GRANT AND COLFAX.

Ex-Senator Carlile, of West Virginia, Endorses the Ticket.

The following is an extract from the letter of

The following is an extract from the letter of ex-Senator John S. Carille of West Virginia, referred to in our despatches yesterday:

My opposition to radicalism is well known. That I would have saved the Union party from it, it it had been in my power, is also well known. So great was my opposition to the ultraism of Congressional legislation, and so sincere my convictions, that, rather than abate the one or surrender the other. I gave up my place in the Senate, and for a time lost the confidence of my Union triends. I had hoped and expected that the action of the New York Convention would have entitled its nominees to the support of Con-servative Union men. Had its members pledged themselves to the maintenance of the right local self-government in the States, as secured by the Constitution, nominated as their Presidential candidate a man of undoubted Union-ism, who believed in the right of the Government to protect itself, and enforce its lawful authority, I should have vo'ed for its nominees. This was not done. On the contrary, it is my opinion that Hendricks was deteated because he is not a believer in the right of secession. The war recorded Hancock defeated him. Mr. Vallandigham's patriotism nominated Seymour, and crushed the aspirations of the Chief-Justice. The friends of "the lost cause" triumphed over the Unionism of the Convention, and the strife of the battle-field is to be renewed, to be fought out at the ballot-box. As much as I am opposed to the redical legislation of the last six years, I am more opposed to disunion. So long as we are one people victous legislation may be corrected, en constitutional amendments may be abolished, and constitutional liberty preserved; but once divided into separate States, under different Governments, hoerty and prosperity, peace and good government, are lost forever. Grant will receive no support from secessionists or their sympathizers; they are all to be found in the ranks of the party supporting Mr. Seymour. The conservatism of Republicanism nominated Grant. The radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour. If the Supreme Court shall decide, as the Democracy hold it will decide next Winter, the reconstruction legislation of Congress unconstitutional, it will doubtless be for the reason among others that the 8 ate has the right, free from Congressional interference or Executive dictation, to form for itself its own Constitution, provided it be republican in form, this be so, the Governments created by the Constitutions of the second States, under the laws of Congress, are nullities, and have no legal existence; the Governments created under Executive dictation must share the same fate, and these States will be remitted back to the Governments created by the Constitutions adopted by each atter the passage of their several ordinances of secession and the repudiation of their allegiance to the Constitu-tion of the United States. In this situation, with an Executive who thinks, with the late President Buchanan, that the Government of the United States cannot use force against the people of a seceded State to compel obedience to its lawful authority, will not disun on be a fact accomplished, and will not the war have been fought in vatu? It is impossible, in the limits allowed by the press to communications of this sort, to do more than briefly reter to a few considerations that have brought my mind to the conclusion to which I have arrived. I may have occasion, before the election, to enter fully upon the vindication of my proposed action.

This, if done, I shall do before the people who have heretolore honored me with their confidence.

John S. Carlille, Judge Rives' Support of General Grant, Hor Springs, Aug. 18, 1868,-Dear Sir-Your letter of the 4th inst., inviting me to participate n a meeting proposed to be called for the 25th, for the ratification of the nomination of Grant and Colfax, in Richmond, has been forwarded to me at this place, where I have accompanied my wife for her health. I shalf not, therefore, be able to attend it. I feel the liveliest interest in the success of this ticket, as involving the prosperity and peace of the country; but I do not feel at liberty to depart from that proper reserve which has always been practiced by the members of the Judiciary in this State by taking a part in the public and exciting discussions of this campaign. Most respectfully, your obedi-cut servant. ALEX. RIVES. To Edwin Dudley, Esq., Chairman of Central Committee, etc.

## THE DIN OF BATTLE.

A Rebel General on a High Horse. General Cullen A. Battle, of the late Confede

rate army, was introduced to the late Seymour and Blar meeting in Mobile, by the Hon. John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register, who commended "General C. A. Battle nobly did his part in the

fields of the south, when a holy libation of blood and valor was poured out to the common renown. At Seven Pines, at Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill, and on scores of fields, he led his brave Alabamians where glory was to be won, and his gray cost and flashing sword were ever found nearest the flashing of the guos. Our worthy President, Colonel Herndon, himself bearing the scars of the mighty conflict, will introduce to you one of heroes of this gigan ic war."

