THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X .-- No. 44

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of John Kennedy for Murder, at Canton, N. Y.

In yesterday's TELEGRAPH there was given the details of the murder of Thomas Hand by John Kennedy, at Canton, N. Y., and the preparations for the execution of the latter. According to appointment, Kenn-dy explated his crime yes-terday on the scaffold. A correspondent writing from the scene says:-"Through the courtesy of Sheriff Chapin your

reporter was enabled to visit the prisoner in his cell on a day shortly previous to his execution. He appeared in good spirits and conversed freely upon matters pertaining to himself. He was dressed in grey pants, a knit jacket, and figured vest, and wore a white shirt, with a striped paper cellar, and somewhat fancitul necktie. Ou a table in the corndor to which he was allowed access was the representation of a crucifix drawn upon a sheet of loolscap, at which he had been at work, under which was written, with a trifle of egotism, "This was drawn by John Kennedy, in Canton jail, November, 1867." Tue pricouer admitted that he had made a

verbal confession of his guilt on that day to the District Attorney ou receiving the assurance that it he could implicate any one else in the affair that a stay of preceedings would be ob-tained, and that he would be allowed to turn evidence against him and receive a sentence of imprisonment. He undoubtedly endeavored to convince that officer that he had an accomplice, but it seems that his story was not considered worthy of attention, as the main points of the evidence upon which he was conviced led to the conclusion that the deed was committed by one person alone.

The cell of the prisoner opened upon a corridor, to which he was allowed free access and which overlooked the yard of the jail, where the scalloid was to be erected. When it became necessary to construct this instrument of death the jailer proceeded to his cell for the purpose of removing him to another part of the building, in order to spare him the torture which it was naturally supposed would be inflicted upon his mind by perceiving the preparations of his approaching doom. He was quick to divine the object of this, and carnestly protested sgainst being removed. "Do not thick," said he, "that I care for your preparations or will be troubled by having a gallows before me. I am not made of any such stuff." He was allowed to remain and with the utmost coolness vie wed its crection from his window during the day, for the scaffold was a new one, executions being rate occurrences in St. Lawrence county, and occasionally offering a candid and well received Burgestion to the workmen engaged upon it. He also desired to see the sheriff and requested very particularly that he might be 'urnished with a fushionable suit of clothes for the event, and that, above all, the best comm that could be procured should be provided, adding that his friends would pay the difference in cost between it and a poor one, as they would dislike to have his remains forwarded to them in a cheap one. Every preparation was made, the executioner was present, the jurors assembled, and many of the invited spectators congregated, and Kennedy had retired to his couch in the full expectancy that the morning's sun would be the last one whose light he would ever behold, when, ceedings was served upon the Sheriff, and the ex cution postpored indefinitely. Kennedy was, of course, aroused and informed of the counge in the aspect of adars. The intelligence he received very coolly, remarking that he was "glad to hear it; but if the thing had to finally occur, or he should be reprieved to imprison-ment for life, it would be better had it gone on.' About twenty minutes past 1 o'clock the pro-cession intered the jail yard. Few persons were permitted to be present within the walls. At the hour stated the solemn procession entered in the following older:-The deputies, prisoner accompanied by a Roman Catholic cleigyman reading the dying service, chor sters reading responses, and policemen. The prisoner was attired in a short wootlen coat of a dark hue and pants of the same material. white scalloped bosom, without collar, and brown and white stockings. Being placed upon the scaffold and the services completed, the prisoner silently bade adien to a few iriends, and then shook hands with Sheriff Tanner, who impressively said, "May God bless your soul." The black cap was then drawn over his face, and at precisely thirty minutes past one c'clock the signal was given by Deputy Sheriff Whitney, the rope was cut, and as the body shot upward a heart-reading shrick pierced the air from an upper story window of the jail, to which several temale iriends of the prisone had by some means obtained access. His neck was not broken, and death ensued by slow strangulation. Life was pronounced extinct in thirty minutes, and after allowing the body to hang six minutes longer, it was lowered and placed in the coffin prepared for it.

FIRST EDITION following Friday morning he left home on foot, taking a satchel containing clothes with him. Since then he has not been heard from. His continued absence, together with the fact that he was known to have considerable money. aroused a fear that he had been toully dealt with. One day last week Sheriff Carr, per authority, searched the person and premises of a Mr. _____, who resides in the same building, a Mr. or near it, with Martin. Tillon's receipt for the \$900 was found in the possession of the accused, who claimed that he found it year Shunk river. A box of ashes, securely nailed up, was also found, and in these ashes were found bones, which, upon examination of two or three phy-sicians, deputed to examine them, proved to be human bones, while the third decided that they were not. Accused claimed that he had been using some old spoiled meat for fuel,"

SWINDLERS.

