# FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 15.

Affairs on the Continent.

By the arrival at New York of the French steamsh p Pereire, we have European advices to August 15.

Napeleon "IV" has an Affront Put upon Hun,

The New York Times' correspondent writes from Paris, August 14, as follows:—
Just as the "affair Rochetori" was taking a
happy turn for the vorried and latigued policemen, a new incident, the "affair Cavaignae" feil
acro-s their troubled path. A son of Godefroy
Cavaignae, the Dictator of 1848, refused to accept from the hand of the son of Napoleon III. the premium awarded to him for standing at the the premium awares to the College of St. Barbe! Why should he? Did not Napoleon III. put in Why should he? Did not Napoleou III. put in prison and treat with rigor, almost with insult, the man who had saved Paris in June from a second reign of terror? Why should Cavaignac II. accept anything from the hand of Napoleou IV.? When the boy's name was called the audience broke into a loud caser, and you may imagine the consternation of M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, and of the Prince Imperial, the first calling for the little Cavaignac with a nice speech of congratulation all ready, and the other with the crown of laurels in his extended hand, and the little Cavaignac II cliuging to his bench and refusing Cavaignae II clinging to his beach and refusing to accept the offered crown! A new god arose at once in the firmament of the Lavin quarter. and Henry Rochefort is threatened with an eclipse. (avaignac II has shown himself a chip of the old block; he has placed himself by that one act in the position of chief of a party, and one act in the position of chief of a party, and hereafter, when the day of revolution comes, the "Party Cavaignac" must be counted in with the contending factions. "Your father smothered my father out in 1848; I can accept nothing from your hands!" Who knows what an amount of history may yet turn upon this first act of opposition of the youthful inheritor of one of the glorious names of the last revolution? We

### GERMANY.

may certainly predict that the boy will be heard

The Address of Boust. The Provincial Correspondence, of Berlin, expresses lively satisfaction at the speech of Baron de Beust at the banquet to the German riflemen at Vienna. It adds that the address will not remain without eeno in Prussia. This country, says the journal, has not taken part in the military negotiations opened between the South German States; but it approves of them as being eminently useful in point of view of the general system of defending Germany.

### Americans at Frankfort.

A correspondent, writing from Frankfort-onthe-Mun, on the 11th of August, says:— There are many distinguished Americans at present sojourning here and at the neighboring watering places of Homburg-es-Monts. His Excellency George Bancrot, United States Minister at Berlin, remained here a few days with his lady, on his return to the Prussian capital, after he had finished the negotiations about those much discussed protection treaties between the South German Courts of Munich, Stattgarit, Carlsiuhe, and Darmstadt, and the United States Government. Commodore Inman, of the United States Navy, has spent some time here and has now left for Lucerne, and Commodore Livingston, of the same service, still remains, Mr. T. P. Kennedy, formerly Secretary of the United States Navy, is at Homburg which is crowded with visitors, among

### whom are hundreds of Americans. A Grand Improvement at Frankfort, Another letter from Frankfort reports:-

This city will be shortly enriched with a great improvement. The Duke of Nassau, who, after the annexation of his rich and beautiful dominion by the Prussian Government, no longer liked the residence at the charming castle of Biebrich on the Rhme, has removed to this place and taken permanent residence here in one of the most fashionable parts of the west end. At the same time he has yielded to the urgent demand of a number of influential citizens, who are steadily trying to render the city more and more attractive to strangers, to sell them those renowned "winter gardens," other words, the green and hot-nouses attached

### SWITZERLAND. The Negotiations with France.

The Bund, of Berne, semi-official organ of the Swiss Federal Council, publishes the following contradiction to the rumors of negotiations be-tween the French and Swiss Governments:—

"We cannot say what truth there is in the communications said to be taking place between France on the one band and Belgium and Holland on the other; but as for Switzerland we can affirm, on the best authority, that the assertions made are void of foundation. No overture of the kind has been made to the Federal Council, and nothing is known in the official circles of Berne of any fact or indication that would war-rant the interence that the Emperor of the French desires to engage Switzerland in a political and military alliance with France."