In the course of his speech, General Battle addressed his fellow soldiers of the late C. S. A., as

'Comrades! Brothers! year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two bundred battlefields covered it with victory. Four imperish able glories are intrenched in the impregnable fortress of the past, and no power can dim their effulgence. Hate, mailguity, and tyranny are impotent to transform patriots into traitors and heroes into slaves. You, my comrades, and you alone, can obliterate the glorious record. Will you do it, or shall it remain a perpetual heritage to your children? What though your flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating tears and baptized in the best blood of the nation. This is still your native land. You all did love her once, not without cause. Her mountains are as rand, her valleys are as fertile as ever; her daughters are as fair, her matrons are as virtuous. Is she less dear to you because she has opened her maternal bosom and received to her embrace the noblest and bravest of her sons? Is she the less your mother because she has been insulted and wronged? Oh! she is dearer-a thousand times dearerthan she was in her strength and her glory. Her fortitude in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world; and now the great Democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to night to ask you to come up to her altar, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our tortunes, and our sacred honor. The Democratic party oders the most honorable terms. It endorses principles for which you battled-not because it was the principles upon which the Confederacy was founded but the Confederacy adopted them because they were premulgated by the fathers of American independence, and were vindicated by the war of the Revolution. Under them, the American colonies advance to a mighty empire, and in their observance is the last hope for American constitutional liberty. Not only does it declare in favor of the Constitution, so dear to you, but it most solemply declares that all those acts of reconstruction so totally destructive of your rights, and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are unconstitutional, null, and void. The honorable gentleman who will follow me to-night may, perhaps, tell you something of the circumstances that attended the adoption of

FIRST EDITION | impulses when Wade Hampton portrayed the condition of South Carolina, and then asked the incorporation by the deciders of the local condition of the incorporation into the platform of the declaration that the reconstruction acts were uncon-

"And what of the candidates who stand upon that platform? Heratio Seymour stands at the head of American statesmen. Had he lived in the best days of Rome, he would have been among the most renowned of her Senators. Had he been the actor in the earlier days of the republic, he would have been the compeer of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson," etc. etc. —Battle seems to be on his high horse. We'll tra to take him down next November.

#### ROBERT E. LEE.

His Private Life in Lexington, Va. A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, writing from Lexington, Va., says:—In the shady streets of Lexington, Robert E. Lee is secom seen but on a Sunday, when, with his life-long punctuality, he goes to church and makes the promptest responses. He is the most remarkable man in many senses I have ever looked upon. Inquiry among these ex-Confederate officers crumbles my superstitions about all but him. My theory of the inflexible Davis has been disturbed; in his all-sufficient stead I am shown a queralou, obsunate man, murmuring that the people demanded some of his prerogatives to be transferred. In place of Jackson, the invulnerable soldier, I see a dult Presbyteriau descon talking to himself as he marches. For J. E. B. Stewart 1 see a circus rider at a fandango. For Ewell I remark a globering old gentleman, no bing out of uniform. I read Early's book and blush that I ever believed in But Lee is the immutable respectability that I cannot di prove, diminish, nor despise, Striking out of sight his original treachery, he is the most perfect union of manners honors, morals, prudences that I have ever studied.

Here at Lexington he seldom mentions the war. It is history elsewhere, silence to him. His administration of this College is a more perfect success, if possible, than his handling of an army. He takes the personal bond of very many of the students that if ever they become able they will pay for their tuition. His life is in n's acts, not in his character. And yet, with all this owned, there is no man I dishke more in the South in the light of republicanism and the American future. In that strange carriage, mellowed grey hair, and composed face that is ever beautiful now, there is no confession of sympathy with democratic aims, no American saliences of character—a subject's content only in the church and the state, not a citizen's equal

aspiration and popular pulse.

The correspondent adds the following in regard to Moseby:—"At Warrenton I saw Moseby, the partisan chief, a lawyer of fair vil-lage ability, with a sad jawed face, a duil, stubborn eye, agrittiness, laukness, and bronzeners all over him, and a saucy ease of speech that became his record well. He fits in prettily with the new Democratic prospects, has a hopeful talk, and is, I think, by no means the best of the trans'ormed Rebels. It is the miserable tradesmen's spirit that revives forever the lost issues of the war and carps upon them."