How Pittsburg Business Men Were Duped. The Pittsburg Republic of Tuesday last says:-

About two months since two men made their appearance in this city, and opened a commis-sion and produce store on Ferry street, under the firm name of R. E. Owens & Co. The build-ing had been unoccupied for some time, and the neighbors were gratified when they were informed, by the firm that they intended to carry on extensive business. The store-room was an refitted, and in a few days alterwards the esta-blishment was filled with apparently a full stock of goods in their line, con-sisting of bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, etc. After they had been in business a few days they called upon several of their neighbors, and succeeded in securing loans of small sum's of money, which were repaid with commendable promptitude. They were, to all appearance, enjoying a good trade, and con-siderable surprise was created in the neigh-borhood a tew mornings ago, when the store remained closed after business hours. The owner of the building was advised of the circumstance, and his suspicions being aroused he concluded to visit the premises. The door was opened, and an investigation disclosed the fact that the tierces and cheese boxes were empty; the entire stock in trade consisting of three damaged cheeses, two crocks of butter, and a barrel of suspicious-looking eggs. A pair of scales and an iron sate completed the inventory. Before the landlard had re-covered from his surprise a Liberty street merchant arrived with a bill for several hun-died barrels of flour. Upon being informed of the condition of affairs the merchant took immediate measures towards having the stock seized for his benefit, but the Deputy Sheriff, after inspecting the assets, declined to make a seizure, as they would hardly pay the cosis. In the meantime the number of creditors in creased, a tobacconist on Fourth street, being apxious for the payment of a claim incurred by the firm in the purchase of a lot of cigars, and a poor woman who keeps a crockery store in the vicinity, for \$40 worth of goods which she had sold them on the previous day on credit. It has since been ascertained that their operations were quile extensive, and that a large number of Liberty and Wood street merchants are on the list of victime, the total amount being variously estimated at from \$5000 to \$10,000. It is also stated that the Express Company advar ced money on two tons of butter, which they alleged was in transitu between this city and New York. The parties represented them selves to be residents of Chicago, and men of means. Upon their arrival here they called upon one of our principal manufacturers, and inquired as to the standing of our city banks, stating taat they were about to embark in business, and desired to place on deposit several thousand dollars. The information they asked for was given, when they selected a bank, but unfortunately for the creditors they neglected to make a de-posit. The senior member of the inte firm is ar parently about forty-five years of age, and the junior thirty.

sword. M. Guillou, the proprietor of the hall, an aged man, with one leg, was seized and carried off, without either his crutch or hat! Several other arrests meanwhile were made whilet the principal actors were being thus made prisoners. One geutleman, M. Ganier, received a subre thrust in the side. Outside the building the troops were in line, and the Biot act was read three times to the crowd, which, considering prudence to be the better part of valor, quietly dispersed. The Procurcur-Impetial now made his appearance, and went up to the prisoners, who were each guarded by four privates. M. Cazot and M. Guillon protested that they had a right to noli a private meeting. 'Very well,' replied the Procureur Imperial. 'this remains to be proved; you may retire. 'As you consider that you have arrested us legally, was the reply of these gentlemen. 'send us to prison.' 'No; go home; you are free.' Accord-ingly MM. Cazot, Guillou, and Baragnon were turned into the street." The following version of the affair is given by the courrier du Gard:---"M. Broton, owner of a house in the Place de l'Oratoire, had let the

pround floor of his premises for the hilding of an electoral meeting. He was informed that as the law forbade such assemblies within five days of the voting, that which was announced could not be tolerated. Notwich tanding that warnits, about a thousand persons entered M. Breton's house towards 9 in the evening, on present alton of a card or paper. A large number of others were stationed out-ide. The Central Commissary of Police, followed by several of his subordinates, made his appearance in the assem-bly, and invited all the parties present to withdraw. Cries of 'Turn them out !' 'Down with the police?' were raised repeatedly, accom-panied by a declaration that the meeting should not be dissolved except by the force of bayonets, After having for some time endeavored with a moderation and a propriety which cannot be contest d, to persuade the persons present to leave, the Commissary at length decided on calling for the aid of a detachment of the garrison. On the troops appearing the building was cleared, but not without some resistance."

HAYTI.

