will arise in the city that will cause loss of life and result in great destruction of property.

Trade is at a stand-still, and industry comple city paralyzed. The railroad and steamsnip companies find it extremely difficult to procure labor, as most of the able-bodied workers have taken to the bush for fear of being selzed and thrust into the army. Provisions are scarce and dear, and the country people are afraid to come to market; and if this state of things continues but a short time longer, much suffering will ensue. Hundreds of the most respectable peo-ple, natives as well as foreigners, are praying that foreign governments will soon give us a protectorate and stop this eternal fighting and bickering.

We have a report that ex-President Mosquera will soon be here or at Buenaventura, in the State of Cauca, from Peru, to initiate a revolution against the national Government at Bogota. We are soon expecting 200 national troops in Panama from Carthagens, but no dependence can be placed upon their fidelity, as the fashion is now well established of buying them out bodily by either party, so that the political faction that can raise the most money at the moment is sure of their aid.

Venezuela.

A gentleman has arrived at Aspinwall as messenger from the agent in charge of the United States Legation at Caraccas, with letters to the Consul there, asking the immediate assistance of a man-of-war at Puerto Cabello and Laguayra. It appears that Monagas is revo-Intionizing the country, and has driven out General Falcon, who has fied to Curacoa. When the latter left he left General Eruzual nominally in charge of the Government, and this latter per on has shut himself up in the Castle of Perto Cabelle, with 500 men. Bruznal has also some gunboats, and these and his guns in the castle command the city. He is levying contri-butions upon both foreigners and natives, and fears for their lives are entertained. fears for their lives are entertained.

It is reported that 4000 men were marching on Puerto Catello, to drive out General Bruzual. It is not known here to day if the Consul at Aspinwall, in the state of things on the Isthmus, can consistently ask the Saco to go to the aid of cur people in Venezuela.

Prospects of a Revolution in Peru-War

Prospects of a Revolution in Peru—War with Spain—Affairs with Chili.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Lima, Peru, July 14, says:—

The prospects of revolution are very dim. Prado's party is rapidly fading away, as the explicator is not particularly anxious to take active measures, and the supporters of his banner are downcast in the absence of their chief. There is a conspiracy, headed by a Dr. Ureta, a distinguished lawyer, which may cause Colonel Baita some trouble; but if the latter be peaceably inaugurated, Peru may congratulate herself on her apparent safety from serious revoluself on her apparent safety from serious revolu-tion for at least two years to come. No political astronomer in South America can guarantee it and Peru will indeed be fortunate if she enjoys

Balta should be inaugurated about the 28th of the present month, but as the lever has fright-ened away many Congressmen, it may be that

the event will be delayed. Some anxiety exists as to the choice of Ministers. If, in this most important step, Balta can manage to satisfy public opinion, his path will be very clear; but, on the contrary, if persons are appointed who do not enjoy the public confidence, trouble will ensue. The war with Spain is now considered virtually ended. and the apparition of the Spanish squadron on this coast would excite a degree of astonishment only second to that experienced in April,

1864, when the Spanish Admiral, Pinzon, took possession of the Islands of Chincha.

The conduct of Chill in the celebrated ar Jana ment m de by her Minister in England with Lord Stanley and the Spanish Ambassador, has gone far towards creating in Peru a College of Chile to Spanish and the Spanish Ambassador, has gone far towards creating in Peru a College of Chile to Spanish Ambassador, has gone far towards the Alliance and the feeling of dislike towards the alliance, and it is generally believed that the offer of the United States to mediate will ul imately be accepted. The Peruvian basis for a lasting peace would be the following:—Culli and Peru would consent to forego all claims on Spain for the damages inflet d -n the two republics by the intemperate action of the Spanish squadron, and, in re-turn, would demand the recognition of Peravian independence by Spain, never officially announced, and the withdrawal of the heavy claims held by Spanish subjects against this country, dating from the struggle of 1821.
Taese, or course, are simply the Peruvian ideas on the subject; it may well be conjectured that Chili would be loth to accept them, as the cisims for damages sustained by the city of Va paraiso during the bombardment of that place are not to be given up so readily.

provinces Many years back, in the remote provinces and departments, a system of vassalage has been adopted by the large planters and landowners, and the Indians, uneducated and timid, have always, until recently, bowed meekly to the yoke. But in 1867 a great rising of the cholos or k place, and for some months a war of castes the most terrible of all conflicts, was greatly ferred. The planters, seeing their danger, immediately did all in their power to do away with the most grievous of the existing abuses, and the society referred to improved the occasion by converting this temporary advantage

into a lasting one.

The laws passed in favor of the Indians were translated into the language of the interested parties and distributed among them; the existence and aim of the Association were on raily known; and now we have the satisfaction of learning that nearly all of the grievances have been abolished, and the status of the descendants of the Incas greatly improved. The condition of affairs between Calli and this country is not as comfortable as might be de-sired, but it is believed that no serious difficulty will ensue, and the republics will maintain the same peaceful relations as before. All the trouble arises from the natural indignation xpressed by Peru concerning the Chilian-Spanish arrangement in London.

