

VOL. X .-- No. 28

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868.

EUROPE. Mail Dates to July 22. Lord Napier on the Abys-

sinian War-French Comments upon the Democratic Nominations.

FIRST EDITION

Ets., Ets., Story Hite. Ete.s

By the arrival of the steamship City of London, at New York, we have mail dates from Europe to the 22d ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Napier on the War in Abyssinia. The London Times of July 22d says :- Yesterday the honorary freedom of the corporation of the city of London, with a sword of the value of two hundred gumeas, was publicly presented to Baron Napler, in the Guildhall, in pursuance of a resolution of the Court of Common Council unanimously adopted at a recent meeting, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, energy, and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyesinian war to a successful and brilliant close. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Napier, and many other persons of distinction, at din-ner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian hall. The guests were about two hundred in number. Lord Napier of Magdala, who was received

with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, in replying to the toast in his honor, said in his remarks :- It is a source of very great gratification to me and to every member of the Abyssi-nian expedition to find that our services have been received so favorably by our countrymen of all classes, and that we have been considered to have done our duty. I must say that we are under great obligations to the government of this country which supplied us promptly and speedily with everything we required. To the head of the government of India in this country, Sir Stafford Nerthcote, our acknowledgments are peculiarly due, nor can I abstain from mentioa-ing the names of the military committee under Sir S. Northcote—Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, Gen-eral Baker, Captain Eastwick and Major General Pears, to whom we are greatly indebted for the labor, promptitude, and judgment which enabled them to point out the wants which were supplied. I am also much indebted to the Duke of Cambridge, who so promptly and without regard to precedent gave me the officers I solicited, whose skill and courage I had wit-nessed before, and whose services I was convinced it was highly desirable to obtain. (Cheers.) The Viceroy of India, too, came to our assistance when we were in great difficulties and sent us camel drivers and mule drivers, and sent us cannel drivers and mule drivers, without whose aid we would scarcely have advanced. I have also to express my acknow-ledgements to the Governor of Madras, my honored namesake, Lord Napler of Merchistoun, honored namesake, Lord Napler of Merchistoth, who gave us much valuable assistance. I must also express my gratitude to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, for the immense labor he bestowed on the equipment of the expedition, and the great assistance he afforded us on every occasion after we left Bombay and whenever we required the aid of Bombay and whenever we required the aid of abay Government. I have but one word the Bot to say in reference to the conduct of the men. The conduct of all the members of the force was exemplary in the highest degree. They vied with each other in devotion to the Queen and in the performance of their duty This was not the first time that I had seen British soldiers labor gealously, but I never saw them labor better than on this occasion. The native sol-diers abandoned all their prejudices, and vied with the Erglish soldiers in zeal. I may mention that on one occasion soon after I arrived, I rode round the works, and came upon a regi ment of Bengal native troops, who knew some-thing of me personally and something by tradition. Some Prussian officers who honored us with their company could not think what had happened when they saw even these men, with They baskets of earth, daucing about with joy. were expressing their delight that the Com-mander-in-Chief had come among them to see them at work. I cannot do too much justice to a Beloochee regiment for their devotion, and litt'e behind them, if any, were the Tenth Bombay pative regiment. A great part of these men were Hindustanis, but they were as willing as any other races to do their duty, and they were an honor to their Presidency. The services of the cavalry were equally meritorious. I cannot but feel grateful to the force usder my command through whose exertions I am indebted for the favors I have received. We all did our best, but without the zeal and cordial co-operation of every officer and soldier under my command our success would not have been complete.

"The just and the unjust, the good and the evil," adds the French semi-official journal, "are mingled in this profession of faith. But what renders the conduct of the Democratic party particularly difficult to comprehend is the fact that after having adopted such a programme it should have such a candidate for the Presidency as We Boretio Segment who assuredly is one as Mr. Horatio Seymour, who, assuredly, is one of the most eminent representatives and firm champions of the policy of equity and mode-ration in regard to the South, but who has very decidedly and openly condemned the finan-cial policy of which the New York platform has become the expression. The fact, however, remains that Mr. Seymour has accepted the nomination which has been offered to him by the Convention of which, by the by, he was the President. Perhaps Mr. Seymour's scruples have been quieted by the consideration that the pay-ment or repudiation of the debt is a matter which rests with the Congress rather than with the President of the United States. Perhaps on the other hand, it adds, the Democrats may have calculated that with a programme for and a candidate against repudiation, they will reach all shades of opinion, and thus attract a much larger number of votes. We are ignor it of the success which this double calculation may have with the electors, but it seems to us not to be without danger, and it is assuredly wanting in

candor.' The Latest Murder Trial.

