A SAD STORY.

The Trials of a Simple-minded Girl-A. Series of Infamous Crimes.

From the Hartford Courant of yesterday.

Series of Infamous Crimes.

From the Hartford Courant of yesterday.

The telegraph has announced the disappearance, on Sunday last, of Frances Haythorn, a young daughter of Joseph Haythorn, of Thompsonville, overseer of the carding department of the Enfield Stockinet Company, and her discovery in the streets of Bristol, on Tuesday morning, in a foriorn condition. Circumstances fastened suspicion upon one Atbert Potter, of Warehouse Point, as being concerned in her abduction, and on Tuesday morning he was arrested, and Thursday assigned for a hearing of the case. The examination was held yesterday, by C. E. Johnson, Esq., Justice of the Peace; John R. Buck, of Hartford, appearing for the prosecution, and J. W. Johnson of Enfield, for the defense, The offense charged is enticing a female under age from her parent or guardian with intent to seduce or commit fornication; and the penalty is a fine of not more than \$1000, and imprisonment not longer than one year, or both. There was intense excitement in Thompsonville, and a crowd of more than a thousand gathered about the court, though few could hear, and the girl's testimony was taken at her father's house. Mr. Haythorn is a citizen of excellent character, and much respected. The daughter, Frances, fifteen years old, is of a rather feeble and simple mind and defective memory. Potter is about twenty-two years old, a joiner and carpenter by trade, and rumors of previous affairs have damaged his reputation for virtue.

From the evidence offered at the trial, the facts appear to be as follows:—On Sunday the 2d, Potter, with two friends from Windsor Locks, came to Thompsonville and put up at the brief, as she was returning from Sunday-school, about 8 30 P. M. Last fail ne worked on a house near her home, and knew her by sight. He persuaded her to take a ride with him, and taking his borse and buggy from the hotel, took her up somewhere in the outskirts of the village. He drove to Longmeadow, where he called at a house where he had promised some work told the man of the

tinct recollection of subsequent events. She walked on down the Enfield road, and was overtaken by a stranger; who said he was a baker. He took her to East Hartford, outraged her person on the way, and lodged her either in East Hartford or Hartford, at what, from her described in a probably a bouse of ill fame.

description, is probably a house of ill-fame Monday morning she wandered about Hartford

desiring to go home. She took the railroad track and walked in the wrong direction, on through New Britain, reaching Plainville at night.

Another stranger overtook and accompanie

Another stranger overtook and accompanied her, and for the third time she was a victim. About daylight on Tuesday morning she entered Eristol in his company. A Mr. J. Griffiths who knew her and her family, saw the couple, ordered the man away and made the girl go home with him. He telegraphed to her parents, and proportions to the result in the couple of the man away and made the girl go home with him.

and upon their replying, took the girl home on Tuesday. The main facts of the story she adheres to, but of her later wanderings her recollections are indistinct. Medical testimony was not called, but physicians were ready to testify that she had been most infamously treated. The Justice bound Potter over to appear before

the Superior Court, requiring ball in the alto-gether insufficient sum of \$800.

OBITUARY

Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., P. C.

Another link in the quain of illustrious states-men and legists, who have connected the actors and events of the past century with those of

the present, has been severed by the death o

and events of the past century with those of the present, has been severed by the death of the distinguished jurist whose loss we chronicle to-day. Stephen Lushington, Dean of Arches, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Dioceses of London and Rochester, a Privy Councillor, and the possessor of many other positions which testified alike to his great ability and patient industry, first saw light in the city of London some eighty-six years since. Having received an excellent preliminary education, he was sent to Oxford, entering his name on the books of the well-known All Souls' College. After graduating he won a fellowship, which he held until he was called to the bar from the Inner Temple in 1806. Selecting at that early stage in his career that department of law in which he afterwards became so famous, he was admitted an advocate at Doctor's Commons as far back as 1808. In that year his University conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. Then as now the Legislature offered the highest field to every young lawyer's ambition, and the surest reward of energy and inteless.