## Queen Victoria at Lucerne.

A letter from Lucerne states that Queen Victoria occupies her time in making excursions on the lake and in the gorges of the Rougloch. The steamer Winkerried was placed at her Majesty's service by the Municipal Council.

## TURKEY.

### The Sultan and his Princely Visitors. From Constantinople, July 29, the New York

Hera'd's correspondent writes:—
Never since the armies of the Crusaders encamped on the shores of that noble estuary which connects the Sea of Marmora and the Euxine has Constantinople been so besieged by princely visitors as during the past three menths, commencing with the arrival of the Prince of Denmark. Since the triumphant entry of Mahomet II into Constantinople never has so much been expected of Aux Padischah. Each Prince on his arrival was granted a reception by the Sultan when his Majesty hastened to return the visit, accompanied by some of his Ministers. The same etiquette must be observed and the same honors extended to all alike, or diplomatic jealousy is sure to be provoked. On the occasion of his tisk to the Austrian Archdukes he presented the magnificent Arab stud he rode to the Ambassador. On another occasion he took from his finger a diamond ring of immense value and presented it to the Prince Napoleon, and on all his princely visitors he bestowed decorations set in diamonds. Then there has been no end of banquets (one given by the Sultan to Prince Napoleon) and dinners, reviews, and receptions by the Grand Vizier and Fuad Pacha, which have so mosopolized the time of these important function wies as to force them to neglect the affairs of State. In fact, everything has been done by the Sultan and his min isters to render the stay of the giaour princes at the Turkish capital as agreeable as possible, and the Suitan has on all occasions exhibited condescension under the infliction, which had no parallel during the reigns of his predecessors.

Minister Morris in "Plain Ciothes." In obedience to the Congressional resolution, Mr. Morris, the United States Minister, resident here, appeared at the annual audience of the Sultan in plain clothes—a black evening dress sult. His extremely plain appearance smid

such a biaze of embroidery and gold lace as fills the hall on this occasion was not a little strik-ing. In reply to some remarks of our Minister on his plain dress, Fund Pacha replied good-humoreoly, "L'habit ne jad pas de moine." "You represent a nation that does not require

tinsel decorations." Notwithstanding the absence of gold lace the reception of our Minister by the Saltan was a very cordial, indeed, a very marked one. In reply to his Majesty's inquiry after his health, Mr. Morris remarked that he was happy to see Mr. Morris remarked that he was happy to see him in such good health, and hoped his life might be prolonged for many years for the benefit of his subjects, he smilingly responded with two low bows, "Memnouno dum, memnoun olcum" ("I thank you, I thank you"). In fact, the simplicity of the representative of the great republic evidently pleased his Majesty.

Prespects of Investon from Greece. A telegram from Vienna in the Northeastern Correspondence reads: - Tue Turkish Government has received intelligence that armed bands are preparing to invade its territory from Greece. It has resolved to send reinforcements to the frontier of the Hellepic kingdom, and has forwarded to Atheus an energetic note. no manner guarantee the authenticity of this statement. For some time past so many erroneous and exaggerated reports have reached us from the East that we shall do well to warn the reader against these alarming rumors. So, while publishing the telegram in question, we express the hope that the news it conveys may not be confirmed.

### Miscellaneous Foreign News.

-The Paris journals announce the sudden death, from the rupture of an aneurism, of M. Ernest Beer, who established the Pre Catalan.

-The Voksbatt, of Gratz, states that the
Prince Don Carlos of Bourbon, who lives in that place, assumed the title of Dake of

-Madrid papers announce the death in that city of Bonnaire, the well-known performer on the trapeze. He fell from a great height in the course of one his performances, and died in mediately after, aged twenty eight.

-There are 2053 symnastic societies (Turnve-reine) in termany, mustering in all about -Two-storied cars have been put on the rail-

road from Copenbagen to Klompanburg that can accommodate one hundred passengers each.

--Karam, the Chief of the Maronites, is reported to have offered a battalion of Maronite guards to the Pone.

-A general meeting of Free Masons is announced to take place in Havre, France, on the 18th of Septen ber next. All French and foreign Lodges will receive invitations.

