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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

· THADDEUS STEVENS.

A Recent Conversation with the "Great, Commoner"- How He Talked About His Congressional Career-The Ponnsylvamin School System His Grantest

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Washington, as follows:—
About a fortught before his severe filness,

which compelled him to abandon, as one of the Managers of Impeachment, the prosecution of President Johnson, I spent an afternoon with Theddens Stevens. It was the day before the organization of the Court of Impeachment, and be was in unusual spirits at the prospect of the early success of a movement which he had inaugurated and pioneered. The prospect of success at that time was very flattering to the impeachers; it seemed that the trial, conviction, and removal of the President would prove a fitting climax to the career of his most earnest and butter grown; and during our conversation. and bitter enemy; and during our conversation I ventured to suggest to him that he was almost ready to excluim with Simeon, 'Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." He answered, with-out hesitation, that he had "no wish to go just

"My friends tell me," he added, "that I am growing old and weak, and most look forward to an early end to my career, but," and he spoke in a matter-of-fact tone and manner, "I have no intention of dying just yet."

The spirit proved stronger than the flesh on that occasion, though his illness compelled him to relinquish an active part in a cause in which he was undoubtedly culisted heart and soul; but he gradually sank from that time forward until his death on August 11. But though the flesh grew weak, even unto death, the spirit does not appear to have faded in the least. If it were possible for him to describe his own death-bed he would doubtless say that "he died hurrah-

"I am going to die like Nicanor," he said to me on the occasion I have alluded to, "in har-ness. I mean to die hurrahing."

He attached a peculiar meaning to this last phrase, which was a favorite one with him, and I have heard of his using it on two or three occasions. One of these is noteworthy. A citizen of Knoxville, Tenn., had visited him, and had conveyed to him a message of respect and good wishes from Governor Brownlow, who, by the way, is an admirable prototype of Mr. Stevens, possessing the same earnest, bitter, and indomitable spirit, alike in bate and in generosity, and not unlike in (ugliness of) person. When his visitor was about taking his leave, Mr. Stevens said to him:"Give Governor Brownlow my respects; tell

him I hope he will be restored to health, and live a long time, and that I say when he dies to die hurrahing."

I first met Mr. Stevens in the room of the Impeachment Committee, just across the lobby from the Speaker's desk in the House of Repre-sentatives. When I went in the room the Committee was not, of course, in session. Only Mr. Stevens, General John A. Logan, and General Benjamin F. Butler were present. Mr. Stevens was at one end of the long committee table, munching a soda-cracker. Logan and Butler were at the other end, digging with huge pen-knives into a large cheese, and eating cheese and crackers with evident relish. Occasionally they would address a word or two to Mr. Stevens on the all-absorbing question of impeachment, but at that moment—the lunching hour—their chief attention was devoted to the edibles. At the moment, Mr. Stevens was waiting for his servants to come to carry him to carriage which usually conveyed him to his house and, not being able to talk to him freely. and fully there, I made an engagement with him for an bour or two of the afternoon. While I was still in the Committee-room talking to him and his associates - the servants, two young and stalwart white men, came for Mr. Stevens. They took him up as he satand all-and conveyed him through the lobby to the Southern entrance of the Capitol, where the carriage awaited him. The incident served to remind General Logan of an anecdote of Mr. Stevens which illustrated at once the humor and the indomitable spirit of the man. General Logan stated that on one occasion while he was being thus carried by his servants who are both young men hardly in the prime of life, Mr. tatingly, showing by his feeble manner and tone his exhausted condition:-

Boys, I wonder how I'll get to the House when you two die. He seemed to think he was never to die, but

always to be a member of the House. During the first part of the interview something was said by me relative to Mr. Stevens' famous speech comparing Mr. Johnson to Charles and declaring the former's usurpations greater than those of the English King, and in any other country would have cost a king his head. He said that their cases were parallel in a great many particulars-in the contending parties, the personal actors, and the principles involved Something of the same idea had occurred to my mind a day or two previous, while reading Gold-win Smith's "Three English Statesmen," then just published in this country, and which I had read in the cars en route to Washington. I interrupted him by remarking that I had come to look upon him as the John Pym of this impeachment, and read to him from a note book a passage from Smith's volume which seemed to me to apply as well to him as to Pym:-"He had stood," says Goldwin Smith, speaking of Pym, "among the foremost of those evil tempered spirits" who protested that the liberties of Parliament were not the favors of the crown but the birthright of Englishmen, and who, for so doing, were imprisoned without law. He had resolved, as he said, that he would rather suffer for speaking the truth than the truth should suffer for want of his speaking." I would have gone on with further quotations, but Mr. Stevens interrupted me-

