THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII---No 54.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

BRITISH REFORM. John Bright on a Vote by Ballot-The Work of the League.

The following letter has recently been reseived by Mr. E. Beales, the President of the Reform League, in reply to the announcement that the League would use its organization, conmeting of four hundred and thirty branches, for the purpose of registration, educating the people in the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced liberal principles.

PROM JOHN BRIGHT.

My Dear Mr. Beales:-I am glad to see that it is not intended to discontinue the organization and labors of the Reform League, although so great a step has been gained in the extension of the suffrage. On that branch of the question of reform I presume you will not feel it necessary now to agitate further, so far as the boroughs are concerned.

But the concession of a wide franchise is most incomplete so long as the security of the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducting elec-tions without disorder, the arrangement of the bailot is perfect, and, if on that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly is it necessary that the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident that it would lessen expenses at elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body. I have a very strong conviction on this subject, and I hope all our friends throughout the country will accept the ballot as the next great question for which, in connection with Parliamentary reform, they ought to contend. Without this saleguard there can be no escape from corruption and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and intelligent people. If the Reform League and Reform Union will make the ballot their next work, they must soon suc-oced. I need not tell you that I shall heartily join them in their labors for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot-those who care for freedom and morality in the working of our representative system-will provide the needful funds to enable you to move on with an increasing force to a complete success. Believe me, always sincerely yours. JOHN BRIGHT. Edmond Beales, Esq., Lincoln's Inn, London.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Prim's Movement in the Provinces-Queen Isabella's Throne Doomed.

Paris Correspondence London Times, August 19. Although the report that General Prim had entered Spain has been contradicted and is apparently unfounded, the Paris Liberte neverthe less maists that an insurrection has by this time broken out in that country. We still await telegraphic confirmation of the *Liberte's* con-viction; but there would certainly be nothing surprising in its proving true. The tyranny surprising in its proving true. The ty:anny and gross misrule of successive Governments, and especially of the present one, have long been ripening a revolution. And this is the son of the year when such things generall break out south of the Pyrenees. The last attempt-that of Prim-was made in winter, and turned out a signal failure, not from wan of sympathy on the part of the people, but because many who were to have taken a prominent part in it were either lukewarm or cowed and broken down at the last moment. Since then the atrocities committed-the wholesale shootings and transportations and innumerable acts of injustice and oppression-have exaspe rated the nation to such a point that it is diffi-cult to believe the summer will end without an outbreak. No man, however aloof he may keep from politics, is safe from prison and even worse, and from such a general state of per-sonal insecurity the nation is eager to escape. This it can only do at the price of rebellion, which we may reasonably expect to prove the most serious that has occurred in Spain since the death of Ferdinand. This time it is not the overthrow of the Cabinet, but that of the dynasty that will be aimed at, and doubtless achieved. The days of the reign of the "innocent Isabel," at it was the fashion to call her in her infancy, may be looked upon as numbered. The difference of views not long age existing upon that head among the members of the liberal party has given way under repeated persecution, and the cry will no longer be 'Down with the Minister and long live the Queen," but "Away with them all." The most knotty point to consider is, who shall succeed her. The idea of an Iberian empire, long cherished by a considerable party in Spain, has become less and less practicable. The Portuguese are naturally little inclined to a union which for them would be absorption: their King, notwithstanding his good qualities, i hardly the stamp of man to smooth away, by his personal energy and sagacity, the difficult the way of so great a scheme; it will probably be necessary to look elsewhere. Pretenders wil not be wanting. A French legitimist paper has just indulged in a glowing panegyric of the chief of the younger branch, Don Carlos de Bourbon, whose high qualities and noble intentions in peculiarly adapting him to grace a crown and insure his country happiness. Many will probably think, however, that it will not be while to expel the reigning Bourbon in order to put another of the same family in her place. Such may be expected to be the feeling in Spain, where the name of Don Carlos is pain. fully associated with long wars and much misery. It is difficult to suppose that if a revolution occurs in Spain its leaders will be unprepared with a substitute for the power they design to overthrow. That the throne of the present sove-reign is highly insecure admits not of a doubt to acquainted with the present state any who are of things in Spain.