—The milkmen of Gloucester, England, recently held a meeting for the purpose of raising the price of milk, owing to the "drought," as

they put it, but literally on account of the During the last week in July last the imports into the port of Marseilles were 264,000

tushels of wheat, in sixteen vessels of various nations; of this quantity 220,000 bushels were Three stock or exchange brokers on the Par's Exchange have recently sold out their business, realizing the respective sums of \$480,-000, \$300,000, and \$270,000.

—It is reported in Rome that Cardinal Bonaparte will be appointed by the Pope to the Archbishopric of Blasendorff, Transylvania, which will make him primate of the united

-The Capton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, produces annually about eight hundred thousand watches, representing an approximate value of \$7,000,000. The trade employs about

thirty thousand hands.

The number of telegrams sent in France in 1852 amounted only to 48,105, whereas in 1867 they ngured up to 3,213,995, without taking official telegrams into account, which alone num

bered 519,088 messages.

—Official returns show that there are yet 123 Prussians exited in Siberia who were taken under arms during the Polish revolution in 1863. Probably they will be shortly liberated under the conditions of the last amnesty.

## THE RING.

The Mill Between Collyer and Edwards. It may be of interest to our readers to know the antecedents of these pugilists, who yester-

day contested so ferociously for the light weight championship of the United States:-Sam Collyer, whose proper name is Walter

Jamison, is of Scotch parentage, but was born in France. He came to this country when quite a youth, and settled in Brooklyn, where his mother and other relatives reside. He learned the trade of a machinist, but in the early part of the war he left his father and entisted i the Brooklyn regiments, serving gallantly until the close of the war, having by his bravery won for himself a captain's commis-sion. Shortly after the close of the war he entered the concert saloon business in Baltimore, and for some time conducted Collyer's Varieties, making his appearance nightly as a clog dancer and gymnast, creating quite a furore by his experiness in the Indian club exercises. Sam is unmarried; albeit he is quite a bandsome looking fellow when fixed up for la ties' com-pany. Strange to say, considering his associa-tions, he neither smokes, drinks spirituous liquors, nor swears. He is now about twentysix years of age, is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches, and his usual weight is between 150 and 160. is of light complexion, dark brown hair, and he has quite a firm determined look. For the past five weeks he has been in training under Johnny Newell at Canton, near Baltimore, taking as much exercise as it is necessary to put him in proper condition. Naturally very regular in his habits, it has not been difficult to get him in proper trim. He has been taking a walk of sixteen miles before breakfast, and the balance of the day he has exercised with the dumb-bells, sparring with Mr. Neweil, rowing a boat recently presented to him, etc. retiring early and sleeping soundly. His first fight was with Mike Carr, alias English, at Rock Creek, near Baltimore, on the 26th of March, 1866, in which he came off the best in fourteen rounds; his second with Horatio Bolster, near the White House, on the Potomac, in May following, whipping him in a short encounter; his third with Barney Aaron, near Pohick Church, in September, 1866, coming off best in one of the severest contests ever fought in this country—forty-seven rounds in two boars and five minutes; his fourth with Johnny McGlade, at Goldsboro, in January, '67, whipping him; his fifth with Aaron, on the 13th of June, '67, near Aquia Creek, the latter being the victor after a fight of nearly two hours; his sixth with Billy Kelly, in Delaware, whipping him in 111

Billy Edwards is an Englishman by birth, and is about 24 or 25 years of sge. He weighs about 147 pounds naturally, and is more squarely built than his adversary; his fair complexion, light brown hair, regular features, and is quite as handsome as Collyer. He has been in this country since he arrived at the age of 21, and has worked steadily at his trade of iron moulder in New York. This is his maiden effort in the ring, but he has within the past ew years had on the buskins with some of the best men in this country, and has shown that there are few better men than he is as a boxer. As in the case of Collyer, he seems rather out of place in prize ring associations, for he does not chew or smoke tobacco, drink liquor, or swear, and it is also stated that he is very particular as to what company he keeps, shunning that which he knows to be bad. He has been under the hands of Dooney Harris as trainer, first commencing his course at New York, but training proper, exercising with the dumb-belis, boxing, walking, running, etc., was near Tren-ton, N. J., where he had a benefit a few weeks