MEXICO.

England and the Mexican Ports-The Animus of all the Troubie. The Herald's correspondent, writing from Ma-

zatian, July 2, says:— England must not think, because Mexico is from the shock of the Maximilian struggle, and still torn and distracted by civil war and revo-intions, that the British lion, although now master of the Maximilian, although now master of the Mexican waters, as represented by the navai fleet, is at all feared by the Mexicans, should be shake his massive mane on land. Right the reverse. The nation that prevented the great Navoleon III from establishing a monarchy on the Western Continent is but little alarmed by a rival nation shaking to its foundations at the threatened invasion of a handful of infuriated Fenians. On the very point of honor involved in this blockade Mexico would to-day rise in arms against England rather than sub-mit to any humiliation. The Mexicans have but little love and less respect for the English government, owing to many causes. First, England alded and abetted the French on-slaught on Mexican republicanism; secondly, England insulted the Mexican republic by virtually declaring her an outlaw and withdraw-ing her diplomatic representatives from the

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama-Business
Paralyzed—A Counter Uprising Looked
For.

By the arrival of the steamship Henry
Chauncy at the port of New York, we have
mail dates from Central and South America to
the Such Instant.

The Time's correspondent, writing from Panama on the Suth, says:

My last, mailed two days:

My last, mailed two days:

My last, mailed two days since, left the state
of affairs in the interior of the State in a good
dean of doubt, and we have no liven now any
very positive news. There can be little question, however, that the reports that General
Fonce, the Dictator, who undertook to go of
Santingo at the head of two or three hundred
troops, has been checked on his on ward march,
or at least, that he is unable to advance from
his point of landing at Agua Dulce, upon the
city of Santingo.

It is reported that the constitutionally elected
Pression, sapeceted chances the Dictator and to
restore this portion of the State to its legal
rulers. In the meaning at the reports that feelers are the least hour the Prussian and Eagling at all points to oppose are constantly agitated by
taking place. Some of our most respectable
of the despute and constitutionally elected
these little differences of opinion Mexico is
smuggling in the most shameful and barefaced
mander in supreme contempt, derides her
army and laughs at her provess, and to settle
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army and laughs at her provess, and to set the
these little differences of opinion Mexico
to the supreme contempt, derides her
army and laughs the royal smugglers, (meaning the English navy). The base selfishness is this:-"Captain Bridge, if you bombard Mazatlan we shall give you no more orders to any certain point on the coast where you will find so many hundred thousand dollars to take on board; neither will we give orders to any English man-of-war here-after to smuggle for us, and thereby your admi-rals and captains shall suffer seriously in a finan-cial point of view." This, the Mexicans affirm, was more powerful than any plea that could be used by General Corona, and had the desired effect, as they think, of saving Mazatlan from a full dose of shot and shell.

FRANCE.

Fenrful Fire in the Central Markets of Paris.

A fearful fire broke out at about half-past 9 o'clock on Saturday, the 11th inst., in one of the vaults under the central markets. These vaults are subterranean markets, in which provisions are packed by stand holders above, each having exactly the same space allotted to him underground as he rents above. Here it is that fowls are plumed, that fish is kept fresh, and here all baskets are laid aside from evening till morning. The pavilion bearing No. 1 is one of the most important in point of trade, and here it is the catastrephe occurred. It is the butter, cheese, and egg department. The quantities of grease in combustion soon converted the vaults into a lake of burning fire, Heroic feats of courage were performed by the firemen; but towards it a part of the ceiling above feit in, and many were whirled into the flaming liquid. The gas then exploded, when all the live animals in Pavillon No. 2 were stifled by columns of smoke, and the noise of the roaring flames was not sufficient to drown the pitiable wail of the suffering. Chains of young men were formed all around the terrific scene. Nothing can be said too expressive of eulogism on their and here all baskets are laid aside from evening tormed all around the terrific scene. Nothing can be said too expressive of eulogism on their conduct. They were not a select body of men trained to hardship or peril; they were nothing but young fellows accidentally passing or living by, but perfectly reckless of life, they ran spontaneously where the flames leaped highest, stripped off their coats, and with one cry "a l'ouvre" passed buckets, rolled tubs of water, unrolled coils and harnessed themselves to carts as if they had been kept in practice for months. The French impulse, called brio, brawwa or furore in music, is the keynote of the nation—it is natural to all. In less than quarter an hour an orderly service of voutneers was organized. I say orderly, because there arose one or two who positively commanded and were obeyed. At 7 o'clock the following morning the fire pumps were still at work. The losses are immense. No less than one hundred and fifty stand inolders are completely ruined, 160,000 lbs. of butter boiled from one end of the vault to the other. The losses for one end of the vault to the other. The losses for the city of Paris are estimated at 600,000f. The cause of the disaster was the ignition of a match in some dry straw. One episode of the fire will prove that money is as dear as life in France with at least one of the fair sex. Just as the fire was most intense the air was rent with a wild shrick, and a market woman running everything down before her, threw herself in the midst of the gulf; down, down she rushed, heedless of the melting grease, its insufferable smell, its forbidding aspect, and flying across the vault steeped in oil, she fumbled wildly in the vault steeped in oil, she fumbled wildly in an iron cage, and exultingly hid a portfolio in her pocket. She turned, exclaiming, "I have got my money," but the columns of smoke had in this short time got thicker, and behind them flashed lurid flames; on she came as far as the flight of steps, when a long tongue of fire encir-cied her, but she pulled the portfolio from out of her pocket, and all on fire, threw it out to a fireman, crying "Help." The man caught hold of her, but when she in his arms was brought to the fresh air, she was a horrible spectacle a to the fresh air, she was a horrible spectacle, a perfect wound, a lump of grease on which her burned clothes were still feeding.—N. Y. Herald.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN.