of seventeen guns. Before we could finish rnswering the seventeen guns, the Russians belehed forth the national salute of twenty-one belched forth the national sainte of twenty-one guns from fleet and shore, with the American flag at the foremast head, and waving from the flagtaff of Cronstadt. As the American flag-ship came up the Russian fleet advanced to meet us, with rigging mauned, and amid the wildest shouts of the Russians three times three, and saivos of artillery from the cannons of Cronstadt, Admiral Lessofsky came on board immediately, offering the hospitalitiestof Russia, and welcoming the Admiral in the warmest manner. Sunday, the 11th, was a quiet day, but on Monday Admiral Farragut received the Russian officers, giving them a received the Russian officers, giving them a lunch on the flagship. On the 13th the eivil authorities of St. Petersburg, the Mayor, etc., paid a visit to the fleet, offering the hospitali-tics and freedom of St. Petersburg to the Ame-

tics and freedom of St. Petersburg to the Ame-rican fleet. On the 14th Admiral Farragut paid his first visit to St. Petersburg, where he was received with his Staff by General Clay, who met him at the landing with carriages, and conveyed him to the rooms of the American Minister, where a collation was partaken of, the Russians toasted, speeches made, and arrangements made for the reception of our officers by the Grand Duke Constantine, which takes place this afternoon, and the facts of which I shall write in my letter this evening. Mrs. Farragut is the guest of Madame Lessofsky, at Cron-stadt. As yet the ceremonies have been the common

As yet the ceremonies have been the common ceremonies attending the arrival of a distin-guished Admirai, heightened by the fact that he is an American. The Winter Palace and shrines of the churches have been thrown open to the inspection of our officers, who have througed St. Petersburg, in citizen's dress, during the last two days. Every one is engaged in sight-see-ing, puurchasing malachite mementoes, and doing St. Petersburg privately before the official reception

His Visit to Prussia-Enthusiastic Reception-Honors to Mrs. Admiral Farragut-The Grand Ovation by the Town of Stettin-Prussia Vieing with Russia

in Honoring the American Fiag. UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF CRONEYADY, ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Aug. 15. —Before giving an account of the first recep-tion of the United States squadron and Admiral Farragut, off Kronstadt, by the Russian autho-rities, your correspondent will refer briefly to the reception of the Frolic at Stettin-on-the-oder by the land and marine forces of Perseis

the reception of the Frolic at Stettin-on-the-Oder by the land and marine forces of Prussis. The Frolic, on the way from Cherbourg to Kronstadt, put in at Stettin, Prussia, to take on board Mrs. Admiral Farragut and party, who had come overland, through Cologne, up the Khine, and Berlin from Paris. The appearance of the Frolic at Stettin was the first visitation of an American ship to Prus-sian waters, and the greatest curiosity was manifested on the part of the Prussians. At first there was a kind of hesitation about the progress of the ship up the Oder on the part of the Prussians, who were taken completely by surprise at the first appearance of an American surprise at the first appearance of an American armed ship steaming so far inland. As the kind intention of the Froir was manifested, the hesitation of the Prusians gave way to curiosity, then unbounded courtesy, then enthusiasm, which went on increasing amid shouting, rejoleting,firing of cannons, and bands of music, till one grand, wild, and spontaneous ovation from land and shore welcomed the Frolic in Prussian waters. As the Evolue or Frolic in Prussian waters. As the Frolic ap-proached Stettin, the shore batteries pealed forth the national salute to America, and on all sides was run up the American flag. The peo-ple thronged the shore in crowds, while the Prussian garrison was marched out, and stood at parade rest, to welcome the Frolic's arrival. The newspapers came out with extra additions at parade rest, to welcome the Frolic's arrival. The newspapers came out with extra editions announcing the ship's arrival, and the Prussian commander came on board, welcoming the ship's arrival. On the morning of the lith, the people, noblity, offleers, and ladies came thronging on board, and during the day about 15,000 people looked over the Frolic with the greatest curically and admiration. On the arrival of Mrs. Farraget and party from Berlin, the Prussian authorities fur-mished magnificent carriages to convey them nished magnificent carriages to convey them to the ship. The people thronged the carriage, throwing bouquets, and shouting America from the railroad to the Frolic's boat, where Prussian bands and elegantly dressed aldes de camp ac-companied the ladies on board. Once on board, the grand salvos of artillery burst out from the shore and every house-top, and every available piece of ground on either side of the Oder was througed with people waving American colors and shouting America: The steamers carrying the American flag now pushed out from the shore with bands playing American airs, and thronged with officers and nobility, who accom-panied the Frolic to swinemude, where a grand ball was improvised in honor of the American ship. No one can account for the vast enthu-slasm of the Prussians, unless it came politi-cally through the command of King William, at Berlin.

French Public Opinion-Napoleon Hastening Warlike Preparations-The Chassepot vs. the Needle-Gun.