#### BLAIR.

Another Speech in the West. A correspondent of the Chicago Times (Democratic) has been writing sketches of the towns along the Pacific Radroad. These towns, he finds, are the creations of a day, and their population is mainly made up of adventurers, murderers, gamblers, threves, and prostitutes. One of the worst is Benton, Dasotah Territory. The Pacific Radroad was extended beyond it a for days and Error Radroad was extended beyond it as few days ago, and Frank Blair, as one of the Commissioners on the part of the Government, inspected it. On his return to Benton he was

recognized and forced by its Democratic popula-

on to make a speech. He did so

the following extracts, as reported by the Temes correspondent:-

I regret that I cannot talk to you an hour or two. (Cries of "Go on, go on.") You den't look much like bondholders (much laughter), and were you a little further East I know your votes would tell tearfully against the party of moral ideas and excessive taxes for the poor, a party which, by fair means or foul, is bound to win in this coming campaign-if it can. cteering.) This radical corruption must cease. Next fall it will cease—and we hope forever. Our motto is justice to white men. The Democratic platform adopted by the party has already frightened the isands from the cowardly ranks of the radicals, and thousands more will (A voice-"The Democratic flea is too much for them;" great laughter.) The great masses of this mighty republic have no affinity with the negro. (Prolonged applause.) The right of elective franchise is for the white man alone; and the ruinous system introduced into the radical party and platform is opening the eyes of the people to such an extent that overwhelming majorities will crown our bright, proud bappers with such a clorious victory that the huzzas will shake the very earth to its foundations," (Immense and enthusiastic applause.) The reporter is very jubilant over this reception, and contrasts it with that received by General Grant, whom he says was called upon by a lew people. After the graphic description given of the settlers of this town, it is no wonder they preferred Blair to Grant.

## A Pendletonian Serenade.

At a screnade tendered him, at the Parker House, Boston, on last Tuesday evening, George H. Pendleton made the following response:— Fellow-citizens:-I think I heard some down there speak of Copperheads. He don't know what Copperhead means. ("That's so," and "Good.") It means that Democratic party which is to save liberty to this country if it is to be saved at all. (Cheers.) I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have done me tonight. I am gratified to consider it in some degree a personal compliment, but I am far more gratified to believe that it is an expression of your kindness to that great State in the Northwest from which I come. (Cheers.) And I am still more gratified to see in it a token of your devotion to that great party in the country, and to those great principles of Government to which we all have given our adherence. I left my home in Cincinnati yesterday morning. I came directly here on my way to Maine to do what service I can in ball of our party. ("Good" and cheers.) shall carry back to my people there this evidence that I have received of your kindness, and if when I go to Maine, I shall see the same solvit actuating the people there, I will carry them back news which will give the State of Ohio to Seymour and Blair. (Cheers)—and a voice—("Give us a speech in Fancuil Hall"), Now, gentlemen, as I said that I had been for thirty-six hours in the cars, you will not expect me to make a speech to you to-night. (Three cheers were here given for Seymour and Biair.) Gentlemen, as I said, you will not expect me te make a speech to you to-night I como merely to acknowledge this personal compu-I am sure you will excuse me from saying anything more, and permit me to wish you all a very "good night."

## A PROMISING YOUTH.

He Whips fits Step-mother and Sister, and Runs Away with Another Man's

The Dubuque (Iowa) Hera d of Monday last In the upper end of the city lives, or rather did live, a young man, whose name is so long and unpronounceable by American tongues, and inwritable by "Yaukee" pens, that we omit it. He has lately given evidence of possessing firstlass brutality and a superior quality of downright rescality; for it a man is capable of stealing another's wife, would be not steal almost anyhing he could carry away? The boy has had a thorough education in meanness, for it was not that platform. He may tell you how conflicting sentiments were reconciled and harmony secured. How every heart bounded with manly

and that Adam Jacger needed some wood, and also that Jacger bud piled up in his back pre-mises a few cords of good oak wood. With an eye to business he struck up a bargain with an eve to bosiness he struck up a bargain with Mr. Jaeger to deliver him so much wood for an overcoat, and bitshing up his team drove around to the alley back of Mr. Jaeger's house, leaded up Mr. Jaeger, swood, had it examined by Mr. Jaeger, and was directed to deliver it back of the house with the other wood, and repeated the operation until the coat was considered paid for and on his back, when he coolly departed. The sensations of Mr. Jacger can be better imagined than described when he found that he had traded off a good overcoat for tome of his own wood.

The boy in question has proven himself to be a worthy son of an illustrious sire. A few days sign he came home and most brut-ally beat his step-mother and sister, as long as it pleased him, nearly killing both. Then he went to his father's room and robbed that respectable old gentleman of his Sunday clothes, after which he deliberately walked off, dressel up gorgeously, and eloped with a neighbor's

#### M E X I C O.

who leaves a wretched husband and two

Progress of the Revolutionary Movesurgents.