tion, and the surest reward of energy and intel-lect. Mr. Lushington therefore sought a seat in the House of Commons, and was fortunate to

find one before he had completed his twenty

find one before he had completed his twentyfifth year. He soon made for himself a name
in the House, and during the thirty-four
years of his Parliamentary career he ever
meintained it, supporting by his voice and
vote the Liberal party. His reputation at the
bar did not suffer by his attention to
legislative labors, and we find him gradually
rising in his profession, step by step. In consequence of his high position as a pleader and
skill in conducting important cases, he was se-

skill in conducting important cases, he was se-lected as one of the advocates of the unfortu-nate consort of George IV. In 1828 he was placed in charge of the Coetistorial Court, and

in 1838 was made Judge of the Admiralty Court and a Privy Councilor. For thirty years he discharged these functions, and to the last was distinguished for great clearness of intellect and remarkable lucidity of expression.

Death of an Indian Princess.
Wau-ne-pe-wink ("Pretty Bird"), daughter of Dandy," the head chief of the Winnebagoes,

"Dandy." the head chief of the Winnebagoes, died on the 4th instant, of injuries sustained in the rescue of her child at the La Crosse depot, in Wisconsin. Her injuries rendered amputation necessary, but as she would not submit to the operation her life could not be saved. Faur days of mourning ceremonies were held by the Winnebagoes over the remains.

A Parricide in Greene County.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BRAUTIFUL COMPLEYION follows the use of HKLM-BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SAR-

It removes black spots, pimples, meth patches, and all ereptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HKLM-BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE!

OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of face powders and washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSA-PARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine KRR.

THOSE WHO Desire Brilliancy of Complexion must purify and enrich the blood, Which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EX-TRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EX-TRACT SARSAPARILLA

Bradicates Bruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

Which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of diseases, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

Two table-spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as is usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

CON JENTRATED EXTRACTSARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Bold by Druggists everywhere. Price -1.25 per bottle, or or \$6.50.

His Opinion of General Grant and Ohief Justice Chase.

A gentleman who had an interview with Speaker Colfax, in Chicago, writes about it to the Journat of that city. He says:

Some one alluded to the numerous stories afloat concerning Grant's intemper the habits, Mr. Colfax pronounced them one and all unqualifiedly false. He has not taken even wine for months, and ther but once, in company with Sherman and Sheridan, some time since. To show how slight a thing gives rise to a story of large dimensions, he related a recent story and the cause. A gentleman called into Williard's, at Washington, at 11½ one night, and found General Grant inside the causter. He spoke to Grant, who stared at him, and answered in an indistinct manner, as the man said, saying he was getting some change, or something of that sort, and was evidently the worse for liquor. The story got started, and enlarged as it went. "Gen. Grant had been seen drunk at Willard's on such an evening." It got to his friends. It troubled story got started, and enlarged as it wont. "Och.
Grant had been seen drunk at Willard's on such
an evening." It got to his friends. It troubled
them. They broached the subject to the General. These facts were elicited: He was just going on the F street cars, and was obliged to have
the exact change. He found that he had nothing smaller than a \$20 bill in his pocket, and
stronged into Willard's to get it changed. The stepped into Willard's to get it changed. The clerk was obliged to send a boy out, as the sale clerk was obliged to send a boy out, as the sale was locked, and the regular night clerk was not in. While he was waiting, Grant, as was often his custom, stopped inside the counter. While there a man came in and spoke to him. "Are you the clerk, sir?" Grant very naturally stared. "Are you the clerk, sir?" the man rete-erated. "No sir," Grant replied, "I'm here for change"—and hence the story, without the least foundation.

foundation.
Mr. Colfax is a religious man, and a strict Mr. Colfax is a religious man, and a strict temperance man, but is often amused when ne is referred to as an enemy to rum and tobacco. "I am an enemy totobacco," he said; "I destroy all I can of it." He uses only cigars, and says that he "cannot afford but one vice." He says that Grant did not teach him to smoke,

Mr. Colfax thinks Congress adjourned too soon. He agrees with General Schenck that the 8th or 9th of August would have been better.