Insurgents Surround Cape Haytien-Victory of Normil Over the Govera-

ment Troops. The New York Hera'd'scorrespondent, writing

from Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, says:-By the arrival of the Alma to day from Cape Hayti, in four days, I learn that the place is sur rounded by the revolutionists, and that com-munication with the interior had been cut off, so that neither coffee nor log wood can find its way to the coast for shipment. As a result of this versels cannot find cargoes. Advices have already gone to the United States to countermand the sailing of vessels for Haytien ports with provisions, as no return cargo can be fur-nished. Three vessels from the States, laden, have arrived in Kingston from Hayti, having been unable to there unload their cargoes. The next news from Port au Prince is to the

25tb, brought by her Britannic Majesty's steamer Mudet, which arrived at Port Royal on the evening of the 28th. Early on the morning of July 23 General Normil quitted his portion of the insurgents' lines around Port au Prince, evacuating the Lighthouse and Carrefours, and hurriedly proceeded to Petit Goave, arriving there the same evening. The place was and has been for some time in the possession of the reac-tionists, or interior partisans of Salnave. These Normil attacked at once, and after a long and desperately contested engagement he remained master of the field and of the town. The loss was heavy on both sides. In his abandonment of Carretours Normil had to leave behind three pleces of artillery for want of transportation. The cannon were spiked and other wise rendered unserviceable. The same day Salnave's forces occupied Carrefours, and of course found the spiked guns. A highly self hudatory and bombastic proclamation was thereupon published by his sable Excellency, informing the people of Hayti in particular and mankind in general

hundred Paraguayaus, dropped down to Tavi, and, al hough seen, threw themselves bololy upon the casemate gunboat Barroso and the monitor Rio Grande, which were suchored in front of the fort. The low deck of the monitor was gained by them, but as the Paraguayans could not readily gain estrance into the tower, could not readily gain estrance into the tower, the loss among the assainants on board was severe. The unofficial accounts state that six were killed and wounded on her, including her captain. Anto-pio Joaquin, killed, and Licutenent Etchbarne, chief pilot of the soundron, wounded, with loss of an arm. The ught lasted for hours, but the crew of the Burroso were successful in beating off her assailants, which there are the duck of the Su while those on the deck of the Bio Grande were swept off her by the bre which the batter is of Tayi op ned upon them as soon as it was po-sible to distinguish fee from friend. Eight canoes were reported sunk, twelve taken with many prisoners, and the Paraguayans killed were numerous. The reports were that Timbo was to be carried

twenty or so caroes, laden with some three

on the 10 h, and that an assault on Humaita would take place immediately atter. A Parawould take place immediately after. A Para-guayan ambuscade in the Chaco is reported to have been cut to pieces, losing one hundred killed. The latest returns of the Presidential election in the Argentine Confederation give Samiento, 89; Elizade, 32; Urquiza, 16; and of the Vice-Presidential. Alsina, 84; Paunero, 55, Urquiza was mobilizing the national guard of Entre Rios, and was said to have 16 000 in arms, but had declared that it was only to goard against the possible entry of General Emilio Mille, who was at Goya, on the frontier, with Government troops. At R zario and in the interior of Santa Fe forces were in arms against the Government.

MEXICO.

Her Relations with the United States-Views of General Grant

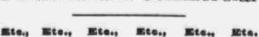
It is understood here that Rosecraus objects strenuously to certain features of his instructions with regard to Mexican affairs. The surmise is made that two points are adroitly pre-sented; one intended to hold the republican Juarez administration responsible for some of the Thurlow Weed-Clarence Seward speculations more the empire. There is an Imperial Express Company, a sireet railway system, railroad and

efforts for the cession of a portion of Northern Mexico. It will be remembered that very soon after

gone rearly twelve months, and spent most of the time at the Austrian and French capitals, The General was accompanied by two a des-decamp, which was to the more observing regarded as evidence that his vi-it was not merely private, but had some semi official significince, nilitary or otherwise. The trath is the General was sent to Europe on a dipromatic mission, with a view to induce the withdrawal of the foreign troops then su-taining Maximilian. They were withdrawn. The mission was sug-gested, urged, and arranged by General Grant,

him to the President :him to the President:-GALENA, III.. Sep ember 1. 1865.-His Excellency. A. Johnson, Presid nu:-Seven weeks' absence in m Washingion, and fee intercourse with all parties and classes of people has convinced me that there is but one opinion as to the duty of the United histes towards Mexico. or, rather, the usarpers in that country. All agree that, bes des a yielding of the long proclamed more doctrine, non-intevention in Mex can affairs will lead to an expensive and bloody was herealter or a yie'ding of terrilory now possessed by us. To let the empire of M-stimilian ue established on our routler is to permit an europy to establish himself who will require a large standing army to watch. Military stations will be done to our or on-merce, and Am ricens, lastead of being the mos-inwored people of the world throughout the length and invorce, and and reads, intera of being the most invorced people of the world throughout the length and breadth of this continent, will be scoffed and imughed at by their adjoining neithbors bith North and South-the people of the British provinces and of Mexico. U.S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. It is reported there was some opposition, indirect, at least, from Mr. Seward to General Schotield's mission. By the way, it may be a fact worth remembering herea ter that the French Emperor offered the prize aimed at in the Imperial Mexican scheme to the Austrian Archduke three years before the latter actually accepted it. This appears from recent Franco Mexican papers now being prepared by a prominent Freuch publicist, who was Max's conndectual correspondent in Paris. The latter appeared in Mexico in the summer or tall of 1862. It is known that he was a party to the scheme in 1861. Three years before that would locate the plan's inception some time in

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. The Military Troubles in Washington-The English Cricketers-Contemplated Prize-Fight. Financial and Commercial



FROM WASHINGTON. Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Riot of the Colored Zonaves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- The examination of the colored Zouaves for rioting a week ago while a company of them from Georgetown were on their way to the Capitol to relieve guard over the remains of Thaddeus Stevens, has been concluded. Three were fined for disorderly conduct, and sixteen others were required to give from \$300 to \$500 bail for a further hearing at Court.