Paris (August 19) Correspondence London Times. With respect to the Salzburg meeting, opi-nions are so divid a that it is scarcely possible nons are so divide a that it is scarcely possible to say which is most prevalent. The public, greedy of sensation, is unwilling to admit that it aims as no other objects than courteous greet-ing, condolence on a recent deplorable event, and professions of mutual good-will. You will have observed that the Kreuz Zeitung energeti-cally denies that there is the least foundation for the report of an excention in the induction have observed that the Kreuz Zeuung energeti-cally denies that there is the least foundation for the report of an approaching interview at Cobienz between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia, and the denial may be looked upon as proceeding from Count Bismarck's cabi-net. It is observable that the organs of the military party in Austria are raising their voices in a higher and more aggressive tone than they for some time past have used, and this is attributable to the meeting of Emperors at Salzburg. There can be no doubt of the warkke preparations actually making in France, and the speed with which the work is being hurried on as regards both arms and compaigning equip-ments; but I have it on first-rate authority that the number of Chassepot rifles necessary for the supply of the whole army cannot be completed before next spring. It was once said by an admirer of Prussian prowess that it was not sufficient to have needle-guns, but it was necessary also to have needle gans, but it was necessary also to have the Prussians who stood behind them. This is not an empty boast, for it was the caim coolthe Prussians who stood behind them. This is not an empty boast, for it was the caim cool-ness and steady, disciplined intelligence of the Prussians, young soldlers though numbers of them were, which qualified them to handle a weapon so apt for the squandering of ammu-nition. It is well known how few cartridges the Prussians used in proportion to the work done during the campaign of last year. In like manner it does not suffice to give the Frenchman his Chassepol; he must be taught to husband his ammunition. The story goes that at the time of the Luxembourg difficulty, General Moltke, who was all for war, nrged that it were wise to make it before the French had got their Chassepots ready. "Not so," feplied Vogel von Falkenstein, whose dry wit will hardly yet have been forgotten by the unlucky Jutlanders, among whom he once was legislator and tax gatherer. "Not so, but rather wait till they have got their Chassepots, and fight them before they have learnt tow to use them. They will be less formidable when un-practiced with their superior weapons than they are with the old Minic, in which they are well skilled." There was reason in this utter-ance of the shrewd old bird of prey.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Congratulatory Circular from General Augur-Success of the Troops in the Department of the Platte.

ONAHA, Nebraska, Aug. 28.—Major-General Augur, attended by his staff, left for the West this morning to superintend personally the operations against the Indians. Before he departed he caused the following order to be

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Issued:— HEADQUABTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, Aug. 27.—General Orders No. 32.—The Gene-ral commanding takes pleasure in announcing to his command the following decided successes on the part of the troops serving in this Department against greatly superior numbers of hostile Indians. On the 26th of June last, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between 500 and the grant of the cheyen of the states of the states surrounded and attacked a train of supplies escorted by forty-eight men of the 7th Cavairy (temporally serving in the Department), under Lieutenant S, M. Robbins and W. W. Cook. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making deperate efforts to capture it but were gallantly resisted, and eventually repulsed with a loss of five warriors killed and several woonded. Our loss, two men slightly wounded. The officers and men engaged are com-mended by their commanding officer for good con-duct in this, their first engagement with hostile In-tians. On the 2d of August Brevet Major James Powell, Captain Twenty-Seventh United States Infantry, with twenty-five men of his company and five citi-rons employed in gatting wood five miles from for Philip Kearney, found themselves cut off from the orb by the position in a small corral, constructed of wagon-beds and cx-yokes, and in this little hastily-

heads to be two thousand. They took position in a small corral, constructed of wagon-bed's and ox-yokes, and in this little hastily-extemporized work these thirty men most gallantly and determinedly defended themaeives for three and a half hours against overwhelming odds. In their first assault the Indians were mounted Driven back, they dismonned, took their horses to the rear, stripped themseives, and returned to the masult, only to be again repulsed with great loss. Major Powell's party were relieved by the arrival of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Smith. Major 37th United States Infantry, with two companies of infan-try, and some artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Bmith. Major 37th United States Infantry, with two companies of infan-try, and some arilliery. "Fortunately, Major Powell's party had just re-ceived the new breech-loading rifles," as Major Smith reports. "Had they been armed with the old muzzle-loading arm, they must all have been massacred be-fore reliet could have reached them." Major Powell modestly claims sixty Indiavs killed, and ove hundred and twenty wounded. It is but just, however, to state that reliable citizens and others, well informed as to result and indications, assert their firm conviction that not less than three hundred Indians were killed or disabled. Major Powell by his coolness and firmeess in this most creditable affair, has shown what a few determined men can effect with good arms and strong hearts, even with such temporary defensive arrangements as are almost always at hand, and it is always safer. leaving out the question of duty and professional honor, to stand and fight indians thas to retreat from them. Had this party attempted to fall back, every one would have perished. As it was, it lost but one officer and two enlisted men killed Lieutenant Jenness, as most excellent young officer, fell while affording to his men a fine example of coolness and daring in the performance of his duty. His loss is regretted by his command, by whom he was greatly esteemed and loved. On the 17th inst., Lieutenant Davies, of the Pawnees Scouts, sent out with twenty men to reconnotre near Plum Creek, Nebraska, fiel in with a greatly superior force of hostile Indians. He gradually fell back until reinforced by Captain Murié and thirty men of his Pawnees, when the yrecrossed the Piatke river and were soon attacked by over a hundred Cheyennes and stoux.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN. Another Speech by Vallandigham.