The Paris (July 21) correspondence of the London Times says:--Two women, Marie Fleu-tot, a domestic servaut, aged twenty-tour, and her mother, Marguerite Merlette, have just been tried in Paris on a charge of murder. The victim was a lady named Chantereau, aged fity, and unmarried, but who, for more than twenty years, had cohabited with a person named Forest, a builder, and passed as his wife. She resided, during the summer, at a pleasant villa on the banks of the Marne, at La Varenne-St.-Hilaire, a short distance from Paris; M. Forest, being detained in town by business, was always absent from his country seat during the week, and only arrived on Saturday evening to stay over the Sunday, At about 1:30 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August last, the house at La Varenne was discovered to be on fire. The flames were got under in about an hour, after which the body of Mad'lle Chantereau was found on the bed, which had only been partially burned; the head was com-pletely carbonizod, but singularly enough, the body was only scorched and the mattresses on which it lay were not destroyed. Tais fact struck the person who had come to render assistance, and the first impression was that a crime had been committed, suspicion falling on the servant Fleutot, who was alone with Mad'lle Chantereau at the time of the disaster; but as M. Forest found his property in the house to the amount of over 300,000 frances in cash and securities remaining intact, and as the cash and securities remaining intact, and as the body bore no marks of violence, that supposi-tion fell to the ground, and the fire and the death of Mad'lle Chantereau were concluded to have been the result of accident. In February last, however, from information which M. Forest received, a search was made in an apartment at Beroy occupied by the methor of the still Florest received a large sup the mother of the girl Fleutot, and a large quantity of property was found, consisting of bedding, linen, jewelry, articles of wearing apparel, etc., of the value of from 4009 frances to 5000 frances, all of which had belonged to the deceased lady. A judicial inquiry was then opened and showed that the murder must have been committed by the woman Fleutot, assisted by her mother, who went frequently to visit her, and they were in consequence both arrested. The circumstantial evidence was conclusive, and the prisoners were each condemned to hard labor for life. On hearing the sentence the girl Fleutor, who had probably expected a capital punishment, could not restrain a smile of satisfaction, which ex-cited the indignation of the public present, and some cries of "death! death!" were heard from the audience.

The Duke de Montpensier's Troubles. The semi-official French papers have orders to

she was, however, firmly enveloped in a linen cloth, and the flames of her dress extinguished before she had suffered any injury. The alarm had, however, spread among the spectator; and a general rush was made to the doors; for a moment there was great danger of loss of life from the pressure, but some young men who were in the gallery above and could see what was going on near the stage called out that the fire was over. About half of the spectators then returned to their seats, while tho e who were nearest the door left the building. The disaster had, indeed, for a moment appeared to be at an were in the gallery above and could see what was going on near the stage called out that the fire was over. About half of the spectators then returned to their seats, while the e who were nearest the door left the building. The disaster had, indeed, for a moment appeared to be at an end, as the canvas on fire had been torn down and trampled under foot. But the finnes had found in the painted scenes and light wood work an aliment too favorable, and the flames again appearing, the panic once more became general, screams were heard on all sides, several women fainted, many persons jumped from the windows on the staircase, and every one made for the street, leaving behind hats, shawls, umbrellas, Fortunately the theatre had been partly emptied at the first alarm, and every one was able to get away in safety.

SPAIN.

Religious Liberty-Imprisonment for Protestantism. In the English House of Commons, on the

20th of July, Mr. Baines asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if it was true that Julian de Vargas, a Spanish schoolmaster at Malaga had been imprisoned in a felon's prison since the 12th of March, and was now under prosecution by the Fiscal, who demanded a sentence of seventeen months' imprisonment for having in his house a Spanish Bible and Testamentiand allew French Protestant books not of a controversial character; and whether he would use the friendly influence of this Govern-ment with the Government of Spain to ob ain an abandonment of this religious persecution, so calculated to offend the public feeling of the rest of Europe, where the rights of conscience are now acknowledged by the law of all coun-tries, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and even Mohammedan.