"That is unimportant; the parallel is not strong—not so strong as I would like to think it-for I greatly admire curt and crusty old John Pym; it is not as strong a parallel as Macaulay unconsciously drew twenty years ago. His arraignment of Charles I, in the first volume of his history, applies with hardly a change of word, except names, to Andrew Johnson. It is really a remarkable document. Give me that volume of Macaulay, and I will show you the

I handed him a volume of Macaulay, and turning to some marked passages ne read rapidly,

interpolating his explanations. Much of this Mr. Sevens quoted. At length he finished with this passage, not read, but quoted from memory, with the book closed, and pronounced in a very impressive manner:—

"When a country is in the situation that Eng-land then was, when the kingty office is regarded with love and veneration, but the person who fills that office is bated and distructed, it should seem that the course to be taken is obvious, The dignity of the office should be preserved; the person should be discarded,"

Naturalty enough all this led to my asking him the chances for the success of impeachment.

He answered very promptly:-

"Good, I think, now. We managed to get Butler's additional articles adopted to-day; and think Mr. Johnson will be convicted on them. Before the adoption of those articles we hadn't a case at all-none at all, and an acquittal would surely follow if we prosecuted on the original articles only. Besides, there are some disagreements among the Managers. Bingham refused at first to serve with Butler, because of his lanuage about Mrs. Surrati's execution and the hanging of an innocent woman. Then Boutwell was elected chief Manager, and Bingham objected, claiming that he was entitled to the first place in the Committee because he had received the bighest number of votes in the House although Colfax had distinctly stated that the vote would not decide the question of priority in the Committee. Then Boutwell resigned to

ksep peace 'n the Committee, and that disgusted me. But f hope we shall convict-I hope so."

Drop, ing politicians and the impeachment quest on (not as abruptly as I do here, however, t), we came to speak of the course of the

newspapers towards him, and the vast amount of vituperation which had been poured on his

head. He remarked that he did not fret at that; it was all he could expect, "for you know," he

soded, "that I have always been a plain speaker myself." This led to my asking something in

niyseli." This led to my asking something in regard to his early life and his history. As I used the word "history" he glauced at me quickly, and I thought rather suspiciously, and

directly said. "You newspaper men are always wanting to get at a man's history. As I said to

a young girl who came to see me some time ago

to collect materials for a biography of me, I have no history. My life-long regret is that I have lived so long and so uselessly."

I ventured to suggest that his friends were not

disposed to sgree with him in the use of the word "uselessly" as applied to his Congressional

the war began I was a plodder without influence

and since it began I have been so radical that

had no control over anybody. Some of the papers call me the 'Leader of the House,' I only laugh at them. I lead them, yes; but they never follow me or do as I want them until public opinion has sided with me,"

'No." he added, after a pause of a moment or

two, "I'm not over proud of my Congressional career. I like my State service better. I think and feel, I hope without vanity, that the crown-

ing utility of my life was the adoption of the Common School System of Pennsylvania"

He explained that in 1835 an attempt was made by the Democracy, for political purposes, to repeal the School law passed during the pre-

vious session of the Legislature, and they did succeed in repealing it in the Senate. They would have succeeded in the House but for a strong speech and "a good deal of filibuster-

ing," as Mr. Stevens remarked on the part of himself and friends in the House, and Governor

Wolf in the Executive mansion.

"That is the work," he said, resuming after his explanation, "that I take most pleasure in

I had heard the fact mentioned that Mr. Stevens had on one occasion given \$100,000 to the poor of Lancaster county, and I asked him

There was much more said of a nature not

calculated to be of interest to the general public, and which it is not necessary to give here. All that he did and said confirmed me in the opinion

I had long held of his positiveness and dogged-

ness; and I came away not only impressed with the power of the man, but fully satisfied, as I had been before, of the sincerity of his convictions, and that idea was enough to make me admire and respect even if I did not fully agree

THE OBSEQUIES.