Another Speech by Vallandigham. Mr. Vallandignam, on the 29th ultim, ad-dressed the people of Ripley, in Brown County, Ohio, on the political issues involved in the present State campaign, there being, it is said, about 16,000 persons present. He was greeted with much enthusiasm, and said he was not present to refer to himself personaliy: he would scorn to utter one word in his own defense. Least of all was he there to roply to the senseless denunciations of the Democratic party as trai-tors. "Taik to me," he said, "of traitors, of ene-mies of the country, and disloyal men, and yet not one single person who bore arms against the United States in the late civil war has been executed upon the gailows-not one. On the contrary, every man that was charged with a political offense not only, but with the assassi-nation of Abraham Lincoln, to-day is free, and free by the acts of the leading members of the free by the acts of the leading members of the Republican party. Clement C. Clay, who lay a prisoner in Fortress Monroe for twelve months, Republican party. Clement C. Clay, who lay a prisoner in Fortress Monroe for twelve months, was liberated upon the recommendation of Thaddeus Stevens, the great leader of the Re-publican party, and I saw the letter with my own eyes, addressed to Andrew Johnson, that no man could be legally and constitutionally con-victed of treason, and that, therefore, the sconer these men were let go the better. Now for shame, when Thaddeus Stevens, the real leader of the Republican party, petitions for the re-lease of Clay, and Horace Greeley becomes bal-man to Jefferson Davis. the aroh-traitor, the symbol of Rebellion, how dare you apply oppro-brious epithets, and talk about your friends in the Democratic party who stood by that glori-ous flag, and only differed with you in political opinions? I know it is a great grief that nobody has been hung yet. Perhaps they had better not be so anxious on this point, because if, in the midst of madness and rioting and terror, and disregard of the Constitution and of the Government, and disregard of the forms of law and of courts and of justice, we should be pre-cipitated into such a revolution as once raged through France, there is not telling but what more will be hung. There is very little doubt who it will be when it comes to that point, as I trust it woa't, for I have always desired to pre-vent the possibility of such occurrences, and J mean to keep on to the end. Nevertheless, if we are reduced to that point is pre-sented, to do a little hanging myself." Continuing he said that be was not there for the purpose of discussing old questions, although the Democrats were not especially anxious to let bygones be bygones. Nor was be about to take back one word that he has uttered

anxious to let bygones be bygones. Nor was he about to take back one word that he has uttered during the past six years. He only regretted that he lacked the power to maintain the Con-stitution and the Union as it was. Had the counsels that he learned from the fathers, stitution and the Union as it was. Had the counsels that he learned from the fathers, and of which he was only an humble apostle in proclaiming, been listened to by the Repub-lican party, never would a drop of blood been shed. But there were new issues with which the people must deal, and he was a practical man, not a Bourbon, and endeavored to discuss questions that the people like to hear. He would not, however, discuss the question of reconstruction, interesting and profound as it is. On this point he said, "And here I boddly proclaim that, much as we sympathize with the South, we (the Democratic party) are power-less to do them good, and we have our own interests and questions. We saw State after State go into the hands of our enemies, while we stood by proclaiming the principles of our fathers. It is time now to come home." Mr. Vallandigham then said the practical questions were the tariff, the currency, the public debt and the mode of paying it, and the repeal or abro-gation of the existing national banking system. These were questions which were not to be answered by the cry, "You were opposed to the war." The tariff had increased, he said, to three hundred per cent. An enormous public debt was one of the results of the war, and it was declared that the Democratic party was reprehensible for it. But, the Speaker asserted, out of three or four hundred thousand men that enlisted in the beginning of the war, four-fifths were Democrats, and yet it was said that Demo-crats opposed the war. The Republican party, were Democrats, and yet it was said that Demo-crats opposed the war. The Republican party, and not the Democratic, prolonged the war, be-cause they knew that the war, if waged to maintain the Union, 'could have been brought to a close in eighteen months, but

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

-The following is the business statement for the month of August, 1867, just received from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Philadelphia:--EDITION