Lord Stanley said he believed the facts of the case were that a man named Vargas, a schoolmaster at Malaga, had been in prison some weeks, and was at present under prosecution, but there was some discrepancy in the various statements which had reached him as to the precise nature of the charge. If he understood it aright, the charge was not for having Protest-ant books in his possession, but that he, being a schoolmaster, was alleged to have taught Pro-testant doctrine; and the fact of his having these books in his possession was brought forward in support of the charge. The proceedings insti-tuted were by the local authorities, and not by the Spanish Government. This was a very delicate matter for Her Majesty's Government to meddle with, because, as the man was a Spanish subject, they had no authority whatever to interiere. Any communi-oution between the two Governments much cation between the two Governments must be of the most friendly character, and even in that case they had to guard most carefully against even the appearance of wishing to dictate to the Spanish Government. The only ground upon which diplomatic action could be founded in a case of this kind was that such proceedings tended to create a good deal of excitement among the Protestant communities which might result in ill feeling, and on that ground alone he had felt himself at liberty, in a friendly and un-official manner, to alvise the Spanish Govern-ment to deal with Vargas with as much leniency as possible under the circumstances. Beyond that he did not think proper to go.

GREECE. Greek Sympathy with the United States-

On the 27th of June last, about mid-day, the Metropolitan of Atnens paid a visit to his Ex-ceilency Mr. Tuckern.au, United States Minister. After the usual compliments had been exchanged the Metropolitan addressed Mr. Tuckerman in a

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. The Suits Against General

out to his farm.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

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accusations? You are the barrier between the Conrigend this flood of litigation, and with you is the remedy.
The average of convictions is about one in every three trials. The fault is not with our officers, who are always industrious and zaclous in notifying presentiat at the door of our efficient and learned District Attorney, for his consummate ability and skill in the prosecution of the pleas or the Commonw alth are recognized by the Court and by the community. The difficult is in the return of petty and mallelous accusations as "true bills."
I would recommend you therefore, to guard the pett jury for trial wherever the increase of the commonw alth are recognized by the Court and by the community. The difficult is in the return of petty and mallelous accusations as "true bills."
I would recommend you therefore, to guard the pett jury for trial wherever the increase of the community are concerned, and the evidence makes out a prime face case; the on the other hand, i would urge you to guard the public treasure by ignoring all this many face case; the on the other hand, i would urge you to guard the public treasure by ignoring all this many face case; the on the other hand, i would urge you to guard the public treasure by ignoring all this may doubless heard of the pass. The would relieve our overcrowded prison, it would maler and the statention of the autoor rections. The would relieve our overcrowded prison, it would maler at a bubies and Graud Juries for the maintenance of a certain class of convicts and paupers. Termister term the Judges and Graud Juries of this court have directed the attention of the autoor riles to this important subject.
T am not aware that there is any division of opinion amorigst our citizes upon this question, All able-bodied paupers, vagracis, pablual drunkards, and disorderly persons." should be employed 'at such the or set and.

both money and account; American securities heavy, and all declined; 5.20s 714@72; Illinoi Central, 944; Erie, 434.

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

-Messra. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6a. of 1851, 1154@1154; old 5-208, 1144@1144; new 5-208, 1864, 1114@11114; do., 1865, 1124@1124; 5-208, July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@109; do., 1868, 1084 @1094; 10-408, 1084@1084; Gold, 1454. --Messra. De Haven & Bronner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154 @1151; do., 1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1104@ 1114; do., 1865, 112@1124; do., 1865, new, 1084 @1094; do., 1867, new, 1084@1094; do., 1866, 1084 @1094; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1084@1094; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; do., September, 1865, 1184; do., October, 1865, 1174. Gold, 1444 @145. Silver, 136@138. - The following are this morning's gold and

- The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:-

0	9.30 A. M.		1454	11 02	A. M.	100	145
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1	10.21			11 18		- S	145#
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l	10'29 ".		1451	12	P. M.	1.1	145.4
d	10.59 ".		1454	12.30			1457
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1	@1104; 3 da	38, 11	101@110	M. 0	n Paris	-60	dava.
l	5t. 164@5f. 1	31:3	days, 5	t. 138	@51. 11	11.	
	and the second se	10.00	201000000000000000000000000000000000000	A		1.0	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 3 .-- The Flour market is still dull, but there is evidently a firm feeling for good family brands, which are scarce. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, who operate cautiously, sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7 50@8 25 for superfine; \$8 25@9 25 for extras; \$9@11:25 for spring wheat extra family;