The New York Herald's correspondent, writing from Vera Cruz under date of August 5,

Vera Cruz may be attacked at any moment with a great probability of success, as there are no forces here capable of repelling a determined enemy. The only reliable troops have been quariered in the Castle of St. Juan de Ulioa, where they are most needed. The Government's confidence in the men and officers of the other battations is quite limited, and lears are continually entertained that they will pro-nounce. It is even suspected that the two distinguished prisoners of Ulloa-General Cas-tillo, Chief of Staff of Maximilian, and the best engineer of Mexico, and General Escobedo, commander of one of the divisions of Queretaro, are likely soon to be placed at the head of a revolutionary party, instead of accomplishing

their ten years' imprisonment.

The military authorities here called for help from Mexico City, and were answered by the Secretary of War, General Ignacio Mejia, that not even a single man could be sent, since all available troops were already busily engaged in the suppression of revolutionary movements against President Juniez and liberalism, as typi-ned by the present national government.

General Alatorre, commanding in the Puebla Sierra, lately called for a remiorcement of one thousand men, but only received two hundred. The nexspapers here and at the capital have some sort of a report that he had defeated the insurgents, in the Sierra, but it is dealt out in such a way as to lead to the belief that there is not a particle of truth in it. On the contrary, well authenticated news from Jalapa has been received here that Alatorre had reached the city with only two hundred men fit for service, and many wourded, having been badly deleated in the Sierra by Negrete, who had reunited with Lucas. The balance of General Alatorre's army, less the killed, of course, is said to have gone over to Negrete's standard.

It this is confirmed, as I think it will be ere long, Puebla and Vera Cruz States are at the mercy of Negrete. In a very short time the late of the Juarcz party will be decided. It is established, beyond the point of doubt, that, all political partisanship laid aside, the greatest uneasiness and discontent irevalls throughout the republic. But lew persons can form a correct idea of the misery prevalent in the interior States. Agriculture is everywhere almost rumed; industry has ceased; all the principal manufactories have storped work; commerce is dead, and the thousands of men employed in carrying foreign goods from the seaports to the interior cities, towns, and villages are without employment, since there are no to carry. Live these men must, and naturally enough they take to the highways and murder and plunder for a fiving. Some ambitious in-dividual soon gathers a number of these poor devils together and, forming a formidable band. indulges in a pronunciamento, to give the appearance of respectability to his cause. is unquestionably the source and origin of most of the armed opposition against the government -ore movement crushed to-day to be succeeded by a worse one somewhere else on the following

#### PROSELYTISM. The Case of Mary Ann Smith.

The following appears in the New York Tablet of this week with regard to Mary Ann Smitn: -We understand that this girl, whose case has

acquired considerable notoriety, in the public prints, owing to the attempt on the part of a Methodist minister in Newark, to remove her from a place where her father had placed her, and who, unfortunately, by her conduct and language in the court, did all she could to assist him in his attempt, has, since she was remanded to the House of the Good Shepherd, regretted her conduct, and now desires to do what is right in every respect. She assisted at the Retreat which was given in that institution in July, and approached the Holy Sacraments. She has since written a letter to her father which she requested him to show to her Methodist friends asking them to cease all proceedings in the matter, that

she is a Catholic, and wishes to remain one. They, however, paid no heed to her request, and are putting her parents and friends to additional trouble by further litigation. The other day they went so far as to take up a collection, the camp meeting in Sing Sing, to pay legal expenses. Have they no young girls of their own going astray that require attent on, that they must needs try to steal a lamb from the Catholic fold? If Mary Ann Smith is now let alone, and ceases to be the object of notoriery which she has been, and which has had a dangerous influence upon her, and remains for a while longer with the excellent Sisters of the Good Shepherd, there is a good chance of her turning out a prudent and well behaved girl. She is learning a trade, and is happy and contented. Under these circumstances we think the Methodists might as well draw off their forces, and not waste their strength in a hopeless undertaking."

The following letter from Mary Ann to the Rev. Father Dosne, of this city, has been handed

us for publication:-Yorkville, August 1, 1868 .- Convent of the Good Shepherd .- Very Reverend Fa her -- Please excuse the liberty I take in writing to you. Be to kind, Rev. Fa her as to put a stop to my trial, as I consider there is but one true religion, and in that I mean to live, and hope to I confess myself a Catholic now, and I hope forever. Rev. Father, the religious here are very kind to me. I am happy, and as I have but one soul, I shall try and not lose it. Be so kind as to tell my tather to send my trank and all my clothes. Rev. Father, if it is not too much trouble, I should like to see you.