## Whe Passage Bown.

The N. Y. World's correspondent thus describes the scenes on the steamer and at the ring: The N. Y. World's correspondent thus describes the scenes on the steamer and at the ring:

-Leaving Barnum's Hotel, I found my way,

gamest one I ever saw in the ring.

after much meandering through dark and intricate streets, to the noisome and fifthy wharf at the foot of Light street, where I was to take passage in company with 500 roughs, blacklegs, and theres of the most desperate kind, all bound to Cherry Point, on Coon river, an affluent of the Potomac, at a point about lifteen miles from where the latter river empties into the waters of Chesapeake Bay. The front of the wharf was hidden by a screen of hacks, wagons, and roughs in red shirts and rough coars, who were most clamorous in their de-mands to have the boat start for its destination. Going upon the whar, after passing the ticket taker between a pile of boards and lumber, heaps of straw, and other refuse, I found myself under a high dark shed, enclosed on torce sides, and with the side towards the water open, at which the steamboat Metamora lay, her gunwale low in the water, with the pressure of many human creatures all thirsting

About 2 o'clock, while I am endeavoring to get a nap on a life-preserver in the forward cabin, which is crowded with men scuffing and chaffing each other, a scufile takes place on the outside between a couple of juvenile black-guards, each trying to gouge the other or bite his nose off in the melec. The cabin is but poorly lighted, and I can see through the obscuration of the oil lamps half a dozen men bit ug, gouging, and struggling for dear life, amid onths, adjurations, and shricks of frightened women. I can see a huge pistol butt end ratsed in the air for a second, and as it comes down upon a perspiring forehead of one of the rowdies, who are nearly all from Baltimore, there is a devilish yell of pain, and in a minute or less all I can hear is the sharp ratile of pistol shots, the flash and blaze of the powder. There is a struggle to get out of the narrow doorway on deck, each one trampling on his neighbor in the fright. There are more shots in the narrow apartment, more smoke and blaze-eighteen or twenty shots being fired by different persons. One stout-looking fellow, who has been working with praiseworthy zeal enough, is carried out with two shots in his lungs; a third has a contract of balls in his back and several tails. couple of balls in his back, and several kulfe stabs in his arm; and another has a tinger and thumb shot off; while your correspondent, believing that his presence is obnoxious to many, escapes in company with others, through the windows of the cabin on to the guards, and from thence to the hurricane deck, where a large number of people are huddied in terror to get out of the way of the pistol shots which are flying about in a manner that is not at all assuring. One man, a fellow with a broad chest and massive head, a Baltimore "blood-tub," is evidently dying or about to die. This is Black Mulier, a notorious felto s, but of great pluck, for he refuses to tell who shot him. His eyes are lustreless and the blood spurts from his torn lungs, while half a dozen devils in human shape, his companions, are chanting bawdy sougs in his dying ears. One fellow cries out, "why the son of a — actually has the gall to ask for a doctor, and wants ice to put on his head." The other wounded man was cursing and d—ning the eyes of the men who have no compassion for them, and who have already organized half a dozen more fights in different parts of the boa'. Five or six ruffians are roaming around the boat during the long and terrible night, seeking for some inoften-ive person to "blow holes" in him, as they say, and during the night this floating heil pushes on through the Broad Chesapeake, past Antamessic, Annapolis, Sandy Point, Chopbank, Nanticoke, and Wicomico rivers, swaggering from side to side with its load of sin and devittry, and none may close their eyes for lear of robbery and violence and bloodshed. In another hour we are at the mouth of the Coon river, an affluent of the Potomac, and we get a sight of two steamers, one from Washington, the other from Pauladelphia, besides several sailing craft full of people, all waiting to witness the fight.