extras; \$9@11:25 for spring wheat extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do,; and \$12@14 for faccy bracks, according to quality, Ry e Flour is steady, with sales of 200 barrels at \$0:60. No change to notice in Corn Meal. The quiet condition of the Wheat market noted on Saturday was the prominent feature to-day, but prices are without quotable change, Sales of red at \$225@240 for fair, good, and prime. Rye is quiet, with sales at \$160@165 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request at fair prices. Sales of 3000 bushels yel-low at \$1-22. Oats are unchanged. Sales at 86@ S8c, for Pennsylvania, and \$7@00c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Whisky is in good demand, with sales at 58@ 61c. a gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MonDAY, Aug. 3.—Beeves receipts, 2800 head. The business effected this week was consider-ably larger than that of last, and on all descrip-tiens a fraction of an advance was realized, the market closing firm at 9@10½ for prime, 7 to 8 for fair to good, and from 5 to 8 for common and inferior lots. The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Internor tots. The tonowing are the particulars of the sales to-day:Head.
51. Owen Emith, Western, 71/@91/4, gross.
50. J. Christy & Bro., Western, 80/01/4, gross.
60. P. McFillen, Western, 71/@91/4, gross.
50. J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 91/2097/4, gross.
52. B. McFillen, Western, 60/2071/2, gross.
53. J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 91/2097/4, gross.
54. Jas, McFillen, Western, 80/91/4, gross.
55. Ullman & Bachman, Western, 81/2097/4, gross.
56. J. S. Kirk, Chestern, 80/91/4, gross.
57. Ullman & Bachman, Western, 81/2097/4, gross.
58. Mooney & Smith, Western, 79/2097/4, gross.
59. J. L. Frank, Western, 70/91/4, gross.
59. Blum & Co., Western, 70/91/4, gross.
59. Blum & Co., Western, 70/1/4, gross.
59. Blum & Co., Western, 70/1/4, gross.
59. Blum & Co., Western, 70/1/4, gross.
50. J. Anil, Western, 80/91/4, gross.
51. J. C. Ersonk, Western, 70/1/4, gross.
53. M. Druffoo & Co., Western, 70/1/4, gross.
54. Hope & Co., Western, 70/1/4, gross.
55. Blum & Co., Western, 70/1/4, gross.
56. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
57. J. A. Kimble, Chester county, 50/91/4, gross.
50. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
54. H. Hipple, Western Penn., 60/61/2, gross.
55. J. A. Wallace, Chester county, 50/91/4, gross.
56. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
57. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
58. M. Hipple, Western Penn., 60/61/2, gross.
59. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
50. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
50. J. Anil, Western, 71/4, gross.
51. J. A. Kimble, Chester county, 50/91/6, gross.
50. J. Anil, Western, 60/71/4, gross.
50. J. Anil, Western, 7

at \$1'50@2'50 per nead. Hogs-Receipts, 2500 head. Supplies continue to come forward slowly, and under a lively competition last week's prices were well main-tained. Sales at \$14@14.50 per 100 pounds net, the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

lieving the Sufferers by the Late Flood. BALTIMORE, August 3,-Robert J. Brent and William Meade Addison are counsel for Wooley sgainst General Butler for false imprisonment and illegal seizure of his private telegrams, and for the Kimberly Brothers, who allege that Butler wronged them out of thirteeen thousand dollars for rent wrongly extorted. Brent alleges that Butler falsifies by saying that he was one of Surratt's counsel, and Addison asserts that Butler misrepresented by saying a return of the thirteen thousand dollars had been made

to the Government, when no such return any where appears, leaving the inference that Butler pocketed the whole amount. Collections were taken in nearly all the

churches yesterday for the sufferers, and at Ellicott City the sums received will reach several thousand dollars.

Butler.

Relief of Sufferers by the Great

Flood in Maryland.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Suits Against General Butler-Re-

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Benjamin Deford, owner of the Granite Mills, said yesterday his entire loss would be fally two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, equal to cash paid out in the past year. Fortunately, he is worth over a million besides.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Contradictory Statement-The Kaights Templar. Sr. Louis, August 3 .- Accounts by eve-

witnesses belonging to both parties contradict the statements as telegraphed a few days ago of. a desperate fight at a Democratic meeting in Sabine county last week. The man Howard referred to was drunk, and hurrahed for Jim Lane, to annoy Colonel Phillips, the speaker, and when an attempt was made to quiet Howard he shot Cheatham. A panic ensued and a few pistol shots were fired, but only one man was killed and two or three wounded. The difficulty did not have its origin in politics. Extensive arrangements are being made for a

grand encampment of Knights Templar. Commanderies from all parts of the country will be

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 3-A. M.-Consols 943 for

General Nows.

The excessive heat prevailing in England was largely increasing the bills of moriality. During the week ending July 18, the rate in London was 27 in the thousand, while at Manchester it was as high as 39. Week by week the deaths in the large towns of England have steadily increased from 22 per thousand in the beginning of June, to 28. The increase has been greatest in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Shetheld, and has been almost entirely due to the fatal prevalence of summer diarrhosa.