I feel as though I shall never leave here.

have a great desire to become a Magdalen. trust after a little while the dear and honored mother who has charge of my spiritual and emporal welfare will think fit to send me to that holy retreat of retirement and prayer. Rev. Father, I most humbly beg your prayers

hoping that our Divine Lord may be gracioust; pleased to place me in that situation of life wherein I may serve him best. We have had a retreat here and I am so happy since that I would not, to gain a crown, leave here. During that holy time I have had the very great happiness of receiving the body and blood of my Divine Lord. So now. Rev. Father, you know that I am happy, and shall conclude by remaining, Your respectful and penttent child,

MARY ANN SMITH. Rey. Father, I had nearly forgot to mention that I had received a valise with my name. The articles it contains I do not claim as mine. You will therefore, Rev. Father, be so kind as to ask my father if he has sent any such articles here,

#### THE SCAFFOLD.

Another Crime Expiated on the Gallows. To-day is the appointed time for the execution of John Kennedy, the murderer of Thomas Band. Of this tragedy the Utica (N. Y.) Observer of Wednesday says:-

This John Kennedy, it appears, is well known in the town of Marcy, in this county. He worked on a farm there for ex-Supervisor George B. Robbins. He was with this gentleman about two years, leaving a year ago last December or January. He is described as being a young man about twenty-four or twenty-five years old, and as coming from Canada. After leaving his place at Marcy, he is next heard of in St. Lawrence county, where the murder was committee. The peculiar nature of the care has in the fact that he was tried three different times in as many courts, and was convicted every time. The last court before which he was arraneous being the Court of Appeals, there is no hope of escape for him from hanging. The tacts in regard to the murder and the trials are best given in the following account of the seatencing of the prisoner in Caldwell, St. Lawrence county, on the 14th of July. He was taken before the Supreme Court, when Judge James, the presiding judge, asked him if he had anything to say why the Court should not by a time for the execution of the indement of the court saying to the the indement of the court against him for the muider of Thomas Hand? The prisoner said in substance as follows:-

'I knew Tuomas Hand, whose real name was Thomas Jackson; I had worked for him a good deal, and had lived about the neighborhood. Patrick Kennedy and myself were in Oedensburg in February. On our way home Patrick wanted me to go with him and kill Tuomas mand, and get what he had. I said I would not do it. We drove up to Heuvelton in the sleigh, and there got some liquor to drink. Pat got so drunk that on our way home from there he said no more about it. After that I went to Canada, staid there a lew days and came back. I saw Pat Kenneoy again, and he wanted me to go with him and kill Thomas Hand. I said I would not do it. We came to Ogdensburg again in a sleigh, and he wanted I should go with him when we got back. I said no. On the way back Pat was pretty drunk, and he spoke agan acout killing Thomas Hand. When we got back to Heuvelton he had some more to drink and got pretty drunk, so drunk I hal to drive. When he got to his bouse he had got some sober, and he said now is the time to go and kill Thomas Hand. So he took the times and drove over there and I held the horses white he went in and killed Thomas Hand. I had nothing to do with it, and know nothing more about it,"

#### MISSED FIRE.

Attempted Assassination of a St. Louis Justice. The Missouri Democrat of Tuesday morning

last says:-About the 1st of June a man named Rudolph Staake, who keeps a bar-room and grocery on Grand avenue, opposite to the eastern entrance to the Fair Grounds, brought suit against M. W. Du Tour, before Justice Walther, of the Eighth Ward, on a peace warrant. Du Tour got a change of venue to Justice Jecko's Court, and the cause was tried by a jury on the 12th of June, the jury returning a verdict in layor of Du Tour and against Strake. However Judge Jecko might have regarded the matter, he had nothing to do with the decision in the case, a jury having rendered it. Staake was dissatistied: not to put too fine a point upon it, he was mad -mad at the jury, and madder at the Justice, swearing vengeance against the latter particu-

