Secretaryof War accepts the challenge. The duel monopolizes the attention of the whole land. Nobody but the President doubts the result; unless, possibly, Seward may be equally deinded.

unless, possibly, Seward may be equally deluded.
Still, though the result is certain, the country is naturally anxious as to the path by which the goal is to be reached. Stanton submits, and resigns under protest—and to the consternation of the country, Grant takes his place. On this precise point we forbear comment until events show their course more fully. Meanwhile the Rebels murder negroes and Unionists at their pleasure, Texas is given up to anarchy, and Kentucky is a den of assassins.

How anxiously Union men, North and South, warned Congress against the folly of adjourning after tinkering that single flaw which Stanbery had invented in the Reconstruction Act, assuring Senators that another would be invented the moment it was needed! The President picks this flaw in the Civil Office Tenure act, rendered bold because he has no Congress to fear till November.

act, rendered bold because he has no Congress to fear till November.

One can hardly blame the President for this subterfuge. Senators refused to impeach, and tried instead to envelop him in a net of limitations. He naturally tries to find a break or dropped stitch in the net. Knowing the whole movement was more than half a sham, he is too old a gamester not to see the trick. They affect supreme anxiety about violating the Constitution by any attempt at impresciment. In affect supreme anxiety about violating the Constitution by any attempt at impeachment. In reality they are scheming for a Presidential canditate. Are there foxes in the Senate cunning enough to hide their tracks from Reynard in the State Department? When Johnson reads Senator Sherman's speeches he probably quotes his own words, "When you hear a man prate of the Constitution, spot him; he is a traitor." When Seward reads Fessenden, he remembers Avonmore's portrait of Clare, "one who stickles for the letter of the Constitution with the affectation of pride, and abandons its principles with the effrontery of a prostitute." Do such men make the White House traitor afraid? No, indeed. A Capitol full of them would be only popples and mandragora to medicine him to sweet sleep. He fears a House of Representatives full of radicals—a Senate whose foremost men demand his impeachment. What most men demand his impeachment. What he needs is an overseer while he remains in office, and to be thrust out of it as soon as pos-

Meanwhile, see how Rebels grow bold and Unionists fly and hide themselves. See how each mail brings fresh news of negroes hunted and murdered. Whence this new courage in Rebels? It comes because, for the hour the President, unchecked, represents and wields the Government: because that Rebeis see that Johnson has tools enough in the Senate to strike out that provision of the House's bill forbidding him to remove the district com-manders, and, by adjourning Congress, take the clutch of the radicals from the nape of his

For every broken heart and desolate home in the South, for every murdered black there, we hold Fessenden, Wilson, Edmunds, Coakling, and their clan, responsible. We will not be told that by such a course this man's chances for the Presidency are strengthened, and that other measure is sure to be advanced. The policy which stalks to its purpose over bloody hearths and murdered men is devilish. No game is admissible where the counters are life and death. Heartless men shall not sit in the Canitol playing with the lives of negroes and and death. Heartless men shall not sit in the Capitol playing with the lives of negroes and Unionists, and escape rebuke merely because they style themselves politicians. Their proper style is murderers. We know that we use strong language. Let the reader put himself beside the hunted Unionist of Texas—let him stand under the desolate roof whose owner has just been shot in presence of his wife and children—let him think of the negroes ruthlessly murdered by hundreds—and then ask himself if the strongest terms we can use do not halt

if the strongest terms we can use do not halt and linger far behind the truth? If Stanton is removed, those Senators did it. If Rousseau goes to New Orleans to take Sheri-dan's place, they sent him there. To got places for their families—to leave national finance for their families—to leave national infinite wholly in the hands of capital—to engineer Grant's nomination—those men opposed impeachment, and voted to adjourn Congress, leaving Johnson free course all the summer, only that they might carry on their plots. It is only that they might carry on their plots. It is unfair to single out one sinner. Johnson could do little harm without the aid of these men, his satellites and tools in the Senate. If Johnson dares to day to challenge Stanton, it is not because Kentucky and Louisiana Rebeis fill his ante-chamber and Seward poisons his ear. It is not because the World and Chicago Times cluster in his behalf. He dares to challenge Stanton, because Henry Wilson, Grant's jackai, consents to carry the challenge, and Fessenden, in return for a dozen offices given to his kin-