Preparations for the Funeral of the

Late Thaddeus Stevens at Washington

The Washington Star of last evening has the

following account of the arrangements for the

"During the morning a number of his im-mediate friends assembled in his parlors to

accompany the remains to the rotunda of the

Capitol, and about five minutes to 12 Company

urdertaker, closed the coffin, and the pall-

bearers, eight in number, four white and four

colored, took up the corpse, and, preceded by Mr. Brown. Sergeant-at-Arms of the Sanate,

General Ekin, Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, and Senator McDouald, of Arkansas, left the house. The Zouaves took position on

either side of the corpse as a guard of honor; and then a number of friends-among them

Rev. Mr. Emery-brought up the rear. The

procession walked slowly along B street to New Jersey avenue, and thence to the east portico of the Capitol, where a large

number of persons had gathered. A detail of

sixteen of the Capitol Police had previouly

opened a passage way and stood uncovered while the corpse was carried in and placed on

the catalalque. The military immediately stacked arms and a guard of honor was set over

the remains, and those desirous of viewing the

stooping a moment to gaze on the features.

Immediately after the corpse had been set on the catalaque a magnificent wreath was placed

on the coffin by Mr. W. P. Smith, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden. Among the first to look upon the corpse were Senator Patterson,

Senator Sumner, many of the employees of the Capitol, and some of our oldest citizens, the

larger proportion being colored. The coffin is of

rosewood, covered with fine black cloth, and fined

with white satin. Upon the lid is a large silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—
"Thaddeus Stevens. Born April 4th, 1792. Died August 11th, 1868, at midnight." The plate is in the form of a shield, handsomely

chased, and around it a row of silver tacks. Upon each side are three very heavy silver handles, the hinge portion being the national

coat of arms, and an eagle emblazoned on the handle. The coffin is heavily trimmed with

silver, and upon the lid rests a beautiful chain

with white ribbon, placed there by Sister

of white roses and immortelles, linked together

Loretta, of Providence Hospital. The features of the deceased have changed but very little,

and he looks quite natural though much emsciated by his long illness. The mouth and

eyes are closed but the eyes are somewhat

sunken, and the right temple is a little dark. He is dressed in a suit of black with black

-The Lancaster Express of last evening says:

-"The funeral of the late Hon. Thaddeus Ste-

vens has been appointed for next Monday after-

noon at 2 o'clock. All the arrangements are

not yet completed, but it is understood that the corpse would be carried from the residence of

the deceased to the rotunda of the cap tol at 2

o'clock to-day, by the citizens of Lancas er now resident in Washington. A military guard will

be stationed around the bier, and the body will

lie in state until Friday, when it will be con-

veyed by a special train, furnished by the Balti-

more and Ohio Railroad, through Baltimore via

York and Harrisburg to Lancaster, Among the pall-bearers will be Messrs, Secretary Sew-

ard, Attorney-General Evarts, ex-Secretary Stan-

en, of Washington; Surgeon General Barnes, and

General Rawlings, Chief of General Grant's staff. The train will be composed of three cars,

use of the family and immediate mourners of

the deceased, while the remaining two will be

occupied by political and personal friends. The

train will arrive at Lancaster Saturday evening, and the body will he in state until Monday at 2 o'clock, when the final ceremonies of the

which will be devoted to the exclusive

n. Senators Sumper and McDonald, Mayor Bow

face of the great commoner passed by the corpse,

Butler Zouaves (colored), arrived at the dence Precisely at noon, Mr. Williams, the

about the truth of it.

and Laucester.

funeral of Thaddeus Stevens:-

"I have achieved nothing in Congress. Until

Important Correspondence - What is The Chicago Tribune of August 12 gives the following correspondence, which will explain

BEPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, III. August 6, 1868.—Hon. Henry Greenebaum.— Dear Sir:—A number of Republican voters of your religious persuasion have intimated to our Committee of Arrangements a desire to give the public an opportunity to hear your views on the relations of the Israelites to General Grant and relations of the Israelites to General Grant and the Republican party. In compliance with the request of the Committee, I have the honor to invite you to speak upon the subject, at a Republican meeting, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, in Court House Square, in this city. Soliciting your kind compliance with this request, I am yours truly,

President of Grant Club.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1868.—Hon. John C. Dore, President Grant Club:—Dear sir: In acknowledging receipt of your communication inviting me to address a Republican mass meeting on the 12th inst., in reference to the relation of the I-raelites to General Grant and the Republican party, permit me to say that while I am happy of the opportunity thus afforded me to place my co-religionists properly before the people, I prefer to do so in a letter, because I have not made any political speeches for some time, and have neither time nor inclination to enter into

the arena. Our Jewish fellow-citizens are brought con-spicuously forward in this Presidential campaign, owing to a military order issued at on-time by General Grant, known as order No. 11 This order was issued against "Jews as a class, and in this way repeated a wrong frequently committed against my race by the non-Jewish world.