Mr. Colfax says he "hasn't seen Chase since mr. Collax says he "hash't seen Chase since his wonderful metamorphose." Says the instance is without a parallel where the same man was a candidate for nomination in the convention of each of two radically copposite parties during the same campaign. As a man he is an admirer of Chase. He says:—"I told him last winter that it was a foregone conclu-sion that Grant would be nominated, and he might as well get his little bark out of the way." He thinks that Chase will support

Again referring to General Grant, he re-marked:—"I have attended receptions with him, and, indeed, I have always been with him when he has been out the past season, and he has never taken wine, even, but has atways re-

He considers Johnson "a bold, bad, desperate man." In reply te an inquiry regarding the probable course of the President during the remainder of his term, he said:—"Those who have heretofore predicted the worst concerning Mr. Johnson have proved themselves the truer prophets. At the present time he is very much disappointed that he did not get the nomination of the New York Convention, and provoked with the Democracy; for that reason he may not do much to benefit them."

Mr. Colfax said that "he had never claimed that Providence had much to do with Damocratic conventions, but he believes that a Higher Power certainly had something to do with the last one, guiding them so as to insure our success." He considers Johnson "a bold, bad, desperate

our success."

Mr. Colfax bad nothing to say about Blair,
Perhaps he thought the less said the better.

GRANT AND BLAIR.

How Frank Intruded upon the General in the West.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes, respecting General Grant's tour on the

Plains:— One of the most noticeable features of the One of the most noticeable features of the experience from the mountains down was the position assumed by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. He put himself prominently forward at Laramie, and attaching himself to General Grant, maintained that position with a closeness of intimacy unequalled by a brother's love.

At Cheyenneit was the same, and at all points down the road: to such a noticeable extent.

At Cheyennelt was the same, and at all points down the road; to such a noticeable extent, indeed, that in passing from the train to hotels, or where General Grant was called out, there was as much of Blair presented to their view as of General Grant. And all this intimacy on his own invitation solely. Now, that the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, where the state of the faters possible foot. should maintain the fairest possible footing of friendship is but natural, and consistent with gentlemen of right hearts; and that he with gentlemen of right hearis; and that he would receive a generous welcome and recognition from General Grant, Frank Blair well knew. Therein lies not the pith of the matter. It is here: Mr. Blair went West two weeks ago, in company with Democratic speakers, delegates to the New York Convention. They spoke in a number of places, and in those speeches unbridled their tongues to speak ites of no ordinary character against General Grant, and to utter language in referring to him that was as ungentlemanly as it was false and no just. Mr. ungentlemanly as it was false and nojust. Mr. Blair countenanced and seconded all this, and even went so far as to add the capsheat to these unbecoming thrusts, in making the remark that owing to the peculiar position in which he was laced, he was of necessity constrained to forego the enunciation of certain principles and facts in the same connection! This is what made the attitude Mr. Blair assumed on the present tour

attitude Mr. Biair assumed on the present tour so inconsistent and unbecoming. Advantage was taken of General Grant's position as a traveller—he was not in his own house, where he could manage his own social affairs.

I record this fact advisedly, and therefore know whereof I speak. At Omaha, where Biair had but the week before taken such extreme and ungentlemanly ground against General Grant in public, he sheered off from the party for the first time, and was not seen with them here hereafter. And although he was known all along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, where he so often appeared in company with General Grant, his presence called forth no enthusiastic expressions of sympathy.

A PAINFUL DEATH.

Vicar-General Spaiding, of Louisville, Kentucky, Burned to Death-A Sketch

of his Life.

The Louisvile Courier of Wednesday gives the following particulars of the painful death of the Very Rev. B. J. Spalding, Vicar-General of the Catholic Diocese of Louisville:—

It has been the custom of Father Spalding to keep a gaslight, with a sliding tube, burning in his bedroom over night. It seems that at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the tube stipped down and came in contact with the about I o'clock yesterday morning the tube slipped down and came in contact with the musquito bar. In a few moments the bed clothing caught, and when Fatner Spaiding awoke his night clothes were in flames. He managed to extinguish the fire on his person but not until after his flesh was shockingly but not until after his flesh was shockingly burned. In his terrible agony, he rushed huo his bath-room adjoining, and bathed in cold water, which had the effect of intensitying his sufferings. Father Bonchet, hearing his groans, hastened to the room, and found the bed clothing burning rapidly. He at once threw them out of the window, and checked the fire. Father Spalding's night clothes were burnt nearly off him, and he was writhing in agony. He was wrapped in a sheet and medical aid promptly summoned, but before the arrival of the doctors he became frantic with pain, and a second time immersed himself in the bath-tub.