in return for a dozen offices given to his kin-dred, acts as second in the fray. Do not let us so disgrace the American people, and discredit their intelligence and virtue, as to and discredit their intelligence and virtue, as to tell the world that an exposed and all but con-victed Rebel of Johnson's calibre can mislead them and jeopard their future. Having sur-vived Lee and Davis, who had, at least, ability, let us not show this nation trembling before a clumsy knave, with neither character nor ability. Let us not admit that our fellow-citi-zens are overawed by a Cabinet like that at Washington. Few of its members ever had any reputation, either for honor or ability, to lose; and no one had any reputation which in the eyes of an intelligent people could endure keeping such company. No, let us tell the truth. The nation watches this duel in anxious suspense only because Wilson, Sherman, Fessenden, and their fellows stand behind the President; because they stab the Secretary of War.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE FORMOSA DIFFICULTY.

Cause of the Trouble—Treatment of the Crew of the Barque Rover, Etc. The following is the account of the surviving sailor, taken and certified by J. C. A. Wingate, United States Consul at Swatow, and interpreted by the Rev. William Ashman:-

STATEMENT OF THE CHINAMAN YEK-EWANG. I shipped at the United States Consulate February 28, 1867, on the barque Rover. Sailed from the port Saturday morning, March 9. At about 11 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, March 12, we struck a rock on the larboard side. Had seen Formosa the evening before and were keeping off. When we struck we at once backed the sails and slipped off the rock; went a little distance and then struck on the other side. The captain shifted the helm and she began to move. The men were set at the pumps but no water came; they would not draw. I think they were injured by the blow; they were in good order before. The captain sent the first mate down into the hold and he found that the water was already over the The captain ordered the boats, We all got into two boats. The eaptain's boat had six in it—himself, his wife, and second mate, myself, another sailor, and the cook. There was taken in the boat a bed-quilt and some clothing, some water, a little food, a small quantity of spirits, a compass, and a sex-tant. Mrs. Hunt took a small box. The second boat had in it the first mate, the cabin boy, five sailors, and the sailors' cook. We pulled off about 1 o'clock, and kept in company until daylight. At daylight we saw Formesa. We rowed in until about 4 P. M., the tidealso setting us in. When we landed we saw no one. The captain told us he thought we need not fear, and must get ashore to save our lives. We lost sight of the other boat about 10 o'clock. We pulled the boat upon shore. Our clothes were wet and we took them off, wrung out the water, and laid them out to dry. The captain sent me to find some fresh water; I found it and brought back a bucket full. The place where we landed was a sand beach at the foot of a mountain very densely wooded. While we were drying our clothes the savages came out of the jungle to the number of fifteen or sixteen. were one or two women among them with long dresses and ear-rings. The men had no clothing but the breech-cloth. They were armed; some but the breech-ciots. Any were armed; some had guns, some knives, some had bows and arrows. The captain called out to take to the bush. At once some of the natives ran to where our things were; others pursued us into the bushes. I hid myself and heard them pursued. The savages made a great noise calling.

out, I heard several guns fired. I do not know certainly whether they got any one or not. After a while I saw them come back and divide Arrival of the Turkish Minister—First SECOND the plunder; then they went back the way they came, After all was still I came out and called the names of the captain and others several times, but got no answer. I then found some biscuit which the savages had rejected. When night came on I started off, making my way westward. I had a moon until 10 o'clock. The next morning at daylight I got to where some Chinese were. The Chinese settlement was not more than nine or twelve miles away. I got to this settlement, and told what had happened, and got a man to go and beg the had happened, and got a man to go and beg the savages not to kill them, but let them be rapsomed. I had no money to hire this man, but the kind people coutributed about three dollars. The man was a Chinaman, the only one who ventured among them; he is a Chinaman's son by one of their women. The man went, and came back the next afternoon, with word that five of the captain's boat were murdered the afternoon of the attack. He also brought word that the other boat had arrived in the night, and the next morning two of them were killed. After three days I came on to Takao. I went to After three days I came on to Takao. I went to the English Consul, and he sent a man to make inquiries about the other six men. The men came back with a report that two more men had been killed. The English Consul sent a steamer, and I went along with it. * * * There were no arms in the Rover's beats. The man-of-war brought me to Amoy. I arrived in