General Grant committed a fundamental error the remedy he selected for the purpose of dealing with some offenders against his millitary regulations, who were supposed to be of the Jewish faith. There does exist a most unjust prejudice towards Jews as a class, against which I solemnly protest. General Grant may or may not have shared this prejudice.

The true Israelite has no prejudice against any race. His faith in One God, having been strengthened by a history of forty centuries, leads him to regard all men as brothers, and his highest happiness is to be engaged in the interabout the truth of it.

"Oh! it was not true," he said, "I have never been able to do any such thing. I have been a failure in everything. I have failed financially three times. The first was through going ball and security, and it broke up a very fine practice I had in Adams county. The second was through carelessness of a partner in some iron mills." ests of God and humanity. There is a meaning in these words, and very many Israelites in this city feel this, and in politics are Republicans. The issues of the war are fully appreciated by them, and it will be useless to expect assistance from them in impeding the progress of

history, The whole tendency of strictly Jewish efforts is to progress and liberalism, and we cannot lend our aid to inflict on others wrongs which we have suffered ourselves, and hence know them to be wrongs.

Had the nomination of a Presidential caudidate been left to Republican Jews, General Grant would certainly not have been their choice. But, now that General Grant is the nominee of the party, it is paying a poor compliment to Jewish intellect and Jewish patriotism to suppose that we can sink all beneath the weight of personal vindictive revenge or even of holy indignation. General Grant knows by this time that Jews must not be judged "as a class," not any more so than Christians; that among Jews there are good men and bad men, as there are good men and bad men among Christians.

Furthermore, I believe that the order referred to was issued in the midst of complicated mili tary responsibilities, its sweeping effect not having been fully considered, and that General Grant regrets that the order was ever issued.
Indeed, I know that a letter from General Grant, expressing these sentiments, has for some time been in the hands of a prominent co-religionist at Washington city, and that General erant objects to the publication thereof at this time, only on the ground that it might be construcd as a bid for votes on his part,

Very respectfully, HENRY GREENEBAUM.

MIKE M'COOL.

Scenes and Incidents at his Marriage In addition to what we have already published in relation to the marriage of Mike McCoole, the following particulars from the Missouri Democrat, are interesting:

Mike behaved like a man. He was dressed in black broadcloth coat and pants, and black

velvet vest, a stand-up linen coliar, and black sitk necktie. Before the ceremony was concluded he slipped on a pair of lavender colored kid gloves, and smiled with a great deal of satisfaction. During the latter part of the ceremony he whispered words of love to his lady, and scarce was it concluded when he sent his thumb and forefinger on a diving expedition into his vest packet, and drew forth a handsome fee. Two small boys held up lofty candles that shed their flickering rays over the gay party; close to the railing stood Mike, and on his left his lady, and near at hand the bridesmaids and groomsmen. In the book the priest wrote the following:—August 9, 1868, Michael, son of Alexander McCoole and Annie Quinn, and Mollie, Jaughter of Daniel and Catharine Norton, and also the names of Joseph J. Dugd and Anne Roogan, and the name of A. Mulholland, the officiating priest. The bridesmalds were neatly and tastefully, though not expensively dressed, one of them in white alpaca, and the other two in white tarletan. The ceremony over, one of the priests shouted, "It's all over— you can retire," but not a man, woman, or child budged. As long as the manly form of Mike could be discerned at the altar, so long the crowd rejused to go. At last round the altar, and out the side door, Mike went, and tarrying in the ante-rooms, soon departed for rooms a the Southern Rotel.

Late in the evening when the crowd had retired from the house of the bride, the happy pair held a reception, when Miss Nellie Forham and Miss Mollie Breen, Mrs. Norton, and hosts of friends, assembled to congratulate the new couple on their new way in life.