Ocean Disaster.

The United States Consul at London reports that John W. Thomson, of Calais, Maine, and John O'Conner, of Brooklyp, New York, have been brought to that post, having been picked up at sea about forty miles S. W. by S. of the island of Nevis, their vessel, the Squttrel, of Port Washington, having been lost on the coral reefs near Barbadoes.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations,

LONDON, August 21-A. M.-Consols, for money 939, and for account 933. U. S. Five-twenties, 711: Great Western, 384; Illinois Central, 901; Erle Railroad, 32.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday, and there will be no quotations of stocks.

FRANKFORT, August 21-A. M .- United States bonds closed last night at 75].

PARIS, Aug. 21-A. M. - The Bourse is quiet; Rentes closed last night at 70f. 47c. The bullion in the Bank has decreased since last week 23,660,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21-A. M .- Cotton firmer and more active. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 100,000 bales, whereof 23,000 were for export, and 13.000 bales for speculation. The stock on hand is 510,000 bales, including 215,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs-Corn, 34s. 9d. Wheat is declining.

Petroleum is quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 21-A. M.-Sperm oil, £89. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 21-P.M.-Consols unchanged. Erie Railroad heavy at 304; Great Western, 38; Illinois Central, 901. United States Five-twenties 717.

LIVERPOOL, August 21-P. M .- Cotton firmer

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELSERAPH.] There is rather more demand for money, and the rates are higher. Call loaus rule at 4a6 per cent. on Government bonds and miscellaneous securities. First-class mercantile paper is securities. First-class mercantile paper is num. The stock market was very duil this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were weak and uusettled. 1864 520s sold at 1081, no change.

morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were weak and unsettled. 1864 5 20s sold at 1683, no change. 1134 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1084 for 10-408; 113 for 1862 5-208; 1074 for July, 1865, 5 208; 111 for 1865 5 208; 1074 for 1867 5-20.; and 1074 for 1868 5-208. City loans were uncoanged. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45, an advance of 4; Pennstlvania Railroad at 534, no change; Lehieb Valley at 544@544, no change, and Camdeu and Amboy at 1294, no change; 444 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Morristown; 554 for Mircuill; 33 for North Penn-sylvania; 30 for kinira common; 40 for pre-ferred do.; 335 for Catawissa preferred, and 255 for Philadelphia and Erie. In City Passenger Railroad abares there was nothing doirg. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonyild; 31 for Green and Coates; and 42 for

Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, 240 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Me-chanics'; 61 for Girard; 314 for Manufacturers'; 734 for City; 435 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commercial

Commonwealth. Canal shares were dull. Lebigh Navigation sold at 203, a slight advance; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 18; for preferred do., 33 for Morris Canal, 90 for Morris Canal preferred, 14 for Susquehanna Canal, and 47 for Detaware Division.

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

FIRST 1	BUARD.	
\$200 Pa 6s, 3 series 108%	10 sh Shamok Cl.	57
\$500 do	100 ah Hend H	45
\$500 Hun & B 1 1m 62	200 do	
\$2000 Len 6s.gold 1 87%		45
1 sh Penna K 883		45
10 sh Leh V R C. 54%	100 do	
10 sh Leh N \$10. 20%		
- The following are th	us morning's gold	and
- The following are th	its morning's gold	SH

foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:--

10.00 V' W'	1437	11.00	A. M		1445
10 01	144	11.25			1448
10.12 ".	144+	11.37		- C	1444
10.17 .		11.55		- 1	144
10.35 .	144	12.00		÷.	1444
10.39 ** .	1444	12.20	P. M.	÷.	1443
10.48 " .		12.30			1447
10.54 " .	1440			5	

Foreign Exchange on London:--60 days, 109 @1094; 3 days, 1094@1092. On Paris:-60 days, 51. 174@51. 164; 3 days, 51. 15@51. 133.