larly.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Justice Jecko repaired to his own office from the Police court-room, where he had been acting as Police Justice for Judge Denison, absent from the city on sick leave. While standing upon the raised floor in the rear of the room-upon which stand the desks of the Justice and his clerk-Staske entered, and at once walked up on the platform from which justice is dispensed. had the appearance of an angry man, but as angry men are not unfrequently seen in such places, the fact was not instantaneously and particularly noted. To speak truly, many men who enter the rooms of Justices of the Peace are angry-were they otherwise, they might not go there at all. Justice Jecko asked Staake what be wanted. Muttering something about "protecting a scoundrel," Stanke wheeled as he reached a desk placed against the southern wall, drew a revolver from a pocket on his hip, pointed it directly at the stomach of the 'Squire, two and a half or three feet distant, and pulled the trigger. The cap snapped with-out igniting the powder, and to this fact Justice Jecko is indebted for his life. Instantly the Judge comprehended the situation, and without taking time to get scared, jumped for Staake, and seized the arm holding the pistol. endeavored to get clear, evidently with the intention of getting another shot. Mr. Seigwart had stepped down off the platform to attend to some business; Jecko called "Jo," and he was up in a twinkling. With a solid right-hander he leveled Staake to the floor, when the 'Squire secured the revolver. Seigwart got mad at this juncture, and we are fain to acknowledge that before Staake was released from his clutches by Justice Jacko, he looked like a man who had passed through several rounds of a prize fight and got considerably the worst of it. Staake, on regaining his equilibrium, was marched to

## $PENAL\ SERVITUDE.$

Six Years' Imprisonment for Writing a Newspaper Article.

The Eiberfeld Gazette, a German paper, tells this story:—"A native of Prussia, in the Papal service, M. Clausing, has sent us several communications from Rome. We have heard that he had been severely punished for so doing, and we wrote immediately to the Prussian legation in that city for information on the subject. We received the following reply: 'I have the honor, in the absence of the minister, to state, in answer to your letter, that in fact M. C. ausing was condemned for the article in the journal to six years' penal servitude, but the penalty has been commuted to three years imprisonment. For the moment, unhappily, I can do nothing to obtain a mitigation of this extraordinary sentence, since I have found the Papal Minister of War personally much irritated with the pri-The offices for enlisting, which Roman government has kept up for the last eighteen months in foreign countries, have sent here so many adventurers and men of equivo cal position, that the good suffer from the bad character of others. The former receive the strokes intended for the latter, who can rarely reached, because individuals of this class generally know how to escape in time But I hope that a diplomatic intervention in the case of M. Clausing will soon be possible. The ante cedents and personal situation of that person are quite nuknown to me; I am only a ware that he comes from Horste, circle of Buren, Westphalia.' The signature is that of M. Kuad de Schoezer, Prussian charge d'affaires.

## Manufacturers' Taxes.

The amount of tax paid into the office of the Assessor of the Third Collection District of Brooklyn, for the eleven months ending March 31 last, is \$464,574.64, being about 3 per cent. of the total value of the goods taxed. Among the

thest terning observance in t	ne mer m	te forto
g are noted:—	No. of the last of	
Articles.	Value.	Title
u tlon sales	2 1182 080	£4 392
oo's and choes	9 10 910	6,035
rass and copper wire, etc	108,241	6 112
o.hlng	62.280	1.864
bemics s	366 957	18 722
e sed sking	427,079	10,895
nent ure and uphoistery	231 015	11 555
assware	348 921	11 23 (
ocp-skiris	212 445	4.258
sts and urs	7 83 271	T\$,090
ogar and syrupl	0 487.171	209,743

-Ball's statue of Governor Andrew is a great success.

# SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Robert Ould, the Ex-Rebel Commissioner, on the Exchange of Prisoners.

Affairs in Paraguay—Defeat of the Allies.

Financial and Commercial

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

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

An Ex-Rebel Commissioner on the Ex-change of Prisoners.

Special Desputch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The ex-Rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, Robert Ould, is out in a two column article in one of the morning papers here, trying to show that General Grant was responsible for the nonexchange of prisoners in 1864, and that consequently all the suffering of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville and other Southern prisons is to be attributed to Grant.

The article is evidently intended as an electioneering document for the benefit of the Democratic candidates. Ould's letter consists of mere assertions on his own responsibility, nusupported by any official data going to connect General Grant in any way with the nonexchange of prisoners.