-During her approaching tour on the Conti-nent, it is intended that the Queen shall stay for a few hours in Patis, in order to have an interview with the Empress Eugenie.

-The[Duke of Edinburgh will shortly leave in the Galatea on foreign service. It is expected that during his cruise his Royal Highness will visit China, Japan, and New Zealand.

FRANCE.

What is Thought of the Democratic

Nominations. The Constitutionnel of the 21st instant, has a long editorial article on the nominations of the Democratic Convention in New York. In a political point of view, it says it seems to merit the approbation of all those who take an interest in the re-establishment of equitable relations etween all the States of the Union, and in the maintenance of American liberties. Its platform constitutes a veritable act of accusation against the Republicans or radicals, and an energetic denunciation of their policy, which European admirers, more confiding than enlightened, believed it to be their duty to signalize as a model of liberalism. Has it not been often repeated, it says, that the American war was prosecuted and the victory of the party of the Union won "without its having been necessary to value the statue of liberty." The radicals themselves in the United States must be astonished at such an assertion. The programme of the Democrats is far from being as satisfactory in a financial point of view. It declares in favor of the payment of the public ebt in paper money in all cases where the bonds do not hear upon their face the obligation to pay in specie, or that the law which has created them does not make it an express obligation on the Government. It demands also that all values shall have an equal tax imposed on them, in-cluding, of course, the coupons of the Federal In short, says the Constitutionnel, while calling for economy in the administration, and a reduction in the military and naval services, the Democratic programme declares in favor of a system of imposts which will give protection to industry.

contradict the report that the French Government had given information to the Spanish Government respecting the revolutionary intrigues recently attributed to the Dake de Montpensier. The France and the Constitutionnel both say that the Emperor's Government knew nothing whatever on the subject, and was equally ignorant of the steps which the Spanish Government intended to take. A telegram from Mad-rid says that the Spanish Minister in England has informed his Government that General Prim had disappeared from London, and gone probably to Lisbon, where all military men of the Progressist party who have recently had to leave Spain, are said to be proceeding. The telegram adds that the Spanish Government are becoming alarmed, and that a state of siege will probably be proclaimed ere The belief prevailed in Madrid that the long. present Portuguese Ministry are in favor of a revolution in Spain. The Portuguese Council of State, at the close of their session of July 20, determined to allow the Duke de Montpensier to reside in Portugal, although the French Government was opposed to it.

Poor Carlotta.

The Presse reports that the health of the unfortunate Empress of Mexico is in no way improved, but that, on the contrary, her reason wanders more and more. She has formed the design of going to Miraniar, and the greatest pains in the world are necessary to divert her irom this project. It is feared that she may make her escape from the chateau of Lacken, and hence all the issues of the building are strictly guarded, and the number of sentincle

ITALY.

doubled.

The Campaign of 1866-The Return of General La Marmora.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Depuics, July 21, General Della Marmora asked if General Menabrea was prepared to reply to his jucation relative to the Prussian staff report of General Menabrea, in reply, acknow-1866. ledged the noble feeling which prompted Gen-eral Della Marmora, but pointed out that the fact of the Italian army occupying 190,000 Austrians in the Quadrinateral sufficiently refuted any depreciation o the efficacy of the Ita-lian alliance, General Menebrea further observed that the French translation of Prussian report was inaccurate. When intelli-gence of Della Marmora's question reached Berin, the Prussian Minister communicated to the Italian Government a despatch, declaring that General Moltke could speak in none but laudatory terms of the conduct of the Italian army. The phrases objected to in the report did not emanate from the Prussian Government, and must be attributed to inaccurate interpretations of analytic instructions. If the Prus-sian report, on closer examination, should be found to contain anything derogatory to the Italian army or Government, it would be easy to obtain explanations, without raising this delicate matter in Parlia-The question was therefore superfluous ment. and inopportune. Gen. Della Marmora, defer ring to the wish of Gen. Menabres, said he would not persist in putting the question of which he had given notice. He admitted the inaccuracy of the French translation in certain respects. but having read the German original, he wa not so easily satisfied as Gen. Menabrea. He therefore demanded the publication of a complete report by the Italian staff of the campaign Gen. Menabrea replied that the Italian of 1866. staff was already engaged upon the compilation of such a report.

Burning of the Notts Theatre.