On the arrival of the physician the proper

Immersed bimself in the bath-tub.

On the arrival of the physician the proper remedies were applied to his relief, but to no purpose. He lingered in great agony until 6 o'clock last evening, when death relieved him of his suffering. His resort to water, no doubt, caused the fatal result.

The announcement of his death last evening, and the terrible manner in which it have not and the terrible manner in which it happened cast a gloom over the whole city, and there was mourning on every hand. The church bells solemnly tolled, and hundreds of our citizens, solemnly tolled, and hundreds of our citizens, bowed in deep grief, repaired to the residence of Father Spaiding, adjoining the Cathedral,

A Parricide in Greene County.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening says:—
A terrible affair occurred in Centre township, Greene county, in the latter part of last week. A farmer named Thomas, residing in the place mentioned, was in the act of cruelly beating his young child, when the mother interfered to save the little one. Upon this Thomas seized his wife by the throat and choked her. All this time a son of the pair, fourteen years of age, had been quietly looking on, but, upon the instant that his mother was attacked, he drew from his pocket a pen-knife, with which he stabled his father several times, cutting the intestines, and inflicting fatal injuries. The lad had not been arrested at last accounts, the neighbors generally regarding the act as neighbors generally regarding the act

PIRST EDITION

To mingle their sorrows with the bereaved relatives of the great and good man. The Cathedral was lit up, and the throng united in prayer for the peaceful repose of the soul of their beloved priest.

The Very Rev. B. J. Spaiding was born in Marion county, Ky., in the year 1811. When quite young, he, with his brother, the present Archishop of Baltimore, was sent to St. Mary's College, then recently established under the Presidency of the late Rev. William Byrac, He after wards entered the Diocesan Seminary, then established at Bardstown, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years. In 1832 he was sent to Rome, where he remained for several years, and was afterwards to Rome, where he remained to

feighted to Barosowin in 1835 of 1837, where he flied the office of Pastor of the Cathedral congregation for several years, and was afterwards Vice-President of St. Joseph's College. Shortly after the removal of the Diocesan See to Louisville, he was appointed, under his brother, the present Archbishop of Baltimore—who was then Bishop of this See—Vicar General of the Diocese. This office he has filled with marked ability to the present time.

Father Spaiding was noted for his goodness of heart; and his wise counsels to his people endeared him to them with that tender love which exists between parents and children. The whole aim of his life was to do good to all, and he has fulfilled his mission on earth in a manner that will ever keep his memory green in the hearts of his people. The loss of such a man is a public calamity. He was beloved by all denominations, rich and poor. Affairs in Venezuela and St. Domingo.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Internal Revenue Regulations.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Instructions in relation to the assessment and reassessment of official taxes under the act of July 20, 1868, have just been prepared at the Internal Revenue Department; as under that act several new special taxes are imposed, and some existing taxes are increased in amount or otherwise.

Distillers commencing business subsequent to the passage of this act will be assessed for the unexpired portion of the year, at the rate of four hundred dollars per annum, beginning with the first of May of month in which they commence business; which will entitle them to produce or manufacture at the rate of one thousand barrels per annum.

Distillers who have been assessed and paid a special tax for the current year of one hundred dollars, will be reassessed at the increased rate. In making the reassessment allowance will be made for the proportion of the tax already paid, appropriate to the unexpired portion of the year. The tax will be reassessed from August first, or three-fourths of the year.