He tries to make it appear that the Rebels were anxious to make the captivity of the Union soldiers as pleasant as possible, and then reiterates as a reason for their failure to do so, the old story that they had not means. In 1864 he says he offered to purchase medicines off the Federal Government for the Federal prisoners, but received no reply to his suggestion. Army officers here say the reason of it was that Ould could not be trusted to distribute the supplies sent to Federal prisoners. Those sent by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, having been unhesitatingly confiscated by the Rebel authorities on several occasions. Ould is very anxious for the election of Seymour and Blair, and it is understood this letter was written and published for the purpose of turning soldiers who were formerly in Rebel prisons, against General Grant.

## FROM PARAGUAY. Disastrous Defeat of the Allies at Fort Humaita.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, August 20 .- Advices have been received here from Rio Janeiro to July 31, by the regular mail steamer.

The allies, to the number of ten thousand, had attacked Fort Humaita, on July 16, but were repulsed with a loss said to amount to three thousand. A simultaneous attack made on the Paraguayan defenses in the Gran Chaco had been also repulsed.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, August 18 .- The officers and crew of the wrecked steamship Suwance arrived here to-day.

EThe officers and crew of the ship Audubon, lost on July 19, were saved.

The Markets. Flour, \$5.50@6.50. Wheat quiet at \$1.76@

1.80. Legal-tenders, 694. Railroad Progress. San Francisco, August 19.-The passenger

trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are now running 235 miles east of Sacramento. The Idaho Election. Idaho advices of August 11 state that Judge

Schaeffer, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is 300 ahead. His election is claimed by Cleared, ship Valparaiso, for New York, with

27,600 sacks of wheat, Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at

\$1.70@1.85. Legal-tenders unchauged.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. London, August 20-A. M .- Consols, for money

931@931, and for account 931. U.S. Five-twenties, 714; Lrie, 31; Illinois Central, 90, FRANKFORT, August 20-A. M .- United States

LIVERPOOL, August 20-A. M .- Cotton steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. Lard declined to 66s. 3d. Other articles unchanged-London, August 20-3 A. M .- Petroleum is

firm. All other articles are unchanged. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, August 20-P. M .- Consols, for money 934, and for account 934@94; Erie, 314; Illinois Central, 914.

LIVERPOOL, August 20-P. M .- Cotton steady. Bacon advanced to 53s. 6d. Pork advanced to 77s. 6d. Lard flat and nominally declined to 66s. Spirits of turpentine declined to 27s.

LONDON August 20-P. M .- Sugar dull. ANTWERP, August 20-P. M .- Petroleum is firm and unchanged.

#### The Artesian Well at Hartford, Conn. The Hartford Times says:-The artesian well

on toe Colf estate has now reached a depth of between 1300 and 1400 feet. Work has been suspended on it during the extreme hot weather, but will now be resumed with the aid of a new team engine of greater power than the one hitherto used. The lost drill was easily re-covered. On going through a stratum of the "Old red sandstone" of Hugh Miller—a rock millions of years old—the drill very unexpectedly came in contact with unmistakable lime stone. According to geological theories, this was not looked for in the bed of the "Old Red," but it was no doubt the effect of those enormous upheavals which, forcing the molten mass from below into and through the partially-formed rocks which then formed the earth's crust, produced those vast contortions and strange petritactive mixtures known in geology as pheric" rocks The lowest rock yet struck in boring this well is a very dark slate,

-A Belgian challenges the world to gastronomic duel. He proposeses to eat a hundred dozen oysters and finish with a beef-steak.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Toursday, August 20, 1868.

Money is in fair demand. Call loans rule at 44a6 per cent. First-class mercautile paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very duil this morning,

stock market opened very duil this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. Itsi was bid for 10.40s; 113\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 6s of 1881; 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 1862 5-20s; 108\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 1864 5-20s; 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 1865 5-20s; and 107\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 1867 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 103\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 44\(\frac{1}{2}\) 44\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10 change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 52\(\frac{1}{2}\) 653, a slight decline. 128\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44 for Little Schuylkill; 55\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Mirebull; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Mirebull; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Emira common; 40 for Limira preferred; 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadeiphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 144 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 304 for Manufacturers'; 734 for City; 62 for Commonwealth; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18h was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 20h for Lebigh Navigation; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 47 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

- The fellowing are thus morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

thers, Gold, Stock, and 105 S. Third street:—
10·00 A. M. 144\$ 10·50 A. M. 10·05 ... 144\$ 11·10 ... 144\$ 11·26 ... 10·21 ... 144\$ 11·29 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 10·24 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 11·25 ... 144\$ 12·10 P. M. 1444 12·10 P. M. 1441 12·30 ".