The bridal chamber, a perfect love of a room -cozy, comfortable, and just the thing. Fur elegantly with a Brussels carpet rosewood set, a marble-topped washstand, and four glorious old decanters brimful of generous port-stout old brandy-good old Irish whisky. None of your long, lank, lean decanters were they, but fat old fellows, and happy were we to drink the bride and groom's health in their sacred presence. A small stand appeared near the window, on which was a copy of Rollin's Aucien' History—and over the stand, more sacred than all, a fine portrait of Mike McCoole, his auto-graph beneath in a large, bold hand. Spotless linen covered the virgin bed, tucked away in the corner so cozily. On the wall hung several draw-ings and paintings, the handiwork of the bride, displaying both taste and skill. A choice wed ding-cake also sat on a stand here. From the church we proceeded at once to the home where a gang of elderly addes-many with babes-and naughty boys who hankered for beer, were assembled. We told them "Peace be quiet," but they heeded not, and by and by some one from an upper window of an adjoining house, where two or three were gathered to gether, dashed out a pail of water, which no doubt cleansed some of the recipients. The bridesmaids were all school girls of Miss Norton. Of Mike's fighting, the bride said: "If there's honor to gain, then fight—if there is money, then decline." So it seems she has the Irish pluck. Her mother said: "Suppose he'd get killed?" "I don't care," says she. "I'll have him if he's killed in two hours, for he is my man, and I love him."

-The Belgians have prohibited the manufacture of nitro glycerine-why not add gunpowder, arzenic, Paris green, or any other useful but dangerous article?

-Browning is said to be getting too stout for a poet. It is a case of brown stout.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Remains of Thaddeus Stevens-The Tennessee Republican State Convention.

Financial and Commercial

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM BALTIMORE.

Honors to the Remains of Whaddous Stevens-A Serious Fight at a Military Picnic.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMOBE, Aug. 14 .- The remains of Thaddeus Stevens had a very large escort in passing through this city this morning. The members of the Republican State Central and Executive Committees turned out-and the Republicans generally. Also many colored people paid their respects. Flags were at half-mast, etc.

On Wednesday at a picuic near Catonsville, of a company of the 9th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, a fight occurred, and during the melee John Rose and Thomas Sullivan, both members, were stabbed, it is supposed fatally, by Thomas Hibbitt, also a member, who was committed to jail.

The humbug Sergeant Bates appeared at the Democratic headquarters last night with his flag, and made a speech. He is en route for

Archbishop Spalding has returned in improved health. Dr. J. Perkins Fleming, a wellknown physician, died here yesterday.

The withdrawal of a large number of influen tial conservatives from the Democrate, and their going for Grant and Colfax has caused considerable fluttering among the Democrats here. This movement looks very formidable.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Nominations by the Republican State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 14.—The Tennessee Republican State Convention reassembled yesterday morning. The discussion as to the propriety of nominating candidates for Congressmen at large was resumed, and it was determined by a decisive majority to nominate. The choice of the Convention fell upon General John B. Rodgers, of Middle Tennessee, and Hon. T. A.

Hamilton, of Memphis. The last gentleman is under an indictment for perjury. Mr. Fourney, of Memphis, raised this matter in the Convention as an objection to Mr. Hamilton. In reply, Colonel John B. Brownlow made a very eloquent and effective speech, vin* dicating Mr. Hamilton's record, and showing him to be one of the soundest and truest men in the State. Mr. Hamilton is the member of the present Legislature from the First District, and has earnestly and ably opposed the Ku Klux conspiracy to get possession of the State by breaking down the Franchise law, and he eminently deserved the endorsement he received

This concluded the formal work of the Convention.

A motion to adjourn sine die prevalled. The President, Horace Maynard, on leaving the Chair, made a long and interesting speech. Generally speaking, the Convention was har-

monious, and its proceedings will have a good

effect throughout the State. The opposition to Daniel Morrell in the Columbia District is dwindling away, and this noble pioneer of Tennessee Republicanism is certain of re-election.

FROM INDIANA.

Sentence of an Express Robber.

Brownsrown, Ind., Aug. 14 .- Colleran and Hammond, charged with overpowering the messenger and robbing the Adams Express Company, in September, 1867, near Seymour, were on trial yesterday. The former entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to the Peni. tentiary for five years and fined \$500. Hammond's case was continued. The notorious Jason Brown, a criminal lawyer, defended the prisoners. Although the vigilance committee had resolved to leave the matter with the Courts, the action of that body seems to have rendered it necessary to again take the law into their own

Divorce of an Indiana Detective. SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 14.-That most degraded

detective, Seymour Basmore, lately from Nashville, where he was initiated into the Sock degree of the Ku-klux Klan, was to day divorced by the Court of Jackson county from his wife, that lady being the complainant in the case, Jason Brown was his counsel.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, August 14-A. M .- Consols 93% for money, and 94 for account. Illinois Central, 92: Erie, 36; Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

FRANKFORT, August 14-A. M .- United States Five-twenties, 754.