The Turin Gazette gives details of the burning of the Notta Theatre, in that place. The disaster occurred during the performance of *Orispino* e la Comare. The house was crowded, and the piece had arrived at about the middle of the second act, when the scream of a woman was heard from behind the scenes, followed by the noise of hurried footsteps and a cry of "Keep your places; it is nothing." The clothes of a female dancer had caught fire, and in her terror she had run about with her skirt in a blaze, and had thus set light to some drapery at the wings;

speech, in which he said:-"As one of the men of our grand struggle commencing in 1821, and which continues still, and as Chief of the Hellenic Clergy, I desire to express to you, the representative of the great American nation, the gratitude of my old companions in arms belonging to the orthodox clergy, and that of the whole Greek nation, for the great favors of every kind which the American nation, in the old struggle as in the new one in Crete, has conterred, and yet confers, upon Eastern Christians who fight for religion, country, and liberty. I pray your excellency to convey the expressions of our profound gratitude to the glorious American nation, and, if it be possible, to every American citizen, and say to them that so long as there shall be Greeks in the world, the feeling Hellenic gratitude towards the glorious American nation will be transmitted from generation to generation, and will be traced in indelible characters on the hearts of Greeks. The Greek clergy will ever pray the Eternal to grant eace and prosperity to the world, but especially to the nations so closely united by benedits and by gratitude. We could hardly stand in our creat struggle without the favors of America but for American kindness many Cretan widows and orphans must have perished of hunger and God bless the Americans, the benefactors cold. of the Christians of the East !"

GENERAL GRANT.

Rebels Insult Him at St. Joseph, Mo .-Sharp Robuke by General Sherman.

A despatch to the Chicago Post, from St. Louis, July 30, says: - A most dastardly and villainous insuit was offered to General Grant and his party, on the occasion of their passage through St. Joseph the other day. The crowd at the depot, on the General's arrival, was immense, and a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome was given him. It was observed that a party of Rebels were in the crowd, and, from certain suspicious movements, it was evident that they meant mischief. When the General arrived at the Pacific House the crowd had increased to several thousands, and in answer to the most vociferous cheers the General appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows :--

"Fellow-citizens-I thank you for this very cordial reception, but I cannot make you a speech. I have seen travelling all the time for the past two weeks in the Western country, and it is the first time I have ever been in the West. am tired and worn out, and you must there fore excuse me for not speaking.

The General then retured. This little speech was received with tumultuous cheers, after which General Sherman was loudly called for, and finally appeared on the balcony. At this juncture the plans of the Rebels were developed. A man named E. O. Hayes, having been filled with whisky for the occasion, tooted a horn and others cheered for Seymour, and hooted and lowled in the most boisterous and insulting manner. As soon as the excitement subsided a ittle, General Sherman spoke as follows: "Gen Grant and myself know how to appreciate any spirit of respect, but neither he nor myself are o be disconcerted by any large crowd. We are used to large crowds, and we cannot be discon-General Grant has declined to make a certed. peech, and I think, occupying the position he toes before the country, he acts the part of wisdom,"

Here some one called for three cheers for Seymour, and the cheers of the roffians and the groans of the loyal people interrupted the Gene-ral for some time. As soon as partial quiet was restored, General Sherman said: "Gentiemen, do not in general counsel violence, but were citizen of St. Joseph I would take that man (referring to the man who commenced the disarbance), down to the Missouri river and duck him. We have fought Rebels, and we thought they had had enough of fighting " This send-ment called out prolonged and hearty cheers, and the General finding he could not be heard further, retired.

The crowd lingered around the Pacific House until a very late hour, and General Grant, finally, at 10 o'clock, held a levee, and shook hands with a very large number of the people.

such labor as shall upon trial be found to be profitable

such labor as shall upon trial be found to be profitable and suitable." This is the language of a public statute which, up-wards of fourteen years rgo, declared that "There shall be established a house of correction and em-ployment for the city of Philadelphia." The duty thus enjelned has not been performed. The obliga-tion, therefore, rests upon you and upon the Court again to call the attention of the authorities to the pressing necessity for a compliance with this law, is the hope that at some time, perhaps not far distant, there will thes be accorded to importunity that which is now denied to justice now denied to justice

EXCUSES FOR NON-SERVICE.

The Judge then heard the many applications for excuse from service made by the petit jurors, but granted only those that were founded upon good legal grounds. ACQUITTAL.

Louis Walter: was acquitted of a charge of assault upon a little girl, there being no testimony to support the indiciment.

No other case was found ready for trial.