General Prim Issues a Manifesto. An address to the people of Spain by Genera Prim is published in the London papers. In it

"The present reactionary ministry, in whose hands, by order of the Crown, the destiny of the country has been confided, is an aroltrary govcountry has been connect, is an arbitrary gov-ernment. For many years martial law has been the substitute for a constitution sunk down before to a shadow of its original self; and in consequence the liberal party has been placed in such a position that it has been com-pelled to abstain from taking part in any pub-lic business, and to nevote itself solely to the duty of maintaining that dignity which, in the present state of tyrannical oppression and anarchy, affords the sole guarantee for the fa-ture triumph of constitutional right. "With a supreme government based on tradi-tional tyranny, the situation of Spain to-day is what it was vestered what it always has been

what it was yesterday, what it always has been and always will be until the reactionary polici-cal influences shall have undergone a radical charge. Liberty in Spain, as administered now, is an insult to humanity. The electoral law has been made a government monopoly: parliamentary rights are derided; the munici pallities are under arbitrary control, the pres-under a strict consorship, the exchequer empty the ecclesiastical property sold without profit to the State, the money thus raised wasted, the law superseded, the public debt increased, Spanish paper with no value in foreign markets, agriculture perishing, industry paralyzed, excessive taxation still insufficient. Against such a miserable state of country, while the whole nation, with a bleeding heart, remembers the sanguinary nights of the 16th of April and the 3d of October, 1865, it would be impossible that the liberal party should abstant from

and the 3d of October, 1800, it would be impossible that the liberal party should abstatu from protesting in the only form allowed to them, by maintaining a passive self-respect and wholly abstaining from public business.

"The liberal principles proclaimed by the Progressist party have a natural tendency to draw men together and to strengthen their wisnes for perfect liberty. Habeas corpus law, civil and political freedom, economy in public expenditure, reform in the system of taxation, independence of the municipality and proindependence of the municipality and provinces, unity of right and uniformity of legislature, reforms in the army and navy, establishment of juries abolished by the government, secured rights of electors freedom of the press, religious toleration, liberty of education, right of public meeting and association—besser right of public meeting and association-thes are the principles on which the liberal party will base the future happiness of Spain,

SHOT-GUNS AND SLUGS.

Fatal Duel mear the City of New Orleans. The New Orleans Republican, of the 28th, says:
A sad affair of honor, so called, took place
yesterday morning, which resulted in the death
of Mr. Paul E. Laresche, Jr., son of Paul E. Laresche, Esq., extensively known as a notary
public in Exchange alley. The other party in
the affair was Mr. Bossier, a deputy constable in
the Third Justice's Court, The difficulty between the parties, it appears, originated in the
Third Justice's Court room on Friday afternoon,

when some irritating words passed. After Larrische had left the court room and gone to his fether's office, he was followed by Baster, in company with another gentleman.

Mr. Bossier called Mr. Laresche to come out, saying he wished to speak to blim. As soon as Laresche had stepped outside the door, Bossier without any words slapped alm in the face: Laresche returned this with a blow door, Bossier without any words stapped aim in the face; Laresche returned this with a blow which knocked Bossier down. By this time the brother of Bossier reached the spot, and there was an attempt at pistol drawing, but friends and bystanders interfered and the par-ties were separated. The result of the quarrel was a challenge by Mr. Laresche, and the comwas a challenge by Mr. Laresche, and the combatants met yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in the parish of St. Bernard, some distance below the city, near the U.S. Barracks. Mr. Laresche was accompanied by Messrs. Marcel and V. Smith as his seconds and Dr. Berlot as his surgeon: while Messrs. Fostal and Labatut acted as the friends and Dr. Runce as the surgeon of Mr. Bossier. The ground was marked off at forty paces, and double barreled shot-guns, loaded with slugs, were the weapons selected. At the first fire the weapon of Mr. Bossier missed fire. At the second fire Mr. Laresche received a ball in the right side immediately under the ribs, the ball passing enmediately under the ribs, the ball passing en-tirely through his body. The unfortunate young man was conveyed to the dwelling of his parents on Royal, between Hospital and Ursulines streets, where he died at half-past 4

K. K. K.

They Attempt to Burn Alive a Member of the Union League.