LIVERPOOL, August 14-A. M.-Cotton opens firm, but unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Total sales of the week 89,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock in port and on shipboard, 577,000 bales, whereor 240,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet and quotations unchanged.

Paris, Aug. 14.-The increase of bullion in the Bank of France is 34,000,000 francs.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, August 14-P. M .- Five-Twenties,

711; Illinois Central, 924; Atlantic and Great Western, 384. LIVERPOOL, August 14-P. M .- The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is firmer at better prices. The stock of Cotton affoat en route to this port is 716,000, of which 7000 are American. Bread stuffs are heavy, and unchanged. Lard quiet, and declined to 66s. Common Rosin declined to 5s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

ANTWERP, August 14-P. M.-Petroleum, 52f.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The opposition steamer Oregonian has arrived from Panama. The barque Torrent was wrecked July 17, in English bay, Cook's julet. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew arrived safely as Kedlok.

Kedick.
Cleared—Ship Gold Hunter, for Liverpool, taking out 40,000 sacks of wheat; and ship Oliver Madeline for Cape Town, with a cargo of flour.
San Francisco, Aug. 13.—Flour \$5:50@6:50; Wheat, \$1.78@1.80. Legal tenders, 694.

TENNESSEE.

Political Troubles Anticipated — Rebei Hatred of the Federal Government. The New York Times' correspondent writes

from Memphis, August 3, as follows:-The indications are that we are to have trou-ble in Tennessee and throughout the South at the Presidential election this rail. The central thought that inspired the great Rebellion was the desire to control the blacks without the danger of hindrance or intercerence. The result of the conflict with the Federal Government was so disastrous that fer a time all hope of great-ness by the absolute control of black labor was ment of Rebels and traitors, the sympathy ex-pressed for them by the anti-war faction of the Aorthern Democracy, the influence of Brooks and others in Congress, and the course of President Johnson, has given new hope, and the dominant faction of the Southern conservatives is to-day sanguine that they will attain the objects of the great Rebellion without another conflict with the General Government, Their organs openly avow this, and at no time since the war has the tone of ex Rebels been so bitter and confident as at present. This will be universally admitted by all Union men in the South. There was a time when the ex-Rebels were so cowed and quiet, so satisfied with having escaped confiscation and the halter, so disposed to be law-abiding and orderly, that many members of our State Legislaare were disposed to remove all political disabilities from them, but such is not the case now. There are of course many, perhaps a majority of the ex-rebels, who are quiet, law-abiding citizens, but the dominant faction is inspired by a worse spirit, and it not only is not opposed by the moderates, but very frequently has their secret sympathy. The dominant faction is bitter in its hatred of the Federal Government and its hatred of Northern people. It is determined to get the control of the political affairs of the South and to bring the negro under some control not very unlike slavery of the olden time. From this alone it anticipates Southern prosperity. This is the key to all the movements of Southern Conservatives. This is the corner-stone of all their Democracy. They are sanguine—just as sanguine as they were at the outbreak of the great Rebellion. Blair, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, assures them that the Democratic party of the North is with them in pressing the rubbing out of all free State Government in the South, and the rescinding of all enactments that guarantee either personal or political rights to blacks, and thus, backed by

the Democracy of the nation, they regard it as easy to get the political control of the South, to drive out most outspoken Republicans, and gradually, by terrorizing and State laws, virtually restore slavery. Let no man in the North be too certain that these mad dreams may not be realized. Let that these mad dreams may not be realized. Let no man be too sure that slavery may not be so far restored as to bring on wide spread anarchy and another bloody civil war. It may be a war of races that it will cost the nation many million dollars and many valuable lives to suppress. In Mississippi they have made a long stride in that direction. There many blacks are now afraid to leave the plantations of their employers, lest they should be murdered, as many others have been.