The Fight. It is now nearly 11 o'clock, and Dooney Harris, with that same darkly mysterious smile and red shirt, advances to the middle of the ring with Johnny Newell, Collyer's trainer. A penny is tossed high in the air for choice of corners, and Coliver wins the toss, thus placing the sun full in the eyes and face of Edwards. The colors, a crimson bordered one for Edwards and a pur-ple bordered one for Collver, are tied to the middle stakes of the ring by Mike Costello and Johnny Roche, who is friendly to Collyer. Now comes the question who shall be chosen referee. Barney Asron says: "Vy, take hany body as is nice and onest, and wants to do the right thing, so elp me God, and bless me blessed heyes, I is willing to haccept any one as is square. I haint got no ard feeling no more than the hunborn babe about this ere scrape. All we wants is

isir show fur our boy, and we intends to get it. Give the ball a kick." Then another advanced into the ring and 'Yer are all suckers and snoozeys and I am talking. My novi's can lick any of yer. The money talks, and it always will talk: 30 to 100 on the leetle nove's as never fit a fight.' Here a little boy, son of Collyer, about fourteen years of age, with a fresh, bold face, who

is accompanied by another brother, aged twelve years, cries out in a taunting manner, 'Yer ain't got a cent; if yer have, why don't yer bet it? We want all the sugar ye have got "Ye lie, sucker, ye kid," says the New Yorker

in a rage that he is taunted by a child. The referee is chosen at last-"Mr. Jimmy Carey, of parts unknown," as Mr. Harris says.

Barney Aaron says to the crowd at the ringside, "'as hany body got a stop-watch as he doen't want to get back?"

"Yes, Sheney," answered a rough, "I have got a stop watch, but you doesn't get it if I "Now," says Barney Aaron in a loud, shrill voice, "I wants you reporters to listen. Don't

call us murderers and thieves and robbers, and go for to state that we doesn't hunderstand Hinglish, vich is right Vite chapel. We are good boys, and we are goink to have a square scrap as you ever seed, and be light for -

It is now four minutes after 11 o'clock, and the sun pouring down close and sultry.

The fight commences, and the last rounds will indicate with what ferocity it was prose-

Round 37. Collyer knocks Edwards down after heavy spliting. The yells of the Ballimoreans are most learful now. Round 39, Another yell from Collyer's friends. and his little boy cries out, "Go to him, daddy he's almost done.

Round 39. Edwards turns Collyer after a stroggle. Round 40. Edwards is thrown by Collyer. The fight has now lasted an bour and four minutes and the passions of the devils around the ring

are boiling, and many of them are half crazy.

Round 41. Terrific fighting. Edwards knocking Collyer all around the ring in a heap every time be gots up. (Great cheering.)

Round 42. Edwards strikes Collect in the face and turns him heavily.

Roynds 43, 44, 45, and 46 are all the same Edwards forces the fighting and smashing Coliyer all around the ring. Collyer is very much mashed in the face. His eyes and cheeks are fluffy, and he is weak in his eyes. Every time the young David hits him with that terrible right hand he cuts deeply, and the sound is like that of a drumstick. It is all over now with the great little American prize-fighter, and time being called for the forty-seventh round, Billy Edwards goes straight up to Collyer with his hands down and delivers one awful blow, which crushes under Coltyer's left jaw as if a sledge hammer had smote him. The blow lifts him up off his feet, and he falls in his corner a pulpy mass. His body doubles up like a bent bow; his mouth is agape; his eves starting, and be asks his second in a confused way. what is the matter, where am I ?" They advised him to stand up and go to the scratch, but that blow under the jaw has made him unconscious and Sam Collyer's fighting is done, and finished