SWATOW, April 9, 1867. J. C. A. WINGATE, United States Consul.

Amoy the 31st of March.

THE TURF.

The National Horse Fair at Buffalo-Match Against Time-Dexter Beats his own Best Time, and Trots a Mile in Two Minutes Seventeen and a Quarter Seconds-Dexter Purchased by Robert

Buffalo, August 14.-The entire population of this city are in a whirlpool of excitement over the races of to day, which were witnessed by over eight thousand persons. The day was everything that could be desired, although rain was threatened last night. Every kind of vehi-cle was brought into use from an early hour this morning in transporting the vast army of sportsmen who are here in attendance. Private equipages, crowded with ladies, were to be met on the different streets leading to the course, which is situated nearly three miles from the city.

A number of the prominent business men of Rochester and of this city were to be seen with neat turnouts, which were superior to many of those that are on exhibition daily in the New York Central Park. The stands erected on the course—six in number—were crowded with spectators long before the hour named by the judge for the completion of the ununished 2:30 race of yesterday. Numbers of private stands have been erected by a few of our wealthy gentlemen for the accommodation of themselves and families, which were crowded with ladies.

The first race was the completion of the 2'30 race of yesterday, which was called at 2 P. M. race of yesterday, which was canted at 2 F. M.
There were nine horses entered, but six of them,
not having won heats yesterday, were raied out
by the judges. The following are the entries
for the 2'30 race:—J. Dugrey's b. m May Queen,
S. Robbins' g. g. Melton, Dan Mace's b. h.
McClellan. At 2 P. M. the horses were brought
out for the first heat, which was won by May Queen in 2.304. Melton won the second heat in 2.33, and the third in 2.32. The trotting was splendid and all the heats close. Melton was some time since sold to a woman in Detroit for this season, which he did to-day.

In class three were the following entries:-Class three premium, \$1000; \$700 to go to the first horse, \$200 to the second, and \$100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses that never beat 2.40. J. H. Phillips' b. g. No Name, R. Reamer's c. m, nie Lawrence, John S. Stevenson's b. g. Dutch-man, A. W. Keith's g. g. White Bird, J. H. Binchman's Belle of Paterson, Wm. Ming's g. m. Ludy Hamilton, owner's b. g. Bonaparte, O. W. Dim-mick's b. g. Briggs, F. Laverty's b. m. Josephine, Dan Mace's grey gelding, Thomas T. Brown-s c. h. Grantham Chief, and William Brown's b. m. Cuyahoga Maid. The majority of these horses trotted yesterday. Mace's gelding won the first heat in 2.35\(\frac{1}{2}\), and the second in 2.37\(\frac{1}{2}\). Dutchman won the third heat in 2.34\(\frac{1}{2}\), Cuyahoga Maid took the fourth in 2.30\(\frac{1}{2}\), and Dutchman the fifth in 2.35 and the sixth in 2.341, winning the first premium.