\$13,127,427.07

DR. 1.678 488 55 1,063,021.90 \$7,834,922.24 Disburgers

Balance at close of business this \$5,792,504.83

day TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 2 .- The stock of No. 1 Quercitron Bark is exceedingly light, and the demand fair at an advance. Sales at \$15 \$ ton. Cloverseed is dull, with small sales from second hands at \$8.50@9 \$ 64 pounds. Timothy

is in moderate request, and the arrivals are few. Sales of 500 bush, at \$3. Flaxseed is steady, with sales of 1000 bush. at \$275@278. The Flour market continues greatly depressed, and prices are decidedly weak and in favor of buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hun-dred bols, at \$7@750 for superfine; \$8:6850 for old stock extra; \$9@10 for new do; \$11@12 for new Wheat extra family; \$11@12 for North-western do; and \$13@14 for fancy, as to quality. Rye Flour is lower; sales at \$850@9 200 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms. The W heat market is dull, and prices barely maintained. Sales of 1000 bush. at \$230@240; white ranges from \$250 to \$275. 500 bush. new Western Rye were taken at \$153@160. Corn is quiet and higher; sales of 2000 bush. at \$127 for yellow, and \$1250 lo \$200 bush. at \$127 for yellow, and \$1250 lo \$200 bush. at \$127 for yellow, and \$1250 lo \$200 bush. at \$127 for yellow, and \$1250 lo \$200 bush. at \$127 for yellow, and \$1250 lo \$200 bush. at \$120 bush. at is steady, with sales of 1000 bush. at \$2,75@278.

Whisky-Common is offered at 254937c. 3 gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Sept. 2 .- Beef Cattle were dull this week, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. About 1900 head arrived and sold at from 16 to 16%. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 10@

A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7%@9%. gross.
P. McFillen, Western, 8%@9%, gross.
P. Hathaway, Western, 7%@9%, gross.
J. R. Kirk, Chester co., 8@%%, gross.
S. McFillen, Western, 8@9%, gross.
E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9%, gross.
E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9%, gross.
M. Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9%, gross.
M. Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9%, gross.
T. Mooney & Smith, Western, 8@9%, gross.
Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@8%, gross.
Frank & Shomberg, Western, 7@8%, gross.
Hape & Co., Western, 7@8%, gross.
Bloom & Co., Western, 7@8%, gross.
J. Aull, Western, 5%@8, gross.
Chandler & Co., Western, 7%@9, gross.
for Springers, and \$60@80 % head for Cow and Calf. and Calf.

Sheep were dull: 12,000 head arrived and partly sold at from 5@5½c. P pound, gross, as to Hogs were in fair demand; 3000 head sold at he different yards at rom \$10@10.50 \$ 100 pound, net.

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Beaviest Thunder Storm Known in London on 20th ult. GRAND REFORM BANQUET. The Recent Disgraceful "Mill" Near Cincinnati. CONDITION OF THE COMBATANTS. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Foreign News by Steamer. NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- The steamer City of

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

SECOND

Boston, from Liverpool, brings European advices of the 22d ult. Harvesting had commenced throughout Eng-

land, with favorable weather. The heaviest thander-storm ever experienced

in London occurred on Aug. 30th. Many buildings were struck by lightning and much damage done.

The Reform League were to celebrate the passage of the Reform bill by a banquet. Messrs. Bright and Hull had written letters recommending the League next to turn their attention to a demand for the ballot.

The cholera was still spreading with virulence in Southern Italy.

The Paris Liberte insists that an insurrection is going on in Spain, notwithstanding the official contradictions. It also says that the tyranny and gross misrule in that country have long been ripening a revolution.

The steamer Manhattan has also arrived from Liverpool.

Arrival of Treasure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 .- The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings \$1,103,322 in specie.

The Prize Fight.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2 .- Aaron Jones, the loser of the fight with McCoole, is now at his training place at Shady Grove, near this city. With the exception of two broken ribs, he is in good condition. The cut he received in the face was only a flesh wound, and will heal rapidly. He is m good spirits, and in speaking of the fight he attributes his defeat to the accident that fractured his ribs in the twenty-ninth round. Up to that time he was tresh and in good wind. After that he fought five rounds with broken ribs, and would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lung and rendered him completely insensible. Had it not been for this injury, he

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN RUSSIA.

Reception by Rear-Admiral Lessofsky-Reception by General Clay-Visit of Common Council of St. Petersburg, with the Mayor, Etc.

with the mayer, Etc. U. S. FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF CRONSTADT, RUSSIA, Aug. 15.—The flagship Franklin, with Admiral Farragut, arrived off Cronstadt on the evening of the loth. The squadron arrived in Russian waters without invitation or announce-ment. Our squadron found here the Norwegian and Swedish fleets, which have been waiting some time for a reception by the Grand Duke Constanting. Constantine.