Rectifiers are required to pay two hundred dollars for not exceeding two hundred barreis, and fifty cents for each barrel in excess of that number. Persons who engage in rectifying under the new act will be assessed the pro rata proportion of the two hundred dollars, and the fifty cents per barrel will be collected on each barrel in excess of such pro rata propor-

tion of two hundred barrels. The specific, special tax on wholesale liquor dealers is not enanged; but a change is made in the rate of the additional tax on sales, and in the amount of sales in excess of which the additional tax is to be assessed. If a person commences business as a liquor-dealer in August, he would be liable to the special tax appropriate to the unexpired portion of the year, or three-fourths of \$100, and this would cover the sale of three-fourths of \$35,000 or \$18,750, which, when exceeded, he must begin to make separate returns and pay the additional rates required under the old law.

A wholesale liquor dealer who paid the special tax of \$100 at the commencement of the year should be charged for sales made prior to July wards at the new.

This end will be reached by exempting him from the monthly tax, until his sales made after July 20 shall have reached half that amount which he might have sold had there been no change in the law. Thus, if he had sold \$30,000 before the change, he may sell \$10,000 afterwards; if he had sold \$40,000 before, he may sell \$5000 after the change.

Manufacturers of stills will be assessed pro rata for the unexpired portion of the year, i. e. 7-9 of \$50,000, or \$38.89. If, moreover, he has aiready paid a special tax of \$10 as a manutacturer, he will be entitled to a deduction of 7-9 of \$10, or \$7.77, making the amount for which he is to be assessed \$31.12. In addition to this, he is liable to a tax of \$20 for each still, and \$20 for each worm made by him for distilling. If, how ever, he manufactures other articles besides stills or worms, he is not entitled to any deduc tion on account of the special tax paid as a manufacturer.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars are to pay twenty-five dollars, and in addition two dollars for every thousand dollars in excess of ten thou-sand dollars. If in business on July 20, tney sand dollars. It is business on July 20, they will be assessed seven-ninths of twenty-five dollars, and when their sales exceed seven-ninths of ten thousand dollars, they will become subject to the additional tax of two dollars per thousand. Dealers commencing business subsequent to that time will be assessed a secretary properties of twenty-five dollars. ness subsequent to that time will be assessed a pro-rata proportion of twenty-five dollars, counting from the first day of the month in which they commenced business; and the tax of two dollars will stach when their sales shall exceed the same pro rata proportion of ten thousand dollars. Wholesale dealers, tobacconists, manufacturers of clears, and manufacturers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco, must pay the special tax of dealers in leaf tobacco, in addition to their ewn special taxes.

Every person whose business it is to sell manufactured tobacco, snuff, or clears is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and where his annual sales exceed one hundred dollars, and do not exceed one thousand dollars, must pay five dollars, and two dollars in addition for each thousand dollars in excess of one thousand.

Any retail dealer, wholesale or retail liquor dealer or keeper of a botel or action dealer or keeper of a hotel or eating house, we sells tobacco, snuff, or cigars, must pay, in dition to his special tax as such, the tax a dition to his special tax as such, the tax as a dealer in tobacco. The assessment for the unexpired portion of the year will be made in accordance with the principles before stated.

Manufacturers of tobacco are required to pay a special tax of ten dollars. If they manufacture cigars, they must pay a special tax as such in addition. If they have already been assessed a special tax as tobacconists, they will not be re-assessed as manufacturers of tobacco.

In addition to the special tax of ten dollars, a tobacce manufacturer, where the amount of the

tobacce manufacturer, where the amount of the penal sum of his bond exceeds five thousand dollars, is liable to a tax of two dollars for each thousand dollars of the penal sum in excess of five thousand dollars. In making this assess-ment assessors will estimate the amount of tax which would be due for a full year, and when which would be due for a full year, and when the assessment is to date from the time of the passage of the act, assess the manufacturer seven ninths of that amount. And when he commences business subsequent to the month of July the pro rata proportion of such amount for the unexpired portion of the year, dating from the first day of the month in which he so commences business. Manufacturers of tobacco are not required to pay special tax as dealers in tobacco for selling the products of their own manufacturers.