The greatest excitement was manifested in all parts of the course when it was aunounced that Dexter was on the ground and going to trot against his own time—the best time ever made in harness, namely, 2.19—which he accom-plished, notwithstanding that heavy bets were made sgainst him, with new takers. Dexter made the mile on his second trial in 2.17i, beating even the unexampled time under saddle which he made at the races here last year. The first trial was made about three o'clock

and afforded a beautiful exhibition of clean trotting, without a break or skip from start to stop, although it was evident that his effort was held in reserve. The quarter was passed in 34 seconds, the half in 1.20, and the mile in 2.20%. second start was made about four o'clock, amid great excitement, as it was seen that the horse was making terrific speed. He turned the quar-ter in 33 1-5 seconds, the half in 1.07, and the mile in 2.174. The announcement of the time was received amid tremendous cheering. Three cheers were given for Dexter, and three for his

Islearn from Mr. Robert Bonner that he purchased Dexter for over \$30,000, the horse to be delivered on the 10th of September, Mr. Bonner permitting his owner to keep his engagement or the races at Chicago, which commence Sep-

CHOKED PHEASANTS. - The gamekeeper serving under an English gentleman who has during the last six weeks lost upwards of three hundred young pheasants, from no apparent disease, has at last discovered the cause of the evil, which is as follows:-The young pheasants had been placed in a meadow in which a large number of sheep had preceded them; while there the sheep had shed a quantity of their wool, and the pheasants had swallowed it. The keeper writes:—"I have opened forty or fifty young birds and found the gizzards quite full of wool, and the passage stopped up so that no food could pass. After the birds are dead they turn quite black. I never had a better lot of young birds, and now I have lost nearly all of them."

THE SULTAN'S PHYSICIAN .- Marco Pacha, physician-in-chief to the Sultan and director-general of the medical department of the Turkish army, is a Greek, educated in France. He speaks the language with the purest Parisian accent, and is thoroughly acquainted with the details of military medical administration. He holds the high rank of general of division, and it is understood is much in the confidence of

DESTRUCTION OF GAME. - A letter from Toulon says:—"It is impossible to estimate the enormous quantity of game destroyed by the late fire in the forest of the Var; for an extraordinary thing was remarked in this, as in other similar cases, that the animals and birds were so magnetized by the light of the flames that they remained as if paralyzed and without strength to escape the danger."

Arrival of the Turkish Minister-First Embassy to the United States. Blacque Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte to the United States, arrived in this city on Tuesday, and, with his suite, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This is the first Minister that has been sent to the United States by the Turkish Government. Contrary to expectation, the Turkish Minister is not a Mussulman, and the curious who yesterday paid their respects to the Envoy of the Porte, were rather disap-pointed in not finding in the Minister the popu-

lar idea of a bearded, turbaued Tark.

His Excellency Mr. Blacque Bey is a Catholic and a naturalized subject of the Porte, having been born of French parents in Constantinople, but living most of his life among Christians and in Christian countries, he has none of the Turkish characteristics of physiognomy, except peculiar oriental eyes, nor di tinguishing Mussulman traits, being suave and affable, and not by any means grave or reserved. He is accomby any means grave or reserved. He is accom-panied by his s-cond wife, a French lady (bus first having been a daughter of Dr. Valen-tine Mott, of New York), the Secretary of Legation, and two Nubian negro ser-vants, who wear the fez. He has been for many years at Paris, that centre of the diplo-matic world, as Charge d'Affaires, and in 1860 was matic world, as Charge d'Affaires, and in 1860 was sent as Minister to the Court of Naples, where he remained until the expulsion of the King (Francis), and recently, from his vast experience in diplomacy and intimate knowledge of our language, country, and its institutions, he was appointed first Minister to the United States. The Sultan had long contemplated despatching a Minister to this country, but a favorable opportunity has not occurred to enable him to do so, until now, when the affairs of the empire are in a comparatively quiet condition. are in a comparatively quiet condition.