On the arrival of the American squadron, the On the arrival of the American squadron, the Grand Duke Constantine was absent from St. Petersburg, and was to remain absent for ten days. The Czar Alexander was also on a visit to the Crimes, for the benefit of his heatsh. Rear-Admiral Lessofsky was the highest officer of the Russian Government at St. Petersburg, On telegraphing our arrival, the Grand Buke immediately returned to do honor to the Ame-rican Admiral and the American squadron. The arrival of the squadron has been attended with the most delicate courtenies on the part of the Russian authorities.

with Russian authorities, As the flag of Admiral Farragut cause into view beyond Cronsindt, before, even, we had saluted the Russian colors (a custom always saluted among Europeans), the fleet and among Europeans). promstadt patteries tires the Admiral's sainto

It would be apropos to mention the fact, that the Frolic was one of the Clyde built steamers, fitted out in England as a blockade-runner for the Rebels. She was captured by our fleet off Charleston during the war. Her original name in England was the Lord Clyde, and her Rebel name was A. E. Vance.

FRANCE.

Letter from Napoleon to the French Minister of the Interior.

The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M, de Lavalette, the Minister of the Interior:-

"CAMP OF CHALONS, August 15 .- Monsieur le Ministre:-You are aware what importance I attach to the prompt completion of our means of communication. I consider them one of the surest ways of increasing the strength and riches of France; for everywhere the number

riches of France; for everywhere the number and good condition of the roads are one of the most certain signs of the advanced state of the civilization of the people. "I have already given instructions to the Minister of Public Works to pursue the exami-nation and prepare the concession of new lines of railway. He will, at the same time, seek the means of improving our canais and the naviga-tion of our rivers, which are modifying counter-poises to railroad monopoly. But our efforts poises to railroad monopoly. But our efforts must not be confined to this alone. The agri-cultural commission has demonstrated in an evident manner that the construction of a complete network of parish roads is an essential condition to the prosperity of the country and of the well-being of those rural populations who have always shown meso much devotion. Preoccupied with the realization of this project, I had instructed you to examine, in concert with the Minister of Finance, a series of measures which might permit of our terminating, within ten years, the net-work of parish roads by the triple concurrence of the communes, the departments, and the State. Besides this, desirous of facilitating in the ones of the communes the means of particithe case of the communes the means of partic pating in the expense, I had requested you to prepare for the creation of a special fund, destined to advance them the necessary sums by means of loans, granted at a moderate rate and repayable at long periods.

"I approve the note which you have addressed to me, and the principle which serves it as basis, But, as before presenting to the legislative body any defi: itive resolutions, there are several im portant questions to examine. I beg you to pre-pare complete and precise elements of informa-tion. The deliberations of the municipal coun-

cils will evidently require to be the point of departure of this labor. But I desire that, in the investigation which is about to be opened, a large part may be left to the members of those departmental assemblies with whose patriotism and devotion I am acquainted, and whose con-

and devotion I am acquainted, and whose con-currence I know will not fail me. "I rely upon the enliptioned zeal and the energetic activity which you have shown since I placed you at the head of the Department of the Interior, to rapidly bring to a termination this administrative investigation, and to lay before the Legislative Body, at its next sitting, a bill which may ensure the execution of the work, the realization of which I have greatly at heart.

heart. "Hereon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON." M. de Lavaiette has published a report, dated the 16th instant, relative to the execution of the measure proposed in the above letter, and a Ministerial decree convoking the municipal councils during the first ten days in September. In order to revise the classification of the parish roads. The Minister has also addressed a cir-cular to the prefects concerning the application cular to the r the prefects concerning the application

loux.

Captain Murle coolly held his fire until within proper distance, when he quickly charged and dispersed been, following them in a running fight for ten miles, killing fifteen certain, and it is believed more; wound-

kining niceen certain, and it is believed more; wound-ing a great many and capturing two prisoners, thirty-one horses and mules, and a large number of blankets, saddles, and other property. Our only loss was one horse killed and five wounded. Captain Murie, Lieutenant Davies, and their brave Pawnees, are entitled great credit for this most decided success. The General commanding regrets that the com-manders in these several affairs have not given the anges of the chilted more most distinguished

hances of the enlisted men who most distinguished themselves, that they might be recorded in this order. It is not too late to remedy this apparent injustice, and the commanders concerned will, on receipt of this order, report the desired names to these headquarters.

Hereafter, in all reports of engagements, the names of enlisted men distinguishing themselves will be embraced in the report. By command of Brevet Major-Gen, AUGUB, H. G. Litchfield, Brevet Lieut-Colonel, A. A. G.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Quarrel Among the Cuban Officials-The New System of Taxation Being Enforced.