Manufacturers of cigars are required to pay ten dollars when their annual sales do not exceed flyer thousand dollars, and in addition two

ceed five thousand dollars, and in addition two dollars for each thousand in excess of five thou-sand. Those who have already paid tax as tobacconists, and do not manufacture tobacco, tobacconists, and do not manufacture tobacco, will not be required to pay special tax as cigar manufacturers. If, however, he continues to manufacture tobacco, he must be assessed as a cigar manufacturer. In such cases he will be assessed for the ratable proportion of two dollars. The tax of two dollars per thousand will be upon the excess of the provata proportion of five thousand dollars. Distillers, compounders, and manufacturers of stills—tobacco and cigars are not subject to the tax on sales imposed by are not subject to the tax on sales imposed by section 4, act of March 31, 1868.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Governor to Control the Militia-The Conservatives to Withdraw from the Political Contest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.-In the House s blil has been submitted by the Military Committee, giving Governor Brownlow absolute power to arm and equip as many regiments as he pleased. The bill is certain to pass, and it is equally certain that the regiments will be in part made up of negroes. Hundreds of the latter are now arriving here waiting for a chance to be mustered in, while a number of whites are busy trying to secure positions as officers.

Petitions are pouring in by the dozen earnestly imploring the Legislature not to call out the militia. It is not improbable that the conservatives in the State will entirely withdraw rom the canvass.

If a decision is arrived at that the canvass will go on with the militia in the field, it will be an impossibility to prevent riot and bloodshed. There is a division of sentiment in the Democratic ranks as to what course to pursue.

A rumor having gained considerable currency, that a number of persons were banded together to burn the city, some of the prominent citizens met yesterday to make an investigation. Nothing could be discovered to implicate any one except a half-witted white manwho had been threatening terrible vengeance against the city.

The Press and Times yesterday morning contained details of terrible outrages in William son county, by the Ku-Klux, on a lot of negroes, wherein one was shot dead and a number badly wounded. The Grand Jury of the county made an investigation to-day, in which it was found that the story was false.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 8-A. M .- Consols, 93% for money, and 93% for account. United States 5 20s, 71%; Illinois Central, 91%; Erie, 381%.

FRANKFORT, August 8 .- U. S. 5 20s, 75. LIVERPOOL, August 8-A. M .- Cotton opens firmer, but unchanged from yesterday. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Barley declined to 5s. Other quotations are un-

FROM VENEZUELA.

LONDON, August 8.-Linseed cakes are steady.

Monements of General Monagas-Blockade of Laguayra.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, August 8,-From Caraccas we have advices to July 22.

General Monagas, with four thousand troops. is at Valencia preparing to advance upon Puerto Cabello. General Bruzual is gone to Maracaibo. which place had not engaged in the late revolutionary movements. A little steamer in the interest of Marshal Falcon has attempted to blockade the port of Laguayra, but her attempt has all the appearance of a sham. All the sales and contracts made by General Bruzual have been annulled, especially those relating to atoamers. Government has conceded to foreign vessels the privilege of engaging in the coasting trade until the 1st of January, 1869.

AFFAIRS IN OHICAGO.

Heavy Failures-A Merchant Absconds

WITH \$50,000. CHICASO, Aug. 8 - Among the papers read before the Scientific Association yesterday was an abstract of the Geological Evidences of Man's Antiquity in the United States, by Colonel Whittlesey, of Cleveland, Ohio.

General Grant passed through this city, en route for his home at Galena, where he will have a reception to-night.

It is reported that Randolph & Dewitt, commission merchants, and M. B. Breck, in the crockery trade, have failed, and that F. Brown, commission merchant, has absconded with \$50,000 not his own.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Political Affairs In Missouri. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. Louis, Aug. 8 .- The Democratic Convention adjourned sine die yesterday. They call their ticket a strong one. The Radicals claim that it is weak, and easily beaten by at least 15,000 majority. Not much of a fight will be made on negro suffrage. The Germans refuse to vote for it, and it will probably be defeated in the State and county.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Bacz's Troops Describg Rapidly. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 8 .- At St. Domingo city general alarm was prevalent owing to the progress made by the revolution. The troops were deserting in large bodies. The Governor of the Seybo district has sent to the capital for reinforcements, but the troops detailed to aid him refused to embark. The detachment ordered to Azua deserted en masse, leaving only the officers to support the cause of President Baez.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Stocks very dull. Ohloago and Rock Island, 111½; Reading, 91½; Canton Company, 47; Eric Baliroad, 58½; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittaburg 85½; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne. 109½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 130½; Illindigan Southern, 85½; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 88, 52½; Missouri 68, 98½; U. S. 5-228, 1862, 114½; do. 1862, 114½; do. 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 147½. Money unchange?, Exchange, 109½. Gold, 147½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, 1