The telegraph recently outlined the particulars of an attempt upon the life of Mr. Steward, a harmless teacher of a public school near Washington, Adams county, Miss. The facts having been reported to General Dudley commander of the post, he ordered the arrest of several persons, and measures were taken for an exhaustic investigation. A cultive of mander of the post, he ordered the arrest of several persons, and measures were taken for an exhaustive investigation. A citizen of Natchez has communicated to the New Orleans Republican Mr. Steward's version of the outrage, and we extract therefrom the following:—

Before daybreak on Sunday morning, July 19, I heard voices saying:—'There has been a great row in Natchez to-night, and four colored and two white men have been killed, and we were mixed up in the scrape, and we want your advice and help to get away." I replied, "I know nothing about it, and can't give you any advice what to do; and I have no means to help you with." After parley I went to the door, and was drawn a little to one sile under a tree, when a third person stepped up to me and placed a pistol to my breast, and said, "One loud word, and I'll blow your brains out." The other two took each one of my arma and placed pistols at the side of my head and said, "Keep silent or you die on the spot." and said, "Keep stient or you die on the spot," I saw then that they were white men in dis-guise. They led me forward some distance to the road, and as we passed along others feil in until the number had become fifteen or twenty. I was marched along the road some distance, surrounded on all sides by men in disguise, and

surrounded on all sides by men in disguise, and each man with a revolver in his hand. I was haited, and after certain Ku-Kinx cabalistic signs and motions, I was ordered to kneel and say my prayers. The man that was with me from the start, when I was on my knees, stepped to the side of the road and brought a large can, and approached me with it in his hand, and at a sign another of the Klan bailed back my head, and the one with the can began pouring the contents over my head and face. Another was with a large wisp of hay rubbing the stuff over my face and through my hair. One of the Klan said:—"Don't pour it all over his head and face; pour it all over the body of the d— radical son of a—." I kepjerking my head about from one side to the other so rapidly that the man with the can became enraged and swore at me, and said he bad me now, and he would give me a taste of had me now, and he would give me a taste of hell an earth before he got through with me. He cursed me for a G — d — radical son of a —, and made use of words and language that

—, and made use of words and language that had been spoken to me at a Democratic meeting a few days previous to the election. I recalled the words, and at once recognized the voice and the language to be that of the same person who had threatened me.

The ringleader then stepped up and ordered silence, and said to me:—"You are a member of the Loyal League?" I replied affirmatively. He then said:—"Give me the signs and passwords." I told him that I could not. He repeated the demand several times, but I kept silent. He became enraged, and cursed me. silent. He became enraged, and cursed me.
"Let's hang him and leave him to be seen by

his theying carpet-bag associates." Others still said, "That is too good for him; set him on fire and let him loose, and he may run and show himself to others of his crew, that they may see what is intended for all of them; for we will give all of them a small smell of hell before we get through with them."

I was repeatedly told to kneel. The one that

had been counting said, G—d d—m him, he will soon be glad to get down. I will go on with the counting." He resumed where he had left off "Five, six, seven, eight," and as he pronounced "eight," I made one desperate spring backward, expecting to be shot to pieces. This brought me among those who were behind me. Two of them grashed me by the shirt, which they tore away. They then grasped me by the arm, but the coal tar and oil and other ingredients had made my skin so allowers that they could not hold me. I broke and other ingredients had made my skin s slip; ery that they could not hold me. I brok from them and ran. Several shots were fired but fortunately none struck me. I ran about forty paces and then rushed into the hedge. The hedge is so compact that I could not get through it, but I crawled in as far as I could possibly get, and lay there as still as death; they searched for me awhile, and at length they mounted their horses and rode off.

SINGULAR.

A Boy Drowned in a Well, and is Resuscitated.

A singular case of drowning and resuscitation occurred on Friday last. Henry Stone, a little son of Charles Stone, of this village, of about seven years of age, with his grandmother, Mrs. Whitney, were visiting at N. G. Pierce's, in Westminster, in the ceitar of whose house is a well. During the afternoon the boy was in the field with Mr. Pierce and son, who were haying, when he was sent to the house for a bottle of beer, which was in the cellar, and which was to be got for him by a girl of about fifteen, emto be got for him by a girl of about fifteen, em-ployed in Mr. Pierce's family, Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Whitney being absent at the time calling on a neighbor.