There is an active, wide-spread, but not nu rically strong secret organizations in all the Southern States. Where it started is unknown; but it made itself manifest first, at about the same time, in Mississippl, and in Maury and Gdes counties of this State. This was about six monhts ago. Either members of this secret order, or persons who adopt its disguises and practices, are now found in many places prowling about at night, masked and armed with deadly weapons. These gangs are popularly designated as Ku-klux, but whether this is the real name of the organization is unknown. Its members seems to be the most reckless men who served in the Rebel army, and who believe that the South can only be made to prosper by the driving out of all white radicals, and getting the negroes under some form of control by white men. To carry out the designs of the Southern leaders, the Ku-Klux have in portions of this State, in Mississippi, and in Texas made a perfect reign of terror. They whipped them cruelly for being radicals, or have murdered them in cold blood. If the perpetrators of such atrocities were not in all cases Ku-Klux, they were at least persons who had all the hate of Ku-Klux's to radicals. Ku-Klux go in gangs, masked and armed, and this enables them, in most cases, to escape all

recognition and legal prosecution. A Protest from an Ex-Rebel Soldier. The Memphis Post publishes the following

letter: "La Grange, Tenn., August 1, 1868 .- Editors Post:—I am not a newspaper correspondent, and have no acquaintance with you, but believing the truth should be told though it shame the devil, I give you a little idea of the way our friends (?) are trying to get us into another fuss: and having been through the last, I am content to keep quiet and be a good and peaceful citizen

even if I cannot vote.
"Last night—having been invited several times -I attended a meeting of the Seymour and Bigir club. I had been appealed to that it was my duty to attend; that it was a matter of life and death with us, and to resist to the death the oppressor. I expected to be enlightened on various points, and hoped to see some enthusiasm; but, till they sent out to a neighboring house, there was not even a candle to enable us to tell how many dusky faces were near ours. A light came. Then the meeting was called to order, when it was found that the secretary had no paper, etc., and the treasurer no money, and only one nigger present. I then saw through the trick. A few of the old hacks, who talked us young men into it before, are again trying to make a living by getting the negro and white

element interested, so they will raise funds to keep them up a while. "I wash my hands of the whole thing. I did what I thought right in the rebellion; but we were overpowered, and now I for one, tutend to remain quiet and obey the laws, rather than be made a tool of and fight somebody else's battles. If it was only left to the soldiers, all would be quiet and the country prosper. Ex-Rabel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) Friday, August 14, 1868. The supply of capital seeking investment con-

tinues as large as ever, and 4 to 6 per cent, are still the rule for call loans—the former figure on Government bonds. Business is held in abeyance. Various speculations, touching the probable course of the gold premium, continue to be indulged in, without evolving any satisfactory conclusion. The experts of specie continue upon a sufficiently large scale to awaken apprehensions as to the effect of any suddenly increased drain; while the weakened condition of the Treasury renders inoperative the check which has hitherto prevented a marked rise. That Department no longer controls the market; and as the banks have only a trifling accumulation, the sellers and buyers of gold are left to adjust rates as best they can. The present hope of a permanent check to the rise in the premium, lies in an early revival of the export trade in agricultural staples, which promises to be large, notwithstanding the evident disposition, in some quarters, to gloss over

and depreciate the effects of the severe drouth that has occurred in the British Isles, cutting short the product of food staples.

Stocks were heavy to-day, and speculation unsettled. Government loans closed quiet at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 1154 a1154; coupon do., 1154 a1165; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 1094 a1094; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 1104 a1104; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 1124 a1124; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 1124 a1124; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 1094 a11094; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 1094 a1094; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 1094 a1094; Tenforties, registered, 1054 a106; Tenforties, coupons, 1094 a1094.

Reading Railroad was dull, and closed at 456; Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 4, and sold at 534; Catawissa Railroad preferred advanced to 54; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 70 for Norristown Railroad; 264 for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad; and 554 for Minehill

road; 70 for Norristown Railroad; 264 for Phila-delphia and Eric Railroad; and 554 for Minehill

In Canal, Bank, and Passenger shares there

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-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:-1474 10.57 A. M. 10 A. M. 10.07 ... 148 11 63 ". 1471 11 50 ". 1473 12 20 P. M. 1471 12 25 ": 1471 12 30 ":

1865, 1184; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 147½ @147½. Silver, 138½@140½.
—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115½@115½; U. 8, 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114½; do. 1864, 110@110½; do., 1865, 112½@112½; do. July, 1867, 108½@108½; 1868, 108½@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 108½@109½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-40; September, 1865, 118½@118½; October, 1865, 118@118½. Gold, 147½@147½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 14.—The Fiour market is exceedingly dull, and only 500 barrels new taken by the home consumers at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8.25@\$9.25 for extra; \$9@11.25 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quaitty. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Corn Meal.