64. 174 (254. 164: 3 days, 55. 15(257. 132. -Messis, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1134(2)14: old 5-20s, 113(2)113(; new 5-20s, 1864, 1083(2)109; do., 1865, 111(2)114; 5-20s, July, 1072(2)1075; do., 1867, 1074(2)1074; do., 1868, 1074 (2)1075; 10-40s, 1084; 2)1084. Gold, 1443. -Messis, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Bouth Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134 (2)132; do., 1862, 113(2)1134; do., 1864, 1085(2) 109; do., 1865, 111(2)114; do., 1865, new, 1074 (2)132; do., 1867, new, 1074; 20174; do., 1868, 1074 (2)133; do., 1867, new, 1074; 20174; do., 1868, 1074 (2)108; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1084; 2)1084; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 1194; do., September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 1184; Gold, 1444; (2)1444; Silver, 136(2)38.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 21 .- The Flour Market continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at \$7 50 @8 25 for superfine; \$8 50@9 for extras; \$9 50@11 50 for Northwestern

The Washington correspondent of the Syra-cuse (N. Y.) Journal, of August 18, says: -By Atlantic Cuble.

telegraph contracts, etc., in which the New York speculators were greatly interested. Another point is reported to look towaris the surrender of the Rebel armies General J. M. Schoueld, now Secretary of War, visited Europe, ostensibly on leave of ab-ence. He was

sportly after the following letter was written by

DISASTER.

Loss of the Yacht Challonge.

The New Lork World of this morning says:-At a late hour last evening we received intelligence of the total loss of the yacht Chaienge, belonging to Mr. Jacob Lorrillard, of this city, while bound out from the port of Para in Brazil to New York city. The Challenge was modelled and built by Captain Fish, a well-known yacht builder, and was regarded as a first-class yacht in yachtleg circles. The Challenge was 310 tons burthen, and was originally built in May, 1865, pleasure sailing. She was very heavily sparred; in fact, she had as large spars as any merchant and in a fresh breeze could only be compared to the Dauntless for her breadth of calvas and manner of sailing. The Challenge sailed from Para for this port with a cargo of bluing and Inoia rubber, the estimated value of which was about \$300; partially iosured. The vessel herself was valued at about \$50,000 by her owners, but would probably bring for jachting purposes about \$10,000, as the has been used ever sloce she was built for the purpose of carrying merchandise. The Challenge has carried cargoes of fruit between Havana has current outgots. The Challenge was the largest yacht ever built in America, with the exception of Mr. Kingsland's Alirm. of the Challenge was owing to her having run on a reef about 14 niles from Para, outward bound. The crew, or a dozen men, became trightened at 6 demoralized at the danger, and although Captain Fish and his officers attempted by main force, with loaded pistols, to prevent them from deserting, yet they uttarly related to obey their officers' orders, and, taking to the boats, deserted the vessel. When they left the vessel was fast going to pieces on the reef. The offi cers and crew were picked up by the steamship Mississippi, and they reached New York city evening. The Challenge was a swift aig lant boat, having at one time made the passage to and fro between Para and New York in about fity-seven days, which is considered very quick The owner also at one time offered to match the Challenge against the yacht Sappho for a large sum of money, but the stakes were Lever put down to run the race. The Challenge was a keel boxt, differing entirely from her mate the Visia in her rigging and spars. The interior of the Challenge was fitted up very handsomely. but at the same time was very plain in appearance.

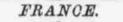
CRIME.

A Murder Discovered After Two Years. The Brooklyn (Powesbick county) lowan tells

of a probable murder :- "Some two months sgo a scutten an by the name of John H. Martin, & resident of Johnson township, deposited \$900 with Mr. Tilton, of Montezima, and promised LUDICROUS.

A Laughable Contretemps at a Colored Party. The Detroit Free Press gives the subjoined

account of a must ludicrous catastrophe which occurred at a colored testival that came off in a gymna-ium hall in that city on Monday evening last :- "The colored population assembled were enjoying themselves hugely. The ivory shone respiredent, the larses were in delight, and the gemmen of color could not show off one halt the joy they felt on the occasion. They ached to find new means of displaying them ecsuey, and, with it, their agility. At last some one discovered the ladder which extends across the hall for exercise in hauging by the hands, and moving back and forth by these means. Several ambitious young fellows instantly set off and exercised in this way for some time; but, as the table of refreshments was set immediately underneath, the sport was forbidden. But the temptation was too great to be resisted, and the chance of display too cood to be lost, and preity soon Pomp Smith, a coon of large proportions, seizing his opportunity, set off swinging himself across the hall, suspended by his arms, from round to round of the ladder. He was discovered just as he had reached a point over the centre of the table, and ordered back, but, determined to go through, he redoubled his energies and struck out boldly. An instant and he lost hold by one hand-a struggle to regain his grasp loosened the grip of the other hand, and, quick as lightning, and with the weight of a thunderbolt, to the consternation and dismay of the gazing multitude, the white of every eye by this time being turned up "to see what all de fuss was about," Pompey fell spank into the middle of the wellfilled table, flat on his back. His posterior parts crashed into the gorgeous glass centre-piece breaking it into smithereens, one toot kicked a turkey into the crowd, the other landed a pie into the lap of an ebony damsel; the head of the fallen body bounced into a dish of ice cream. while the frantic hands and arms did desperate work into dishes and estables all around. A frontic shrick of dismay rent the air for blocks around; imprecations, cries, and laughter followed, and an indescribable scene of contusion filed the hall. "Git out o' dat grub. you culled cus!" yelled the waiter. 'Oh, Lord !" shriesed "de dinnus's dun gone spiled, to' shu; Dinab. and a thousand other lamentations and ejacu lations were heard in intermineled confusion At last the overpowering ladicrousness of the eituation burst upon the party; they forgot their losses and the scene around them, and ourst into the wildest guffaws of boisterous laughter. Pen or pencil could not do justice to the scene. It could only be appreciated by an