HAVANA, Aug. 27, Via Punta Rasa and Lake City, Ela., Aug. 31. --It is rumored that a quar-rel has taken place between Captain General Manzano and Senor Lara, Chief of Administra-tion. They hold no commanication with each other. It is asserted that General Manzano will retire. The new system of taxition went into effect yesterday, and was well enforced; but it is generally expected the whole reform will give place to the former state of things. A des patch has been received from Key West which announces the arrival there yesterday of the yacht Oriental, from Punto Rasa. She reported that she had not seen the steamer Narva; only saw a United States steamer off Cape Romano

Great Fire in Buffalo.

Great Fire in Buffalo. BUFFALO, Aug. 31.--While I write a large fire is raging in the lower part of the city, which threatens to destroy a large amount of pro-perty. The following are among the establish-ments destroyed:--White's edge tool and sknite factory, loss over \$60,000; the Lafayette Foundry, loss \$30,000; Tifft's foundry, loss \$75,000. A number of small frame buildings on Ohio street, near Washington, have also been de-stroyed.

There is a strong south wind blowing, which rovents the fire department from getting the

under the walls of one of the burned buildings ; wormen also.

that a war for the negro would last four or five years. The policy of the Democratic party, which they had learned from their fathers and from the Whig party, it followed, would have closed the war. He spoke advisedly when he asserted that the party which refused to compromise in 1860 and 1861 was responsible for every drop of blood shed and every dollar ex-pended. It was said that Vallandigham and Paralleton voted assaint loan bills in Congress pended. It was said that Vallandigham and Pendleton voted against loan bills in Congress, and that, therefore, their party was responsible for the public debt. This statement was not true. He had voted against one bill, which he characterized as an enormous imposition; but the party was unjustly charged with voting against loan bills, and then with being respon-sible for the public debt. But it was not neces-sary now to discuss who were responsible for the public debt. The debt existed, and it must the public debt. The debt existed, and it must

be got rid of. Mr. Vallandigham then went on to describe the public debt, and said that it was the design of the Republican party keep up this debt. He maintained that it could not be kept up with-out finally causing a despotism. As far as the bonds were concerned, Congress could pass a law to tax them. The bondholders should be paid in the same currency as other people. ' was the issue, and it could not be avoiled. Tat was the issue, and it could not be avoiled. The Democratic party proposed that the bondhold-ers should be put on an equality with those who did not hold bonds. As to the question of flooding the country with currency, Mr. Vallandigham said that he never saw a time when there was too much currency. The bondholders had loaned their money as the usurer loans it, and drove a hard bargain with the Government, availing themselves of its necessities. Other people The hard bargain with the Government, availing themselves of its necessities. Other people were glad to take greenbacks, and the bond-holders should be made to take them. This policy would not break up the Government, as policy would not break up the Government, as was asserted; the Government would not be broken up, it was able to pay its debts. After some further discussion of this sublect, Mr. Vallandigham took up the question of negro suffrage, treating it much in the same manner as in his first speech during the present campaign.

Markets by Telegraph.

Mariacts by receiptages New York, September 2. -Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 105%; Reading, 104%; Cauton Com-pany, 47; Erie, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Cleve-land and Pittsburg, 04%; Pittsburg and Fori Wayne, 106; Michigau Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 83%; New York Central, 105%; Illinois Central, 120%; Cumberland preferred.35%; Virginia Sixee, 5% Missouri Sixes, 108; Hudson River, 125; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 111%; new Haste, 108%; 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 111%; new Haste, 108%; 1780-forties. 99%, ex-interest; Seven-thirties, 1st Isaue, 107%; sterling exchange, 9; Money 4@5 per cent.gGold, 141%;

Mortality Among Army Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-Information received at the Surgeon General soffice presents the fact that nine regular army surgeons have died during the past three weeks from yellow tever, This exceeds the usual annual mortality in that ranch of the service.

DISTILLERY SEIZED .- This morning Deputy DISTILLERY SEIZED.—This morning Deputy Collector Kneass seized a distillery, supposed to belong to J. McMahan, situated in Park street, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Mr. Kneass was obliged to break open the front door to effect an entrance, and as he entered the parties engaged at work in the building disappeared out of the back door. The charge against the reputed owner is distil-tion without paying the special tax, or giving The charge against the special tax, or giving ing without paying the special tax, or giving notice of his intention to distil whisky. The property will be retained by the Government until some one comes forward and claims it. If this is not done within a specified time it will be sold to pay expenses.

A MUSICAL LOCOMOTIVE,-Two English inventors have just exhibited in the streets of Paris a musical locomotive, which ran backwards and forwards to the air of "The Tannhauser March."