The motives on the part of the Sultan are to cultivate to a greater extent the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and to make a return, although late, for the presence for the last thirty-five years of an American Ambassador in Constantinople. Mr. Biacque Bey states that a strong democratic sentiment pervades Turkish politics and society, caused in a great measure by the peculiar condition that Turkish women have hitherto maintained, and from being slaves they find themselves to be mothers of Sultans; consequently, in the present light of even Turkish civilization, they must naturally inculcate liberal principles in their offspring. Then, again, the grand future of the United S ates has thrown a perceptible shadow before, and remote countries. tries leel an anxlety to cultivate with it the most friendly relations. The Porte has sent Christians to all or nearly all the courts of Europe since 1856, when the celebrated hatti-sherif decree was published, giving all persons of whatever birth equal rights and justice, and liberty to embrace whatever religion they chose; consequently the Turkish diplomatic corps consists mainly of Christians. Mr. Battozzi, the Secretary of Legation, is also a Catholic, and a naturalized subject of French decent. He is the brother of the Turkish State Treasurer, and has served some years in the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Blacque Bey expresses a sincere desire to do all in his power to increase the commercial relations of Turkey and the United States. He stated that the American merchants resident in Turkey are very enterprising, and many have come to Constantin ple and are there accumu lating vast fortunes; and the increase of the city in prosperity and population is in no small manner due to their energy and commercial enterprise. Constantinople has now a population of 1,200,000, and last year 26,000 ships anchored in its port, which is more than all the shipping of France. Before the accession of Abdul Aziz to the Turkish throne, the diplomatic relations of the Ottoman Empire were limited to a few of the more important among the great and minor powers of The embassies from Turkey hitherto been despatched to these powers from the urgent necessity that imminent war, defensive coalitions, and the aggressiveness of neighboring nations required; but this to the United States has been lone of the few despatched to toster friendly and commercial relations. Our trade with the Bosphorus and the Levant has ssumed respectable proportions within the last ten years, as the presence on our business marts of many Greek firms will show; and the foreign commerce of Turkey is carried on chiefly by Greeks, the Turks, for the most part, confining their attention to the internal traffic of the country. Under the wise and liberal administration of the present Sultan, Turkey bids fair to resume, in part, a measure of its former greatness, and, though the harbors on the Atlantic are poor, there are some superior havens on the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. and in the course of a few years its commerce and shipping will be greatly increased.

Now, a number of young Mussulmen are studying ship-building and civil engineering in large work-hops of England and Scotland, and the knowledge they have thus acquired will undoubtedly be of incalculable service to a country that has a coast line of thirteen hundred miles, and must eventually become a great maritime nation, especially as this vast extent of coast embraces many of the best harbors in the world. (It present taxes continue Turkey may yet build ships for the United States.) Agriculture is being pursued on more scientific principles, and the implements and culture that have continued in use for the last three thousand years have been, within the past few years, generally discarded for modern methods and inventions. Notwithstanding the imperfect cultivation, the crops of rice, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c., owing to the fertility of the soil, are very large, yielding from twenty-five to one hundred fold. The exports are also largely on the increase, and consist prin-cipally of raw materials, as silk, cotton, tobacco, wheat, maize, wool, goats' hair, meer-schaum clay, wax, honey, sponges, drugs and dye stuffs, opium, madder, gali nuts, gum arabic, valonia, and various gum resins, figs, currants, raisins, wines, olive oil, etc., with some carpets and red cloths. The exports to the United States reach to about \$2,900,000, and the imports therefrom to \$750,000. The Government is becoming less despotic, and in 1867, by the inauguration of a Turkish Parliament, will mark a more prosperous ers in the Sultan's do-minions; and the spread of Catholic, liberal-minded ideas, fostered and assisted by a progressive and astute potentate, must work a grand change if the introduction of these radical reforms can be accomplished without recourse civil war; and if the great powers adhere to the treaty of 1841, guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire, which will enable the Porte to repel the incursions upon its territory by aggresive Russia. In a few days the Minister and suite leave for Washington .- New York World.

A WET POLICEMAN. - An amusing story is told of Godard's balloon, which went up from Paris the other day, and alighted in the vicinity of Cologne. Because the balloon flew the French flag the eronauts were badly received by ill-disposed patriots, who mistook their meteorological instruments for something dangerous, and were on the point of seizing them for spies. The tempest had just been allayed when the police intervened, and of course a zealous official proceeded to search the balloon for maps and plans, and threw out a quantity of ballast. This lightened the balloon of a sudden, and it went up, much to the terror of the Prussian and the surprise of all. By the latest accounts we learn that the unhappy policeman accomplished the descent into the Zuyder Zee, and was saved from drowning by some fishermen.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

LONDON, August 15-Noon.-Consols, 942; United States Five-twenty bonds, 74; Eries, 45%; Illinois, 78.