An Extraordinary Election Scene.

eye-withess.

The Bule in Inerna iona of Nimes, France has the following account of some strange proceedings :- "Scarcely was the hall filled by the voters than the Police Commissioner, followed by some of his subordinates, entered, and, addressing the proprietor of the building, summoned him to disperse the meeting. The latter, celing he was acting in accordance with the law, rejused; whereupon a discussion, which lasted eight or ten minutes, ensued; during which the liberal cancidate, M. Cazot, entered and was loudly cheered. He immediately ascended the hustings and protested energe ically against the presence of the Police Con-missioner in the hall, at the same time demanding that perfect tranquility should be maintsined, which injunction was strictly obeyed.

Not a disloyal cry was uttered; merely ob-erva-tions were heard such as 'Plus de candidats officiels,' 'We shall all vote,' etc. ''At this juncture a door at the lower end of the building opened, and a strong detachment of military, accompanied by a dense crowd, entered. M. Cazot was taken by the collar, and committed to the charge of four privates. M. Baragnon was captured by the Police Commisto call for it the next Saturday, this being Tuesday. He then returned home, and on the sioner himself, and by an officer with a drawn

what mighty trophies had been captured by his army. On the same day (July 23) Saluave, emboldened by his reoccupation of Carrelours, made an attack upon the po-ittons of General Faubert, taking 1500 picked men with him and leading the assault in person. Deteat, and not success as he anticipated, was his reward. After losing many of his best soldiers he had to abandon his enterprise and return to his tortifications. The main fighting on this cccasion was done in and about the village of La Coupe. Unaware of the fall of Petit Goave. the commander of the Government corverce Sylvain (late Twenty-second December) on July 24 steamed into the port, when the revolution ists attacked the vessel and captured her. This is a hard blow to Saluave's fortunes, and materially lessens his chances of success. The insurgents are likely now to endeavor to shut up Port au Prince on the seaside from the outer

world, as they have done on the land side. General John Lynch, the tamous Cacos leader. has had the whole forces of the revolution placed under his command. This has been done in order to promote a unity of action, hitherto acking in the military actions of the insurgents. General Lynch, not being an aspirant for the residency, and the main leaders, Nissage-saget, Hector, and Faubert, each coveting the position. the selection made is no doubt a judicious one. such as will preclude the personal jealousies that would have resulted had either of the other three generals been selected. Despite this wise action towards a concentration of their efforts the insurgents are not prospering as they had reason to expect a lew weeks ago. Great discontent exists among the men of the line because of the slow and unsatistactory progress of the stege of Port-au-Prince, and many are daily deserting. On the other hand the cause of Sal nave is looming up. The lower classes of the capital-the women particularly-are very enthusiastic in their support of his claims, while in the interior he is gaining in popularity. The Piquets are very active in his behalf.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Ministerial Crisis-Attack of the Paraguayans on a Brazilian Iron clad. By the arrival of the Mississippi from Rio de Janeiro, at New York last night, we have South American dates in detail of our cable despatches, to July 26.

On the 11th ult., a divergency having occurred between his Majesty the Emperor and the Zacharius Ministry, upon the question of the Empe-ror's selection of Couselheiro Salles Torres Homem, the Ministry resolved to resign, and as it persisted in its determination the resignation was hnally accepted on the 14th. His Majesty then instructed the Visconce de Itaboraby, conservative, to organize a Ministry and on the 16th the decrees of appointment were signed.

On the 17th the programme of the new ministry was declared, acknowledging the need of some reforms, but postponing their consideration and asking the Chamber of Daputies to proceed at once to vote the supplies, indispensable in the present condition of the Treasury. But a of want of confidence was at once proposed tote by Senor Jose Bonifacio, and, after a Short tebate, in which the ministry declared that it would accept the motion as equivalent to a retusal to give supplies, it was carried in the same session by 85 to 10, all the liberals uniting against the minisry. On Salur-day, the 18th, the decree of dissolution was signed, and on Monday the Chamber of Deputies was formally dissolved. As none of the sumates had passed both Chambers the new Ministry remains without parliamentary authoto meet the expenditure of the country, rightion and will therefore have to report to the measures which the constitution provides for such contingency. The first measure undoubteily must be the immediate issue of more paper money, as the demands upon the treasury are large and pressing, and cannot be delayed onger.