Saturday, August 8, 1868.] Money continues easy of access at 4@6 per cent. on call, with large sums seeking invest-ment at these figures. Capital, in fact, is in a quandary what to do with itself. It prefers to e carning something, rather than to lay idle, but if customers will not come there can be no gain made. In fact, in this country, everything ependent upon business is in an unnatural con dition, in consequence of the uncertainty which attends the future. Until the Presidential elec-tion is over, no one who desires to be governed by prudence will undertake any considerable enterprise. There is no such thing ust now as discounting for the future. Nobody desires to borrow without clearly understand-ing how he will be able to pay, and until the political situation is settled, affecting the future. So too, industry is half paralyzed. It works from hand to mouth. It keeps on hand no large stocks. Hence, it can much easier demand good prices for what it has on hand. The laborer must have great wages to keep up with the consequences of inflation of prices. The consumer furnishes him with the means. But capital is worse off than all, because it has to meet high prices without high profits to cheer up its spirits, Indeed, capital without employment, subject to be drawn upon for the daily needs of life, diminishes rather than increases, and is in the unpleasant condition of the horse who is figuratively said to 'eat off his own

nead."
The Stock Market was very dull to-day, without much change from yesterday's quotations, but at the close it was apparent that the "bear" influence was in the ascendancy. Government joans were quiet but closed steady at the follow-

ing quotations: — Registered, 1881, 115 alici; coupons, 1881, 115 alici; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 103 alici; Five-twenties, coupons 1862, 114 alici; Five-twenties, coupons, 1863, 110 alici; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112 alici; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 13 mary and July, 108 alici; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 108 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, coupons, 103 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, coupons, 103 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, coupons, 103 alici; Tenforties, registered, 106 alici; Tenforties, regist

Reading Bailroad was weak at a decline of 1, closing at 461@46; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 1264, no change; Catawissa Bailroad pre-ferred at 334, no change, 554 was bid for Lehigh Valley Bailroad; 264 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 49 for Northern Central Bailroad; and 33 for North Pennsylvania Bailroad.

Canal stocks were dull and weak, Lehigh Navigation closed at 20; @21, a decline of 4; 19 was bid for Schuykill Navigation; 14; for Susquehanna; and 71 for Morris Canal pre-

In Bank shares not a single transaction was reported; and there were but lew offered. Passenger railway shares were quiet; 52 was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Green and Coates; 24 for Girard College; and 10 for Hes-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

1474 1474 1474 1471 12·19 ... 1474 12·35 ... 1474 12·40 ... 1484 12·43 ... 1481 12·45 ...

11:40 ". 148½ 12:45 ". 147½

11:40 ". 148½ 12:45 ". 147½

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109½

@110; 3 days, 110@110½. On Paris:—60 days, 65. 15½; 3 days, 55. 13½@55. 11½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities. etc.. as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115½@116; old 5-20s, 114½@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 116½@111; do., 1865, 112½@112½; 5-20s, July, 108½@109½; do., 1867. 108½@109; do., 1868, 108½@109½; 10-40s. 109½@109½. Gold, 147½.

—Messrs. William Fainter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Tbird street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115½@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114½; do., 1864, 110½@111; do., 1865, 112½@112½; do., July, 1867, 108½@109½; do., July, 1867, 108½@108½; 1868, 108½@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109½@109½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119:40; September, 1865, 118½@118½; October, 1865, 118@118½. U. S. Pacidic Railroad Currency Bonds, 102½@102½.