LIVERPOOL, August 15-Noon,-Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will probably amount to 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs-The rain checks the business. Corn declined to 38s. 6d. Other articles are un-

The Weather in England. London, August 15-Noon,-Since the last despatch, copious rains are now pouring throughout England.

Two o'clock Report of Markets. LIVERPOOL, August 15-2 P. M .- The market for articles of American and other produce. both here and at London, is generally quiet, and prices are without material alteration. Tallow advanced to 44s. 9d. per cwt.

At Antwerp there are no markets, the day being observed as a holiday.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] PENSACOLA, Fla., August 14 .- Lieutenant H. Y. Glisson, United States Marine Corps, formerly Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy, died here about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of yellow fever. Lieutenant Glisson was a son of Commodore Oliver S. Glisson, Commandant of the naval station at League Island, and had served at the Union Barracks here about one

The Crops in Alabama and Florida. CHARLESTON, August 15 .- Advices from different sections of Alabama are favorable to the corn and cotton crops, the former, however, promising the best yield.

From Florida we learn that the caterpillar has appeared in some of the eastern sections of the State, and that they threaten to reduce the crop one-half.

Arrival of European Steamers. NEW YORK, August 15 .- The steamer Hammonia, from Southampton, has arrived at this port. She has on board the body of the late Governor Wright, Minister to Berlin. Mrs. Wright and two children accompany the re-

Also arrived, the steamship Denmark, from Liverpool. The news of both steamers has been anticipated by cable despatches.

Reconstruction in Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, August 15 .- In a few days

election for or against a convention, in accordance with the terms of the law.

The Affairs of Mellen, Ward & Co., of Boston.

Boston, Mass., August 14.—The creditors of the late firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., of this city, held a meeting to-day, at which the following claims were allowed by the Insolvency Court:—James Pryor, Leicester, \$2095; Cuas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, \$2006; First National Bank of Marlboro, \$5416; E. Jones & Co., \$3583; Denviron Marlboro, \$5446; E. Jones & Co., \$3583; Denviron West Medicary \$570. Deming J. Hastings, West Medway, \$457, D. B. Livermore, \$1093; George H. Ward, Newton, \$495; Brood & Ward, Boston, \$202. All the above amounts, with the exception of the second, were placed with Mellen, Ward & Co., on deposit. D. W. Jones, Receiver of the First National Bank of Newton, which suspended on account of the failure of Mellen, Ward & Co., presented a claim of \$17,350, but it was not allowed. The further hearing of the case was

SNAKE-Poison .- Professor Halford, of Melbourne, has published a paper in the British Medical Journal upon the subject of the poison of the cobra-di-capello, and indicates some important points in regard to the action of the poison. He has found that the immediate result of the poison is to develop in the blood a number of corpuscles of living "germinal matter," which increase in great numbers, till at length they constitute the bulk of the blood. These cells appear to be of a vegetable growth, and by their number they so completely absorb the oxygen of the blood that the person poisoned may be said to die of asphyxia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Thursday, August 15, 1867. The general aspect of the Money Market has not changed. We quote "call loans" on Gov-ernments and other acceptable collaterals at from 4 to 5 per cent., the former being excep-tional cases. There is but little mercantile paper being created, owing to the stagnant condition of trade, and the rates range from 6 to 9½ per cent. for that of acknowledged stability. Second class obligations are universally rejected. The transactions at the Stock Board this morning were of an exceedingly limited character, but without material change in prices. There was an evident unwillingness to

prices. There was an evident unwillingness to enter into any speculative operations.