The boy made known his errand, but the girl

did not start immediately, as she was adjusting her hair, and impatient to accomplish his object he went down cellar himself, though we believe he was cantioned about the well. Not returning as soon as might be expected, the girl went to the door and called, but no answer. She ran down cellar to the well; all was still and nothing could be seen, but having no doubt he was in the well, she ran to call the men in the field, and in her excitement fell twice— once from the steps of the house, and once before she was where she could communicate what had happened. Mr. Pierce of course ran.

but being a fleshy man, he thinks a fast walk would have carried him quite as rapidly. Arriving at the cellar, Mr. Pierce sent his boy for a pole, spike, and hammer. On these being brought to him, the spike was driven into the pole, the cellar being dark and a candle having been lighted meantime, and by good luck or management the spike caught the boy's clothes at once, and he was brought up. Mr. Pierce, at once, and he was brought up. Mr. Pierce, who appears to have acted with much presence of mind on this occasion, immediately stripped off his clothes and constantly rubbed him, and wrapped him in flanness wet with hot water and changed often. No signs of life appeared for the first five minutes. At the end of that time a movement was observed, and in about ten minutes he began to breathe naturally, though of course in great distress, vomiting water and blood.

tural breathing, which must have been about 17 minutes. He must have lain in the bottom of the cold well, which is ten feet deep and half filled with water, from seven to ten minutes at least. The distance which Mr. Pierce came to the house from the field was forty rods, as paced by William Stone of this village who by William Stone, of this village, who is grandfather of the boy, and who rapidly passed it in two minutes and forty seconds. There was a wound on the back of his head, as if he struck something as he fell in, which may have so stunned him that he did not onite fill with water and rise and sink the which may have so stunned him that he did not quite fill with water and rise and sink the usual three times. The next day the boy was able to be brought to his home in this villace, and last Monday was out playing with other boys,—Bellows Falls (VL) Times.

More Trouble in the Mining Districts-The Europear Markets.

Ete., Ste., Ste., Sto., Sto., Ste.,

THE MINING TROUBLES.

Mass Meeting at Scranton and Pittston -A Serious Revolt at New Bustom-Proclamations by the Sheriff.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. SCHANTON, Pa., July 30 .- A great mass meeting of miners was held last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, under the auspices of the Minera' Benevolent Suciety. Delegates from Schuylkill county, who were appointed at a recent meeting at Mahoney City, were received, and inflammatory speeches were made. It was agreed to let the Scranton works resume business temporarily, but to demand the advance of twenty per cent. on the wages for mining coal. A mass meeting is to be held tonight, at Pitiston, and to-morrow at Wilkesbarre. The main troubles are at Wilkesbarre. Mr. Broderick, the Superintendent of Lee's mines, near Nauticoke, has died from his injuries. The telegraph to-day from Wilkesbarre, announces that there is great trouble at Hutchinson and New Boston. The miners are armed. A revolt has taken place. Sheriff Van Leer will issue another proclamation to-mor-

FROM BALTIMORE.

After the Great Flood. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 80 .- The real suffering from the flood just now begins to apper. Many who bad been in comfortable circumstances, who lost their all, and are thrown out of business, and who have been too timid to ask assistance, are now making their wants known and being relieved. The distress is truly painful. The want of bridges, partially isolating two sections of the city, greatly interrup's business. The ultimate result will, no doubt, be the deepening and widening of Jones' Falls, which will cost several millions of dollars. There is no sickness yet in the flooded district.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 30-Forencon.-Consols, 941/2; 5 20s, 721/6@7234; Illinois Central, 943/6; Erie, 433/6. LIVERPOOL, July 30 - Forenoon. - Cotton steady. The day's sales is estimated at 8000 bales. Uplands, 91/d.; Orleans, 91/d. The shipment of cotton from Bombay to the 24th instwas 8000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, Beef declined to 105s. Bacon advanced to 48s. ANTWEEP, July 30 - Forencon .- Petroleum

quiet and steady at 51f.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, July 29 .- General Halleck and Staff salled for Sitka to-day, in the steamer Pacific, on a tour of inspection of the military post of Alaska. The Pacific carries a cargo of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster

Arrived-Ships Dreadnought and Look Out, from New York; Morseman, from Liverpool; and General Windbam, from Australia, Flour-Old. 7@7 25; new, \$6 75@7-75. Wheat, \$1 88; for good shipping. Legal Tenders, 7014.

Disastrous Fire in Boston. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 30 .- The large five-story granite warehouse, Nos. 42 and 44 Summer street, occupied by Lewis & Brown, wholesale trimming goods; Seary, Vaster & Bowman, silk manufacturers; Porter Bros., commission merchants, and Lewis & Cohen, cap manufacturers, was badly damaged by fire last night. Loss, \$150,000; partially insured.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, July 30 .- The bark George T. Kemp arrived here from the Cape of Good Hope this morning, with a number of animals for Van Amburgh's menagerie. Among them are two African cows, two baboons, one enimpanzee, two porcupines, and two cranes.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph; NEW YORK, July 30,-The steamer America, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie

DISASTER.

The Oil Explosion Lear Pittsburg. From the Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday.