The demand is chiefly for prime lots of Wheat, which is in small supply. Sales of 30:00 bushels red at \$2:40@2:50, and 500 bushels white at \$2:68, Rye commands \$1:65 % bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and held firmly. Sales of 500 bushels yellow, at \$1:30, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1:25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels old Pennsylvania at 90 cents; new is offered at 80@85c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Overcitron

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$66 a ton. Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8@9 a 64 lbs., Timothy may be quoted at \$2.75@3; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.50.
Whisky is in good demand with sales at \$1.37\\\ \&0.14\\ \&0

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Cetton steady at 29@29%c, Four quiet and firm. Prime Wheat firm: red sold at \$270@277. Corn firm: white \$115@120 Oats dull at 85 @90 cents. Bye firm at \$15°. Provisions firm and

-A New York paper mysteriously says that funerals are fashionable in that city. -The burglars are having a nice time of it

and plenty of work in New York. -Civilization has reached Sitks in the shape of corner apple-stands.

-Tan-colored shoes are more popular than ever among the ladies. -Mississippi when tickled with a pick laughs a gold mine.

-The Louisville Journal has seen some white blackberries.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 14. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr H. N. Somers, English, Great Egg Harbor, Bancrott, Lewis & Co.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Castner, Stickney &
Wellington. 'ellington. Ir Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Fall River, R. H. Powell, Ir Sallie Gardner, Stacy, St. George, Me., Warren Weilington.

Schr Lawinta Bell, Baylis, Fall River, R. H. Powell,
Schr Sallie Gardner, Stacy, St. George, Me., Warren
& Gregg.

Schr Feilie H. Benedict, Ellis, Norwich, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Billow, Gross, Boston, Wolfe Creek Diamond
Coal Co.

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Alien, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Barque Themas, Westerdyke, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Weish,
Brig Sportsman, Brown, 8 days from Matanzas, in Brig sportsman, Brown, 8 days from Matanzas, in bailast to captain.

Schr H. N. Somers. English, from Gt. Egg Harbor.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle. from City Point.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, from Marbiehead.
Schr Clara Merrick. Monigomery, from Dorchester.
Steamer Bristol. Wallace. 24 hours from New York,
with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Aug. 13-6 A. M.—Barque Nereld, from
Liverpool for Paliadelphia passed in yesterday. Brig
Mariposa for Gibrattar, and softr Golden Dreem, for
St. John, N. B., both from Philadelphia, passed to sea yesterday. The brig Superb, has received orders New York. Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA

MEMORANDA.
Ship Philadelphia, Poole, at St. John, N. B., yester-MEMORANDA.
Ship Philadelphia, Poole, at St. John, N. B., yesterday, from New York.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schr Rescue Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schra Transit, Endicott, from Dighton; Reading RR. No. 42. Rhodes. from Providence; Susan McDevitt, Phalon, from New London; Reading RR. No. 47. Read, from de.; and B. D. Pitts. Mills, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Thos. Borden. Wrightington, from Fall River, for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.
Schra A. Richards. Arez. beace for Gardiner, and Richard Law. Law. from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schra Honest Abe, Cohary, hence for Boston; F. St. Clair Edwards. Ireland. from Boston for Philadelphia; and Mary Ella. Thomas, from St. John, N. B., for do., at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr Quaker City. 139 tous, built at Philadelphia in 1855, halling from Brookhaven, having on board 200 tous coal, sunk at Newbury, and will be a total loss. Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamship Helvelia Cutting, from Liverpool.
Ship Oonstellation. Janssen, from Liverpool.
Ship Gardner Colby, Dunbar, from Newport, Eng.
Barque Queensland, Murray, from Rotterdam.
Barque Juan F. Pearson, Morse, from Busingayred,
Barque Damon, Wilkins, from Busingayred,

uneral will take place. A delegation of colored Zouaves and a delegation of colored citizens of Washington will accompany the remains to Lancaster. -The Swiss export glacier ice.

-Espartero is a gay youth of 76. -Lots of fleas in New York. -Brougham has already made \$1700 out of the piece of trash called "The Lottery of Life."

-Chief Justice Chase and his daughter were extensively dined and wined in New York. -The Pall Mall Gazette comes down upon

-Louisvillians call each other by their middle names. It sounds distingué, you know.

Sir Morton Peto like a thousand o' brick.