The closing quotations for Government loans were:—111½@111½ for the coupon 6s of 1881; 113½@113½ for the old 5-20s, 1862; 109½@109½ for 1864; 110½@110½ for 1865; and 108½@108½ for the Policy. State and City loans were steady at yesterday's quotations, with sales of the latter at 97½ for the old, and 161½ for the new issues. State 5s, past due, sold at par.

Reading Railroad was firm, and closed at 52½, which is a fraction of an advance over the closing quotation of yesterday; Pennsylvania sold at 53½, a decline: Camden and Amboy at 127½, an advance; and Philadelphia and Eric at

127], an advance; and Philadelphia and Eric at 282 on time; Catawissa is nominal at 282; Elmira preferred at 42; North Pennsylvania at 354; Philadelphia and Wilmington at 53; and Northern Central at 45.

In Canal stockwe notice sales of Lehigh Navigation at 464; in Susquenanna Canal 154 was bid, and 17 asked. In Bank shares there was no change, and no

Passenger Railway securities are remarkably dull, but no attempts are made to realize in any large amounts.
Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M.
140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\).

The Treasury Department has called upon deposit banks for their balances, by way of preparation for the compounds falling due to-day.

Holders of August Seventy-thirty notes will not be allowed interest after to-day, and will be required to pay currency interest at six per cent, upon the Five-twenty bonds up to the date

of exchange.

—The most careful examination of the books of the Treasury Department at Washington thus

of currency or bonds. The repeated "alarming disclosures" are wholly unfounded, and it is to be regretted that their authors cannot be place?

in the Penitentiary.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Money is had by leading houses at 3@4 per cent., and at 5@6 the street is readily supplied on mixed collaterals. In commercial change. There is a moderate demand for cur-rency from the interior, but not enough to affect to any degree the supply for the street. The outflow has commenced earlier than usual. "The extension of thirty days to holders of

August 7:30s has probably been made to accommodate the Treasury, which is unable to furnish small bonds. As the funding of the \$451,000,000 of 7:30s properly precedes permanent resumption, the Treasury should at once reserve its arrangements by which fund-ing of the second and third issues can be made without cost of transporta-tion, and in addition give to brokers and bankers the extreme commission authorized by bankers the extreme commission authorized by law. Funding must proceed at the rate of \$41,000,000 per mouth to clear the calendar of 7,30s on the 15th of July, 1868. If an offer to pay transportation on 7:30s to be funded does not attract them fast enough, an additional stimulus should be given by offering for six months to holders of 7:30s an absolute teenty-year six per cent bond, a proposal which would in a short time place the Treasury where no obligation against it calling for currency at maturity would remain."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

\$500 Pa 5s, p due. 100 2 do. 53%
\$500 Pa 5s, p due. 1015 2 do. 53%
\$500 Usty es. New. 1015 2 do. 53%
\$500 do. New. 1015 48 do. 1s. 33%
\$100 do. New. 1015 100 sh Read R. 52%
\$5000 do. Osev. ctr 9714 2 sh Leh N stk. 46%
\$1000 C & Am mes, 89. 95
10 sh Cam & Am. 127%

— Messrs. Lay Cooks & Co. guoto Governo.

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1114; old 5-20s, 1113@1131; 5-20s, 1864, 110@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 1024@103; 7-30s, Aug., 1071@1071; do., June, 1072@1072; do., July, 1074@1074; Gold, 1401@1404.

1074; do., July, 1074@1072. Gold, 1404@1404.