A terrific oil explosion occurred at the Album Oil Works, owned by Messrs. Lafferty and Waring, and located at Bennett's station, three miles from the city, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of one man and the serious, perhaps fatal, injury and the serious, perhaps fatal, injury of another. It appears that about half past aix o'clock last evening, a train of oil cars were left on the sliding for the purpose of being reflued at the works. The alding at this place runs up to the works, Mr. Robert Lafferty, one of the owners of works, assisted by a young man named James Gontgle and the stiliman, whose name we were unable to ascertain, was engaged in unloading the oil. A plug at the bottom of one of the tanks became loose by some means or other, and the oil running out caught fire from the furnaces, in front of which the train was standing, and the flames communicated immediately to the eight other tanks of the train, causing a terrific explosion. The burning oil flew all directions, setting fire to the oil orks, which were burned to the ound, James Gonigle, a boy about seventeen ground. years of age, was blown across the track, and his body was burned to a crisp. Coroner Claw-son has been notified, and will hold an inquest to day. The stillman was missing at last ac-counts, and is supposed to have been killed. Mr. Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors of the works, was badly burned, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The unfortunate man was badly burned, and the flesh came off his hands and arms.

We have thus been particular in giving de-talls, that the reader may judge for himself as to the amount of time the boy was without na-COLLISION ON THE CAPE MAY RAILROAD .- A collision occurred this morning on the Cape May Railroad, near Kaighn's Point, between a locomotive going down the road and a way train coming up. The train was badly wrecked. but as far as ascertained no one was hurt. The early train from Cape May was unable to run up o Camden in consequence of the road being obstructed, and the passengers were forced to get out and walk to the Kuighn's Point Ferry, and reach the city in that way. Vague rumors prevailed in the city of the collision, and caused some anxiety to persons who had friends on the excursion and regular trains to Cape May. These trains, however, passed down long before the collision occurred.

THE COLUMBUS PRISONERS.

They Return to their flomes and Pub-

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, in its issue of the 16th instant, says:—

"The citizens of Columbus, lately on trial before a military commission at Atlants, returned to this city yesterday evening—all well and in good spirits. They were met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, where the bond, required by the military, was signed. The late prisoners then went to their respective homes."

The jate prisoners then went to their respective homes."

The prisoners published a card in which they said:—The prisoners arrested in May were at Fort Puisski before their removal to Atlanta. Their cells were as dark as dungeons, without ventilation, and but four by seven feet. No bed or blanket was furnished. The rations consisted of a sidee of fat pork three times each week, and beef too unsound to eat the remaining days. A piece of bread for each meal, soup for dinner and coffee for breakfast, fluished the bill of fare. An old cyster can was given each prisoner, and in this vessel both coffee and soup were served. It may be said that the soldiers received nothing better; but these citizens were not soldiers, and their friends were able, willing, and saxious to give them every comfort. Why were they denied the privilege? Re used all communication with their friends, relatives, or counsel, they were forced to live in these horrid ceils night and day, prestrated by heat and mad dened by myriads of mo-quitoes. The catls of bainre were attended to lot a bucket, which was removed but once in twenty-hours.

At McPherson Barracks we were placed in ceils five feet eieven inches wide by ten feet.

At McPherson Barracks we were placed in cells five feet eleven inches wide by ten feet long. These cells were afterward divided, reducing their width to two feet ten inches. This long. These cells were afterward divided, reducing their width to two feet ten inches. This is terrible, but true. Upon the arrival of the officer sent from Washington to investigate the arrests, the partitions were removed. Neither bed nor bedding was furnished for from two to five days. We were not permitted to see our friends, families or counsel, until after memorials to Congress had aroused the whole country to the enormity of the outrage. Even after this, our letters, breathing the affection of a wife or mother were subjected to inspection. The prison sink was immediately at our cell doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible. At times, when some humane soldier was willing to transcend bis orders and give us a breath of fresh air to scothe our distended, bursting velns, we would ask him to close the door, preferring to risk suffication rather than endure the intolerable smell. During all this time we were ignorant of the charges against us. Of course we accepted the common rumor that our arrest gre wour of the murder of Ashburn; but after our counsel was permitted to visit us, no definite line of defense could be planned in the absence of all specifications.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.

—Emma Alder was charged with the larceny of five towels. The District Attorney informed the jury that there was no evidence of a felonious intent. Verdict not spuit.

towels. The District Attorney informed the jary that there was no evidence of a felonious intent. Verdict not guilty.

James Mulien was indicted for assault and battery and assault and battery, with intent to kill James Raney. The evidence was that the night before New Year's Mulien rame into a bar-room where he was with a Mr. Getz. Mulien asked for beer, and being told they had none, he asked for whisky. The proprieror told him he thought he had enough. Witness said he made some remark about there being no use in r aking a fuss, when Mulien drew a kaife, and thrust it into witness' stomach. William Maxser, the proprietor of the lager beer saloon, states that Mulien was half intoxicated, and behaved badly and he refused to give him whisky. Raney remonstrated, and then he was stabbed. Raney was confined to his bed six or eight weeks. On cross-tamination witness testified that he called upon Raney to assist in ejecting Mr. Mullen; that Raney was trying to put him out, and he (witness) was not at that moment holding Mullen; that he saw Mullen stab Raney with his left hand. Mr. Everhardt, another witness, swore he saw Mullen stab Raney.

Dr. Hough on testified that he attended Raney when wounded; the knife did not sever any of the umbilical arteries, but just went through the adding serious.