On the morning of the 9th the Paraguayans made the attempt on the Brazilian iron-clads at Tayl, of which deserters had previously given warning. On that morning, before sunrise, of the laws of war.

1859. The Disturbances in Souora. The New York Times correspondent writing

from Vera Cruz, Aug. 4, says: As a heading for news from Mexico you would do well to stereotype something like this:-"New Pronunciamentos - Prisoners Captured and Shot by Government Troops-Prisoners Shot by Revolutionists-Pillsge-Plunder-Bob-bery-Rape-Arson-Murder," etc. You might add any other crimes enumerated in the Divice decalogue, or in the penal codes of civilized nations, and an impartial correspondent from this unioriunate country would have no diffi-culty in liberally filling the bill at least once a month. I have only time to give at present a basty report of what I have heard and gathered from the newspapers. Those from the capital are to the 30th uit. In Sonora the revolutionists are reported to have come to griet. The band raised and commanded by Salvador Va-quez, which had commenced to perform "some exploits" in the way of pillaging and stealing, was surprised and routed by the Government troops in the town of Oputo. All the plunder of the enemy, with twenty-four prisoners-all natives of Chihuahua - remained in the hands of the victors. Salvador Vasquez and

Anathesio Higgs, were, of contactly in the service of Maximilian. The troops which defeated him were the National Guard, of Arispe. The Prensa, of Guadalaxara, states that on the 15th ult. Cuidad Guzman was threatened by a consider able band of insurgents; that nearly all the prople were under arms, and that fears were entertained that many of them would join the evolutionists. From Cordova intelligence has been received of a skirmish at Paso del Macho between men of the state Pohee and some forty or fifty insurgents; the latter, it is said, were defeated with a loss of two killed and three wounded, and had retired to Camaron, where they stole all the horses could find. They also attempted (but failed) to surprise one of the stores of Colonel Heredia, where another sk rmi-h occurred. A force of cavalry and infantry under Colonel Jinenez had elt Cordeva in pursuit. Three officers of the naurgents had been captured at Bagres. One them proved to be Norberto Gouzales, who lately issued a pronunciamento at San Antonio

los Martinez, and who assassinated Colonel Leija and officer Gutierrez. -The Du Quoin (111.) Tribune says that owing to the dissatisfaction among the Demo-cracy of that section of the State at the election by their party of the "blood-thirsty rioter," Horatio Seymour, as their caudidate for the Presidency, there are numbers of them forsaking the party and joining the Republicana, the more prominent of which it names Mr. Bloodgood, formerly an active and influential member of that party, and also Captain Cunningham, the father-in-law of General

Logan, and Co'onel Robert Hunley, both of Wi liamson county, -The Louisville Journa! wants to know why Wade Hampton and N. B. Forrest are not as pood any day as Phil Sheridan or Bill Suerman. Because they each committed, not long ago. the crime of treason, and one of them, if not both, added to it the most barbarous violation

and more active; prices tending upward. Middling uplands, 10id.; middling Orleans, 10id. The sales will reach 18,000 bales.

Provisions-Bacon, 544. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Turpentine declined to 26s. 6d. ANTWERP, August 21-P. M .- Petroleum quiet

at 511 50c. LIVERPOOL, August 21-P. M.-(Second des' spatch)-Cotton is still advancing. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer, and better prices are realized. This imparts additional firmness to cotton here. The total stock of cotton at sea bound here is 722,000 bales, of which only 6000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs heavy. Red Wheat, 10s. 6d. Flour 27s. Corn. 34s. The market is easier. Chee.e quiet. All other articles unchanged.

FROM EUROPE.

Departure of the English Cricketers-Am International Match. By Atlantic Oable.

LONDON, Aug. 21 .- The eleven select cricketers of England, to sail for New York September 2d, arriving about the 12th proximo, have made appointments as follows:

Buring the first week of their arrival they will lay matches against two selected "twentytwo's" rom various clubs in the State of New York and the city of New York and its environs.

During the second week they play matches in Montreal with "swenty-two's" selected from the officers of her Majesty's regiments and from various Canadian Cricket Clubs.

In the third week they play two matches in the neighborhood of Beston against "twentytwo's" selected from the Massachusetts Cricket

The fourth week will be given to Philadelphia, where they will meet the American cricketers again who made the best stand and played the pest matches against the English cricketers in 1858 of any of that series.