-The Boston Post says:-"A big cigar, a little cane, and immeasurable cheek, doesn't make a man among men." The Post is in ervor. These "elements, so mixed up," not A runter is current that one fireman is buried i only make a man among men, but among

could have fought for an hour and a half longer. McCoole is still in this city. He has not yet accepted Jim Elliot's challenge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 2, 1867,

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand at the late advance. July 7:30s sold at 1074, a slight advance. 991 was bid for 10-40s, interest off; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1148 for '62 5-20s; 1098 for '64 5-20s; 1102 for '65 5-20s; and 1081 for July,

65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 521, no change; Norristown at 65, no change; Pennsylvania Bailroad at 53⁴/₂, no change; aud Lehigh Valley at 56⁴/₂, a slight decline; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57⁴/₁ for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 284 for Catawissa pre ferred: 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28) for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Bailroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 134 no observe 100 held. Hestonville sold at 134, no change. 194 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 284 for Spruce and Pine: 46 for Chesnut and Walnut;

Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Wanut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 35 for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 57 was bid for Commer-cial; 312 for Mechanics': 59 for Girard; 324 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 63 for Common-wealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 57. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 451 for Lehigh Navigation; and 154 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1411; 11 A. M. 1411; 12 M., 141: 1 P. M., 1411; a decline of on the closing price Saturday evening.

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

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@1124; old 5-20s, 1144@1144; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do., July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 994@ 100; 7-30s, Aug., 1071@1071; do., June, 1074@ 1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Gold, 141@1414.

1974: do., July, 1974@1974. Gold, 141@1414. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the follow-ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--U. S. 5s. 1881, 112@1124; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@114; do., 1864, 1094@1094; fo., 1865, 111@1114; do., new, 1084@1084; fo., 1865, 111@1114; do., new, 1084@1084; fo., 10-408, 993, @100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1077@1075; do., 2d series, 1077@1075; fd series, 1077@10775; dot 10775; do., 10775; dot 1075; (a)100; U. S. 1'305, 184 series, 107. (a)107.; 2d series, 107. (a)107.; 3d series, 107. (a)107.; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117. (a)118; May, 1865, 117@117.; August, 1865, 116.(a)116.; September, 1865, 115.(a)115.; October, 1865, 115.(a)15.(a)15.; Gold, 141.(a)141.;

116@116j. Gold. 141@1414.
—Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119 @1124; do. 1862, 1144 @1143; do., 1864, 1093 @ 1094; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do., 1865, new, 1084@ 1093; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do. 5s, 10-408, 994@100; do. 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., 5s, 10-408, 994@100; do. 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 11940; do., July 1864, 11940; do. August, 1864, 11940; do., 0ctober, 1864, 1184@119; do., December, 1864, 1194@118; do., May, 1865, 1164@1174; do., Aug. 1171@118; do., May, 1865, 1101@1171; do., Aug. 1865, 1151@1161; do., September, 1865, 1151@ 1151; do. October, 1865, 1141@1151; Gold, 1411@ Bilver, 135@1364.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

AT QUARANTINE. Brig Gipsy Queen, from Sagua, Brig Wild Flower, from Turks Island.

MEMORANDA. Ship Lydia Skolfield, Skolfield, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool i7th ult. Steamship Norman,Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston Sist ult. Barque Mary, Moon, hence, at Halifax 37th ult. Barque Victoria, Hoepner, hence, at Falmouth 18th ultimo.

Barque E. Shultz, Russell, hence, at London 17th ult, Barque Schamyl, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 18th Inst. Barque Monitor, Larrabee, hence, at London 19th

Brig Evelyn, Tuthill, from Bordeaux for Philadel-phia, at Halifax 27th ult; captain sick. Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Portland

Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, hence, at London

Bith ult, Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston Sist ult. Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, salled from Bristel Stih ult. Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared

Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, hence, at Portland list

itimo, Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, for Philadelphia, sailed from rovidence 20th ult-Schr J. G. Dougherty, hence, was below Richmond

Sobra Archer and Reeves, Ireland; Goy, Burton, Echra Archer and Reeves, Ireland; Goy, Burton, Ludiami I. E. Messervey, Henderson; and R. Vanna-man, Vannaman, for Philadelphia, salled from Salem 30th ult Yacht Josephine, from Hallfax for Philadelphia, at

Portland sist uit.

[BY TELEGEAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of Bonton, from Liverpool. Steamship H. Channeey, from Aspinwall.

DOMESTIC PORTS. New Yong, Sept. 1 - Arrived, steamship United Kingdom, Donsidesen, from Glagow, Steamship Hause, von Otersudorn, from Bremen, Steamship Hause, von Otersudorn, from Bremen, Steamship Hause, Jones, Holloway, from San Francisco, Barque M. E. P., and Holloway, from San Francisco,