10 45 ". 1444 Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 1094 @1094; 3 days, 1094@1094. On Paris:—60 days, 5t. 174@5f. 164; 3 days, 5f. 15@—f. 5.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc.. as follows:-U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1134@114; old 5-20s, 1124@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1104@111; 5-20s, July, 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; do., 1868, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1084@1083. Gold, 1443.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20.-There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and only 800 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$7.50@ 8:25 for superfine; \$8 50@9 for extras; \$9 59@11:50 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 50 per barrel, and is very scarce. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. Sales of new red at \$2.30@2.45 for fair and prime; and 1500 bushels Michigan and Indiana amber at \$2 50. Rye is worth \$1.65@1.70 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn has declined; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1 25; and Western mixed at \$1 23@1 24. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 70c., and 600 busnels old Ohio at 85c: Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds-Cloverseed is selling at \$8@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3 to \$3.25. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2 60@2.70. Whisky is worth 70c, per gallon in bond, and

\$1.40 free. -As Wilson delivers but one speech everywhere, Sumner announces that he shall speak

but one during the campaign, too.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....AUGUST 20. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRUE. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr E. V. Giover, Ingersoil, Providence, Westmorn

Schr E. V. Giover, Ingersoli, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, New London, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, Sa'em,
Ecnr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, New Haven, Tyler
& Co.
Scbr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Ciyde&Co.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Ciyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Advance. Crosby, 58 days from Shields, with moise, to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Roaneke, Davis, 12 days from Porto Caballo, with coffee, etc., to John Dailett & Co.

Brig M. L. B., LeBianc 58 days from Gottenburg, with iron to L. Westergaard & Co.

Bear Jos, Maxfield, May, from Gardiner, with ice to captain. espitain.

Schr Bird, Norman, from Lewes, Del., with wood to

Schr Bird. Norman, from Lewes, Del., with wood to captain.

schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Fall River, Schr Joseph Hay, Kathaway from Wareham, Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockbill, from Boston, Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston, Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston, Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston, Schr Paugussett Wapies, from Bridgeport, Schr Paugussett Wapies, from Bridgeport, Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Miliville, Schr Morning Light, freiand, from Newport, Schr Morning Light, freiand, from Newport, Schr M. G. Barviett, Bartiett, from Weymouth, Schr W. G. Barviett, Bartiett, from Weymouth, Sieamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMURANDA.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Baique Annie Augusta, Creighton, hence, at Santisgo 5th inst.

Barque Ariel, Douglass, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trimdad de Cuba 7th inst.

Barque T. F. Stecker. Bibber, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 10th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Barnard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 15th inst.

Brig James B. Kirby, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, Brig James B. Kirby, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Clenfuegos whi inst. The K. did not sail on the day she cleared, as the captain mate, and most of the crew were down with the vomit, Capt. Godfrey died on the litt.

the crew were down with the vomit. Capt. Godfrey ded on the 11th.

Brig George S. Burnham. Simonton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 8th inst.

Echr J. B. Auatin. Davis. hence, at Boston 18th Inst.

Schr Tennessee. Creed, hence, at Bath 16th Inst.

Schr Hy, Fennimore, hence, at Lynn 18th inst.

Schr Mite Feam, Howe, 5, for Georgetown. D. C., or Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

Schr J. B Johnson, Houck hence, at Lynn 18th Inst.

Schr J. Tinker, Stanley, for New York or Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th inst.

Schr Caroline Smith, Barrett, hence, at Lynn 14th Instant. Instant.
Schra Thompson, Means, from Dighton: Potter & Hooper, Bradtury, from Newport; and Eden Bernell, Mitchell. from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schra Frank and Emily. Cawley, and Wm. Penn, Davis, hence, at Calais 18th lost.

FORTHESS MONSOE, Aug. 20.—The school ship Macedonian passed in the Capes last night. 24 days from Madelra side is bound for Annapolis. The Savannah sailed on the same day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Arrived, ships Clariesa, from Valparaiso, and Hermania, from Acapuico. Cleared, ship B. Robinson, for Liverpool, with 42 000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ships Gold Hunter, for Liverpool, and Elcorado, for Baker's Island.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Denmark Thomson, from Liverpeol.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, from Havana.

Ship Kilen Southard, Bick ford, from Liverpeol, Barque Johann Martin, Pitt, trom London, Barque Ludwig, Fiemming, from Bordeaux, Barque St. Ursula, Losberg from Rio Janeiro, Brig Neille Clifford, Littlefield, from Palermo,