—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, 115½@115½; do., 1865, 119½@110½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 119½@112½; do., 1865, new, 108½@108½; do., 1867, new, 108½@108½; do., 1868, 110½@112½; do., 1865, new, 108½@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109@109½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147½@114½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147½@114½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147½@114½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147½@114½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147½@114½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 117½. Gold, 147½@114½; do., September, 1865, 118½; Seiver, 139@1441.

@1474. Silver, 139@141.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R. 130%
N. Y. and E. R. 59
Phil. and Rea. R. 91%
Mich, S. and N. I. R. 80%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 88%
Mich, S. and N. I. R. 80%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 88%
Mil. & St. Paul com. 75
Chi. and N. W. com. 82
Adams Express Co 52% Chi, and N. W. com. 82
Chie and N. W. prf. 814
Chi, and R. I. R..... 1114
Toledo & Wabash. 51
Toledo & Wabash. 51
Pacific M. S. Co. 1024
Gold. Gold. 1024
Gold.

Pacific M. S. Co..... 102% Gold., Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Reports

SATURDAY, Aug. 8.—The Flour market continues dull, but there is a slightly improved demand for home consumption, and 1000 bbls, were taken at \$7.25@8 25 for superfine, \$8 25@9 25 for extras, \$9@11 25 for Northwestern extra family, \$10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do., and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9 25@9 50 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels new Delaware and Indiana red at \$2 50@2*00, the latter rate for choice Rye sold at \$1*80 for old Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady request at full prices. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 25@126. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 92c., and Delaware at 96c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is scarce and in good request. Sales of No. I Quercitron at \$66 per ton.

Whisky is unchanged. An involce of 200 bbls. Western tax paid was received here to-day over the Pennsylvania Railroad, consigned to Messrs, Mackey, Beatry & Hay, the first lot of duty-paid received here for several years past. This shows conclusively that the reduction of the tax will drive the "contraband" article out of the market.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST S.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Faulta. Freeman. New York, John F. Ohl.
Bohr Kate C. Rich, Milier, Salem, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Newbern, N. C., Henry
Cronkey & Son.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Van Dusen &
Bro.

Bro.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Fiy, Fennimore, Lynn,
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Greenport,
Schr B. G. Whiliden, Robinson, Providence,
Schr S. Purves, Jones, Bristol,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita. Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mase to Juhn F. Onl.

Barque Trovatore. Blanchard. II days from Cay Frances. with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr J. B. Clayton. Clayton. 6 days from Boston, with mose. to Lathbury. Wickersham & Co.

Schr E G. Willard. Parsons. 7 days from Portland, with mose. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Franconia. Leavitt, 7 days from Saco, with los to capitain Schr A. Myrick, Stevens 4 days from Provincetown,

Schr A. Myrick. Stevens 4 days from Provincetown, with mass. to Knight & Sous.
Schr Hiswaths. Newman, from Newburyport, with mass. to Knight & Sous.
Schr Mary H. Resd. Benson. 3 days from New Bedford. with oil to Shobs & & Co.
Schr E. F. Cabada. Savin from Cambridge.
Schr E. G. Whiliden. Robioson. from Providence.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith. from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont. Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Expounder, Whitmore, from Liverpool Jone 27 for Boston, went ashore yesterday near Newcomb's Hollow, off Welifiest, and became almost a total wreck. The crew were all saved. She has on board a valuable cargo of assorted merchandise. The Expounder was a good ship of 103 tons register, built at Charlestown in 1858, and was owned in Boston by J. Henry Sears and others. The belaware Mutual, Philadelphia, has \$16 000 on the ship and \$70% on the cargo. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig H. C. Brocks. Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Brig Peri, Cole, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John. Brig H. C. Brocks. Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Brig Perl. Cole. for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 6th inst.

Sohr Addie Ryersen, Haughton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John N. B., 6th inst.

Bohrs Geo, Twibell. Lynch; Hunter, Hallock; and M. A. Hadd am. Green, all from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Sohr Abbie Ingalis, Ingalis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Baker's Landing 5th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Palmyrs,
Watson, from Liverpool.
Bleamship Geo. Washington. Gager. fm N. Orleans,
Barque Elgin, Healey, from Gottenburg.