DEATH OF CHARLES W. HUCKWALTER.

hisher promise: ne man had more devoted and ge-nerous friends; and no one more deserved to have them. His amiable and genial nature won all hearts, and his higs-toned and bonorable conduct pressorved and hallowed all his friendships. In the whole course of his projessional life I never snew him to say or do an unkind thing, and yet his cases were siways con-ducted by him with learning and ability, vigor and power. The destroyer, in this invasion of our circle, bas struck down one of our brightest and best, and, out of espect to his memory. I move you that this court co now adjourn. The Court has beard the announcement of the death of Mr. Buckwaiter with most sincere regret. Mr. Huckwaiter grad-ated with great credit, and atter his admission to the Bar is celly advanced to the fore-nations for Congress, and deserved y enjoyed the con-indence of the eatire community. Or marked ability, noblemished character, and vacancy in the ranks of respect for the deserver, edificult to fill, attacugh its members are deserv-ed yestingmismed for their integrity and learding. As a proper mark of respect for the memory of our lamented brother, and in accoreance with the the motion of the learned District Attorney, it is ordered that an entry be made upon our mindies of this announce-ment, and tast the Court do now adjourne. The Court then adjourned.

markets by Telegraph.

Barkets by Telegraph. S NEW YORK, August 8.-Stocks firmer. Chicago and Rock Island. (113); Reading, 915; Canton Compa-by, 48; Erie. 675; Cleveland and Toledo. 1015; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 8954; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1105; Michigan Ceatral, 1185; Michigan Southern, 6355; New York Central, 1325; Illinois Central, 1495; Cum-berland preferred, 136; Virginia 68, 54; Missouri berland preferred, 136; Virginia 68, 54; Missouri 168, 845; Hudson River, 1385; 10, S. 5-206, 1362, 1144; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 1125; new Isane, 1085; do. 1867, 10855; 10.408, 10855; Gold, 1455; Money easy, Exchange, 116.

1083%; 10 400, 1083%. Gold, 1453%. Money easy. Exchange, 116.
NEW YORK, August 3.-Cotton quiet at 30%c.
Flour advanced 106220c; sales of 11000 bois. State, 97 15
20: raney Western, \$7748(13*40; Southers, \$960; Colce, \$9*450
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10: 20: raney Western, \$776, 200; Dolce, \$9*400; Dolce, \$9*460
10: 20: raney Western, \$776, 200; Dolce, \$9*400; Dolce, \$9*40; Dolce, \$9*400; Do

New York Stock Quotations-3 P.M.

.145%

Drowning Accident.

WORCESTER, Aug. 3.-Michael Callahan, aged 18 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at Blackstone, yesterday morning.

FRANKFORT, August 3-A. M. -- United States 5.208, 75%.

LIVERPOOL, August 3-A. M.-Cotton firm. and unchanged; the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Peas 44s, on the spot, and 44s, 6d. afloat Other articles unchanged.

Afternoon Quotatious.

LONDON, August 3-P. M. -United States 5-20s 715@715; Erie, 423; Great Western, 42. LIVERPOOL, August 3-P. M. -Cotton quiet;

Lard quiet and steady; Bacon firm. London, August 8-P. M.-Sugar firmer at 25s. 9d.@26s., to arrive;. Tallow advanced to

44s. 0d. ANTWERP, August 3-P. M .- Petroleum quiet at 52f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 5, 1865. J There is no essential change to record in finan-

cial circles. Monday is abundant and cheap on call at from 4 to 6 per cent., according to the character of the collateral offered. Owing to the utter inactivity which prevails in mercantile circles, there is scarcely any good paper being created, and the banks absorb all that is offered for discount. As the season advances, however, a good fail trade is confidently looked for, and there will be increased demand for capital.

The transactions at the Stock Board to-day were extremely light, without essential change from Saturday's figures. Government loans were steady. 1144 was offered for old 5-20s; 111 for the issues of '64; 1124 for '65s; 1083 for 1989 policies; 109 for '67's; 109 for the issues of '68; 1154 for 6s of 1881; 1084 for 10-40s. State loans were held very firmly. City loans were offered at 1034 for the new, and 994 for the old certificates

In Railroad shares there was but little movement. Reading Railroad closed at 471 bid and 471 asked; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53; Lehigh Valley at 552; and Camden and Amboy at 1264, the latter an advance of 4. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Penasylvania; 42 for Elmira preferred; 55 for Philadelphia and Wilmington; 26‡ for Philadelphia and Erie; 33‡ for Catawissa preferred; and 49 for Northern

Central. In Bank shares the trausactions were unimnortant.

Canal stocks were mostly nominal. Lehigh was offered at 22, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21.