The fifth week will be given to New York, when, posssibly, they may be induced to enter into a contest with an American nine at the Americanized English game of rounders, alias base ball, for which the former party refused the offer of \$5600 to play a game on the Fashion

There is considerable speculation among the leading Engluh cricketers here on the coming events, which it is fully expected will end in a series of victories for "The Eleven."

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Contemplated Fight Between Collyer and Edwards.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21 .- The contemplated Mill between Sam Collyer and William Edwards is the absorbing topic now among the fancy, who are here in crowds from the Northern cities. Both pugilists are said to be in elegant trim, but bets are two to one on Collyer. Edwards is the most scienced, but never fought, and cannot stand pounding so well. The fight takes place somewhere on the Virginia shore of the Poton ac on Monday. The con batants and friends will leave here in a steamer chartered by John English.

John T. Sumwalt, a prominent citizen, died vesterday.

flood announce that they want no more donations.

-Prussia and China-each has had its Berlin game.

extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Fiour is selling at \$9 50 S barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a molerate inquiry for prime Wheat which is scarce, but other descriptions are ne glected. Sales of 3000 bushels red at \$2 30@2.40 for fair and prime. Rye may be quoted at \$1.65 @170 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at \$1-23@1-25; and 1500 bushels Western mixed at \$1 22@I 24; the latter rate for choice. Oats are without material change; sales 5000 bushels new Onio at 70 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Batk is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$16 % ton.

Whisky is in good demand, with sales at 70c allon in bond.

-Dr. Vermilye, of New York, is called the wealthiest clergyman in the United States.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Guians, Hoimes, Kotterdam, C. C. Van Horn, Barque Jessie, Grant, Genou, E. A. Souder & Co. Brig H. S. Emery, Fitts Sagua, Geo U. Carson & Co. Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston, Sinnickson &

Co. Schr J. Burley, Williams, Providence, do. Schr J. C. Heary, Dikks, Lynn, Casiner, Stickney & Weillagton. Schr Fraucia French. Lippincott, Balem. Tyler & Co. Schr Fraucia French. Lippincott, Balem. Tyler & Co. Schr T. J. Hill, Chase Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr L. B. Levering, Corson, Boston, Geo, S. Reppiler. Schr A. E. Bafford, Hanson, Providence, John Rom-mal.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr A. Amsden, Bangs, 4 days from Stonington, Ct.,

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 4 days from Petersburg. In ballast

Echr Bee, Lloyd, 4 days from Petersburg. In ballast to capialo.
Schr Marcus Hunter. Orr. 8 days from St. Mary's, Ga. with homber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Joseph Segar. Ellis, s days from Darlen, Ga., with homber to J. E Bazley & Co.
Schr Alexander, Wes Cott. from New Haven.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hasson, from New Haven.
Schr Ellis L. Smith. Smith. from Salem.
Schr W. Bement. Penny. from Quincy Point.
Schr W. Bement. Penny. from Quincy Point.
Schr W. Bement. Penny. from Boaton.
Steamer W. Whilder, Riggans. 18 hours from Baltimore, with make to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Henry L. Caw. Jier.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. LEWES, Dei., Aug. 20-7 A. M.-Brigs John Chrystal from Ponce, P. R., and James Baker, from Z.zza, ar-rived at the Breakwater this morning for orders. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Memnon Baker, hence, at Rio Janeiro 11th ult., and remained 20th Heamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yes-

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yes-terday. Beamship Whiriwind, Geer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence is.h inst. Brig J. Means. Wells hence, at Boston yesterday. Brig Mechanic, hence for Boston, was below inat port yesterday. Schr Fesdug RR. No. 49, Robinson, for Philadel-phia, sailed from Bristol 19th 10st. Ecar Sarah J. Purver, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bistol 18th 10st. Bobrs Evergreen, Helloste, and E. B. Wharton, Bon-sail, hence, at Bristol 18th 10st.

sail, hence, at Briaiol 18th 1985. (By Alliantic Cable) LONDON. Aug. 21 — Arrived, steamship Wm. Penn, from New York on the sta. G: ASSOW. Aug. 21.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from New York on the sta. QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 21.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from New York on the 18th. Livknoot. Aug. 21.—The ship Esterprise. Capt. Merrini, from Liverpool July 24. for New York has strived at Fayal, damaged, having experienced a hurricane. hurricane BOUTHAMPION. Aug. 21.-Arrived, steamship Hol-satis, from New York on the 12th,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Ang. 10,-Asrived, steamship Europa, Craig, from Glasgow. Steamship Misissippi, Slocom, from Rio Janeiro, Bhip Staffa, Kuight, from Liverpool, Brig Oswego, Boyle, from Demarara.

The Relief Commissioners for sufferers by the

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Clubs. the two lesser ringleaders, Jose Chacon and Anastasio Vargas, were, of course, immediately