—Mesars. William Painter & Co., bankers,
No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
C. S. 6s, 1881, 1114@1114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862,
1134@1134; do., 1864, 1094@1104; do., 1865,
1104@1104; do. new, 1084@1084; 5s, 10-40s, 1024
@1024; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 1074@1074; do.,
2d series, 1074@1072; 3d series, 1074@1072;
Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1174.
—Mesars De Haven & Brother No. 40. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1174.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1114; do. 1862, 1134@1134; do. 1865, new, 1084@1104; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1865, new, 1084@1104; do., 1865, new, 1084@1084; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1024@1024; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1024@1024; do., 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 1184@1184; do., December, 1864, 1174@1174; do., May, 1865, 1164@1174; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@1164; do., September, 1865, 1164@1154, do. October, 1865, 1144@1154; Gold, 1404@1164; do., Selver, 1334@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 15.—The lassitude which has prevailed in the Flour Market for some time past is still apparent, and there is no disposition on the part of the home consumers to General Sheridan will issue an order calling an purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at 87-75@8:25; old and new wheat extra at \$8 25@ 10:50; Northwestern extra family at \$10@11:50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do; and \$11:50@12:50 for new wheat do, do, and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.75@8:25. Nothing doing in The Wheat Northele

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices are still The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices are still maintained; sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern at \$2.28@2.40; and 1000 bushels Kentucky white at \$2.60@2.65. Rye ranges from \$1.30 to \$1.40 for new, and from \$1.40 to \$1.46 for old. Corn is steady, and quiet; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at \$1.21@1.22 and Western mixed at \$1.16. @1-17. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 83@85c, for old, and 73@75c, for new. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky-Common, in bond, may be quoted

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 18.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Cuban, Welsh, St. John, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Boston, J. G. & G. E. Rep-Schr W. F. Garrison, E. S. Schr S. S. Lee, Milton, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, Go. Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, Go. Schr Lady Ellen, Soosy, Boston, Borda, Keiler & Notting.

br F. W. Johnson, Marts, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, Charlestown, do. Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, Charlestown, Griscom Co. Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, Rommell & Hun-Do., hr M. P. Hudson, Buell, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, Georgetown, L. Andenried & Co.
Schr B. F. Woolsey, Loper, Fortress Monroe, Bancroft,
Lewis & Co.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Bassatras river, J. D. Ruoff,
Str Leader, Mullen, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff,
Str Leader, Mullen, Chesapeake, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 3 days from harieston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wicker-

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttie, 3 days from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Br. brig Nazarine, Murphy, 11 days from St. John, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Left. schr Catharine John, for New York in 5 days.

Bchr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederics, with grain to J. Barrett,

Schr Windward, Cornwell, from Norfolk,

Schr W. F. Garrison, Liloyd, from Salem,

Schr M. F. Cannon, Flak, from Salem,

Schr W. Marcy, Champion, from Gloncester,

Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Cohassett Narrows,

Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, from Boston,

Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell, from Boston,

Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston,

Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston,

Schr J. Buchanan, Kallahan, from Georgetown,

Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, from New York,

Schr B. F. Woolsey, Loper, from New York,

Schr L. A. Van Brunt, from New York,

Steamer R, Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Balti
more, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, hence, at Havana Barque John Mathues, Creighton, for Philadelphis, salled from St. Jago 36 inst. Barque Caslida, for Philadelphia, salled from Trini-dad 51st ult. id Sist olt. Brig Potosi, Coffill, hence, at Cronstadt 25th ult. Brig H. P. Lord, Libby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brig H. P. Lord. Libby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 22d ult.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas Sth inst.
Brig J. Coffill. Coffill, hence, at Loudon 30th ult.
Brig Winfield, Osgood, hence, at Matanasa Sth inst.
Brig Lilia, Day, hence, at Sagua 28th ult.
Brig B. V. Merrick, Munday, hence, at Trinidad 30th ultimo.

Schr Harriet Amelia, hence, at Barbados 22d uit.
Schr S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, for Philadelphia,
salled from Trinidad 31st uit.
Schr E. F. Meany, Clark, from Perliand for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Virginia, Eden, hence, at Barbados 21st uit.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, and Northern Light, freland, hence, at Providence 12th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, and C. Heft,
Shoe, hence, at Pawtucket 12th 1284.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, August 14—Arrived, steamship City of ondon, Brooks, from Liverpool.

Steamship Western Metropolis, from Bremen, Steamship Tentonia, Bardua, from Hamburg.

Barque Shawmut, Lord, from Rio Janeiro,