The delesse offered no testimony, and Judge Pierce told the jury that if they were satisfied there was an latent to kill they would find him guilty, but if not so satisfied they might find him guilty of assault and battery only. Verdict guilty on both counts. Sentence delerred till Saturday, in order to give prisoner an opportunity of offering testimony with regard to his previous character.

There being no further business before the Court, it adjourned at an early hour.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 30, 1868. The Stock Market was luactive this morning,

and prices were unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. 115 was bid for 6s of 1881; 108 for July 7:30s; 108 for 10 40s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 111 for '64 5-20s; 112 for '65 5-20s; 109 for '67 5 20s; and 109 for '68 5 20s. City loans were a fraction higher; the new issue sold

at 1021@103, and advance of 4.
Railroad shares were the most active on the Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 56, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53\(^2_8\), no change; Reading at 47'44, no change; Little Schuylkiil at 45'\(^245\)\(^4_8\), an advance of \(^2_8\); and Catawissa preferred at 33\(^2_8\), a slight decline. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 68\(^2_8\) for Norristown; 33\(^4_8\) for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred;

and 26% for Philadelphia and Erie,
In City Passenger Railroad shares there
was nothing doing. 50% was bid for Second and
Third; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22% for
Spruce and Pine; 10% for Hestonville; 31% for
Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.
Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 311. 240 was bid for North America: 161 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 584 for Commercial: 60 for Girard; 87 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 224@224, a slight advance; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do ; and 154 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS,

- The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

1445 11 54 ". 1445 12 05 P. M. 10.16 ...: 144f 12·07 ... 1441 12·25 ... 1441 12·30 ... 145 Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110 @1104; 3 days, 1104@1104. On Paris:—60 days, 5t, 164@5f, 134; 3 days, 5t, 124@5f, 114.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115 | @1152; old 5-20s, 114 | @1142; new 5 20s, 1864, 1114 | @1112; do., 1865, 1124 | @1122; 5-20s, July, 1094 | @1092; do., 1867, 1094 | @1092; do., 1868, 1092 | @1092; 10-40s, 1084 | @1082; 7-30s, July, 1082 | @109. -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154 @115½; do. 1862, 114½@114½; do. 1864, 111½@11½; do., 1865, 112½@112½; do., 1865, new, 109½@109½; do., 1865, new, 109½@109½; do., 1868, 109½@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108½@108½; do. 7:30s, July, 108½@109; do. 7:30s, July, 108½@109; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; Angust, 1865, 118½@118½; do. September, 1194; August, 1865, 1184@1184; do., September, 1865, 1171@1184; do. October, 1865, 1174@1174. Gold, 1441@145. Silver, 136@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 30,-The Flour Market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8.25@9.25 for extras; \$9@11.25 for spring wheat extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.

co.; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9-25@9 50 @ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal,

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat We advance our quotations fully five cents a bushel. Sales of 3000 oushels new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$2.40@2.45; and 300 bushels No. 1 spring at \$2.10. Rye may be quoted at \$1.60@1.65 % bushel for Pennsylvania. Cvn is quiet at former rates, Sales of Western mixed at \$1.18@1.20. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c; and Delaware at 89 @ 90c.

890c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Seeds—The demand for Cloverseed is less active, and prices are not so strong. Sales at \$8.50@8.62\\(62\). Timothy is held at \$2.75. Flaxeed is worth \$2.50@2.55.
Whisky is in good request, with sales in bond at 58@60c.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

"On the Stock Exchange there was an active time in nearly all the Border State bonds, and up to about 3 o'clock P. M. the advance on yes terday's sales was quite general, about % 21 gent each on the bonds of Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouri. Near the close of the afternoon old Board, a telegraphic rumor was circulated that the Tennessee Legislature had resolved to fund the July coupons, and the matured and maturing principal and interest for three years to come, late new 81/2 age bonds. tured and maturing principal and interest for three years to come, into new 30-year bonds. Messrs. Taylor Brothers have shown us a privale despatch, from a source at Nashville that they entirely rely upon, to the purport that such a measure did pass the State senate this morning unanimously. The preamble to the bill sets forth the reasons for the measure. The report caused a reaction to 6526514 for the new, and 6726714 for the old bonds. The telegraph to-night will probably further information to the Associated Press. Toe Missouris advanced to 9226924 per cent., and are made strong by the announcement in this morning's papers by telegraph from St. Louis, that the Pacific Rallway Company are providing the means to purchase and surrender for cancellation \$5,000.-000 Missouri State Bonds in settlement of the original lien of the State for bonds advanced to build the road."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is more abundant than ever at 3@4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. A large number of outside banks are among the anxious lenders, and, failing to place their funds at 3 per cent. on Governments, make loans at any price they can get, and loans are made at 2@2½ per cent. on these securities.

"Sterling exchange is duil at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110½; London, sight, 110½; Paris, short, 5-10½; Antwerp, 5-18½;@5-15; Banss, 5-18½;@5-15; Hamburg, 38½;@36½; Amsterdam, 41½;@11½; Frankfort, 41@41½; Bremen, 793;@80; Berlin, 712;@72.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Receipts, for customs, \$1,090,819,04; total payments, \$539,453,47; balance \$83,455,356,99.