Coal stocks were held with much firmness, but with very few sales.

Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 23¹/₂ for Spruce and Pine; 31 for Green and Coates; and 10⁴/₄ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Ionville.
PHILADRLPHIA STOCK RICHANGE SALES TO-BAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.
Store of the state of the st

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 3. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Jas. Young, Wilson, Salem, Warren & Gregg, Schr Mary Bowman, Rocap, Wilmington, Del., Cap-tain.

tain. Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis Dorchester, J. T Justus. Schr Hattle, Glichrist, Boston, Audenried, Norton &

Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Geo. S. Rep-Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nut-

ting. Schr Watauga, _____, Georgetown, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Southport, Van Dusen, Bro & Co.

Schr Reading RK, No. 42, Rodan, Southport, Van Dusen, Bro & Co.
 ARRIVED TH14 MORNING.
 Steamship Fanita, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Jean F. Ohl.
 Schr Mastha, Smith, 8 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to T. P. Gaivin & Co.
 Schr Mastha, Smith, 8 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to T. P. Gaivin & Co.
 Schr Kansas, Phillips, from Nortolk, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
 Schr Tennessee, Oreed, 3 days from Calais, with lumber to Lenness, Phillips, from Sortolk, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
 Schr Tennessee, Oreed, 3 days from Calais, with lumber to Lenness, Phillips, from Boston, Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston, Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Boston, Schr E. B. Batemas, from Boston, Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scuil, from Boston, Schr W. H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker. from Boston, Schr M. H. Woller, Brown, from Boston, Schr M. H. Wangelder, from Salem.
 Schr Alabama, Vangtider, from Salem.
 Schr Alabama, Vangtider, from Salem.
 Schr Alabama, Vangtider, from Salem.
 Schr M. H. Wescott, Gandy, from Lynn.
 Steamer Tacony, Nichols 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
 Tug Lookout. Alexander, from Baitimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.
 Tug Lookout. Alexander, from Baitimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.
 Tug Chesspoake, Mershon, from Baitimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Providence, Coalfleet, hence, at Antwerp 19th ultimo. Barque Urda, Bjerkass, hence at Antwerp 21st ult. Barque Progress, hence for Dantsic, was off Dun-geness isth uit. Barque W. Geddard, Mayne from Teignmouth for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 19sh ult. Brig Wm. McCreevy. from Clentuegos for Philadel-phia, at Key West yesterday, with the steward sick with typhold fever. The captain's daughter died 1st instant.

Wint Spinol Sever. The Captain's during filed international instant.
 Bobr Julia A. Willetts, Bayles, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 30th ult.
 Bohr H. Hobart, Manson, for Philadelphia or Oalais, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
 Bohr M. Powell, Fenton hence, at Newport 30th ult.
 Bohr M. Powell, Fenton hence, at Newport 30th ult.
 Bohr M. Powell, Fenton hence, at Newport 30th ult.
 Bohr M. Powell, Fenton hence, at Newport 30th ult.
 Bohr M. Powell, Fenton hence, at Newport 30th ult.
 Bohr M. B. Mann. Baxter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston lat inst.
 Schr J. F. Carver, Carver. for Philadelphia, cleared at Calals 28th ult.
 Bohrs J. C. Patterson, Corson: M. Van Dusen, Corson

at Calais 28th ult. Schrs J. C. Patterson, Corson: M. Van Dusen, Cor-son; J. W. Everman, Outen; and Fly, Fennimore, hence, at Lynn 30th ult. Schrs Bealey, Price, and B. F. Reeves, hence, at Richmond 30th ult. Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, hence, at Richmond 31st ultimo.

ultimo. Behr L. P. Pharo, Collins, hence, at Washington, D. C. Sist ult. Echrs A. H. Cain. Simpson, and H. Prescott, Free-man, hence, at Gioucester Sist ult.

man, hence, at Gloucester stat uit. [INY TICLEGRAPH.] SAN FRANCISCO. AUG. S. - Arrived. steamships Sacramento, from Panama, and Biue Jacket, from New York. Fourtures Monnos. Aug. 3. - The sohr United Brothers, with the barque Andon, loaded with lum-ber, are ash recon Cedar Island, 80 miles north of Cape Charles Baker Brothers, wreckers, have gone to their satistance. ir assistance

their assistance. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg via Southampton. (By Allantic Oxbic.) QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo,

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamship City ondon. Brooks, from Liverpool. Barque Jeanie. Brown, from Antwerp. Barque Orion. Weiss, from Antwerp. Barque Sirene, Bintie, from Antwerp.