"Freights were quiet. To Liverpool, 58,000 bush Corn at 53½d. To Bristol, 2200 bols. rosin at 28,64, \$280 lb, and 250 tons oil cake on private terms."

"The return from the Bank of England for the week ending July 15, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:-

 Rest
 £3 279,556—Increase
 £31,621

 Public Deposits 3 359,776—Decrease
 1,036,642

 Other Deposits 22 080,000—Decrease
 1,078,434

 On the other side of the account:-

Gov. Securities £14.614.394—No change. Other Securities 16,904.426—Decrease......£1,508,359 Notes Unemp'd 11,039,640—Decrease......576,000 "The amount of notes in circulation is £24, \$76,380, being an increase of £153,630; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,186, 535, showing a decrease of £365,607 when compared with the previous return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued...£35,886,000 Gov't debt£11,015,100 Gold coin and Bullion........... 20,968,000

Total.....£35,964,000 Total....£35,966,000

Seven day and other bills... 556,663 ver Coin..... 1,220,545

Total.....£13,828,995 Total.....£43,828,995 -Printing Cloths (says the Providence Jour-nal) are very dull, with a downward tendency extra 64x64 can be bought at 834c.; standard at 834c. The following are the sales for the past week: -8000 pieces 52x52 734c.; 8000 do. 56x60, 8c. 2000 do. 56x60, 734c.; 7000 do. 60x64, 834c.; 9000 do., 64x64, 9c., extra; 10,000 do., 64x61, 836c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 30.

OLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita. Howe. New York, John F. Ohl.

Pros. barque Friedrick Scalla, Waartz, Rotterdam

Merchant & Co.

Br. brig Helen, Doane, Kingston, Ja., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Echr Elien Holgate, Golding, Pantego, Lathbury
Wickersham & Co.
Schr Luck, Folsom, Newbern, N. C.,
Schr Luck, Folsom, Newbern, N. C.,
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt. Saco. Hammett & Nell.
Schr E. M. Baxter, Peru. Boston, Bancroft, Lewis
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis

& Co.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Ches E Jackson, Blackman, Boston, Quintard,
Ward & Co.
Schr J. H. French, Burgess, Pembroke, Borda, Keller
& Nutting. & Nutting. Schr H. Biackman, Jones Providence, J.Rommel, Jr. Schr Eldorado, Insiey, Richmond, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with midse, and passengers to H. Whasor & Co. The Norman was on the exatern end of Hedge Fence, as before reported, but came off without damage.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to Jehn F. Ohl.

Brig Jeseph Davis, Clough, from New Bedford, Schr Aibert Pharo, Shourds, from Providence, Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, from Providence, Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, from Wareham, Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, from Wareham, Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, from Wareham, Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, from Wareham, Schr Bossex, Mason, 1 day from Norwich, Schr Sussex, Mason, 1 day from Milton, Del., with bark to Jas, L. Bewiey & Co.

Schr & C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas, L. Bewiey & Co.

Schr Arladne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas, L. Bewiey & Co.

Steamer May flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with midse to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, Liewes, Del., July 29—6 A.M.—Barque Victoria, from Matanzas for Philadelphia passed in yesterday, Ship Sansparell, from Philadelphia for Autwerp, passed to sea yesterday. Sansparell from Fallace, sea yesterday, seary esterday, Schrs Julia E. Pratt. Elizabeth English. James H. Schrs Julia E. Pratt. Elizabeth English. James H. Moore J.V. Wellington. A. P. Avery. Ocean Bird. Moore J.V. Wellington. A. P. Avery. Ocean Bird. and Othello. all from Philadelphia for Boston; and H. A. Miller, from do, for Portsmouth, went to sea from the Breakwater this morning.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia via Havana, salled from Southwest Pass 24th instant.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 28th Inst.

Barque Clara, McConnell, hence, at Falmouth 18th instant.

Barque Vinco, Cameron, hence for Bartes, the License 18th Instant. Instant.

Barque Vinco. Cameron, hence for Rostock, was off the Lizard 18th Inst.

Bohr Battimore, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 25 h inst.

Bohrs Lee is, Chester; Trade Wind, Hoffman; and J., Whitehouse, Jones, from Boston for Philadelphia. Whitehouse Jones, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst. Schr R. G. Whildon, Robinson, hence, at Providence Schr R. G. Schr Johnson. McBride, for Philadelphia Schr John Johnson. McBride, for Philadelphia salled from Providence 28th last.
Steamer Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York ye

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
FORTRESS MONROE. July 30.—The sehr Mary E.,
Kellinger. of New York. from Alexandria. with a
cargo of coal for Boston, struck on her anchor yesterday at noon. and sunk in three fathoms water on the
Middle Grounds off Cape Charles. The crew were
taken off by the schr Trident, of Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived, barque Lincoln Trou, from Bremen.
Barque Bella, Aubin, from Rio Janeiro.
Schr Enchautress, Webster from Para.