### "FOUL PLAY."

Two Persons Shot by a Sheriff's Officer at the Broadway Theatre. The New York World of this moraing is re-

sponsible for the following:—
The business disagreements between Messr.
J. T. Lloyd, lessee of the New York Thea re, and D. H. Harkins, of the Broadway Thea'r, both of whom claim the exclusive right to produce the drama of Fout Pray, as obtained from Mr. Harry D. Palmer, were brought to a dis-graceful issue last night. It appears that Mr. Lloyd applied to Justice Barnard, of the Su-preme Court, for an injunction restraining Harkins from producing the play, and also an order of arrest for Harkins. This was placed in the hands of Sheriff O'Brien for service, and it is alleged by the Sheriff's officers that Harkins kept out of their way and avoided arrest, and the only alternative leit for them was to arrest him at the theatre. At about 9 o'clock, last night, a party of deputy sheriffs, consisting of George Hickey, James Moore, James Watd, Dennis Leary, and Thomas Quinn, proceeded to the theatre for the purpose of arresting Harkins. It is nileged by the attaches of the theatre that the deputy sheriffs made their appearance at the stage door of the Broadway Theatre, accom-panied by an usber from the New York Theatre, o whom alone of the party Hark ns was kuo wn They at once seized Stephen Wallace, the aged doorkeeper, and, as is alleged, placed a pistol to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he interfered or gave an alarm. They pushed the old man aside and rushed on the stage. At this time the curtain was down, it stage. At this time the curtain was down, it being the interval between the first and second acts of the piece. The deputy sheriffs made a rush for the stairs leading to the dressing rooms, which are situated under the stage. At the head of the stairs they were met by stephen Wilson, the property man of the theatre, who demanded their business and the reason for their aggressive conduct. Hickey, the Deputy Sheriff, who seemed to be the leader of the party, seized Wilson by the throat, and forcing him back over the railing, fired two shots at him, both of which took effect, one in the head and the other in the right leg, causing injuries of a highly dangerous nature. James Ward, another of the Deputy Sheriffs, drew a revolver and fired three shots at Wilson, and unfortunately one of the bullets took effect in the body of Leslie Chamberlain, a boy about sixteen years of age, who was coming up stairs at the time, inflicting a wound which, it is leared, is of a fatal nature. The noise of the scuffle and the firing of the shots, as may be imagined, created an intense excitement behind the scenes, as well as before the curtain. In the meantime Harkins, who had been warned by the appearance of the Sheriff's posse and the firing of the shots, walked off into the auditorium and into the street, making his escape. The pistol firing attracted Officers Fogarty and Henderson, of the Eighth Precinct, to the Theatre, who, on learning what had occurred, arrested Hickey, word hears and four rested the key, were the street of t Ward, Moore, Leary, and Quiun, and took them to the Prince Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the night. Wilson, the were locked up for the night. Wilson, the property-man, and the lad Chamberlain, were taken to the New York Hospital. Wilson's wounds, though of a serious nature, are not considered necessarily fatal. The bullet from Ward's pistol entered the right arm of the lad and, passing through, penetrated the right breast, and a supposed to have lodged in the lungs. Considerable internal hemorrhage resulted, and the attending surgeon gave no hopes of his recovery. The lad was employed as a gas-lighter in the Theatre. He resided with his parents at No. 101 Seventh avenue.

The above narrative was obtained by our reporter, through the police from the attaches of the theatre, who will make in asserting that the conduct of the Sherid's posse was entirely uncalled for, as no resistance was offered. The deputy sheriffs did not exhibit any document or state their business when they entered the

When searched at the police station, a revolver, with two chambers discharged, was found on the person of Hickey. Ward had one with three of the chambers empty. a revolver with all the chambers fully loaded.

## GENERAL LONGSTREET.

Gen. Grant His Choice for the Presidency. The New York Tribune of this morning re ates an interview with General Longstreet, in this

Yesterday a chieftain of the late Rebellion, General James Longstreet, arrived in New York. Since the war he accepted the situation, and has used his influence to counsel and guide his people and to lead them safely back to an enduring peace. Yesterday evening a reporter of the 2ribune called upon the General at the New York Hotel. Imagine seated at a table, a tall, well-bunt man in a suit of black. The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is sandy and grizzled and the checks are flushed. The forehead is high and the eyes are grey and soft in expression. The mouth squarely cut denotes decision, and there is that quiet resolute air about him that reminded one of General Grant, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manner. Although suffering from an attack of fever. he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern States. As a portion of the conversa-

tion bears directly upon the coming campaign, give it in full. Reporter-Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States? General Longstreet—Assuredly. The cotton ercp has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon. Rep .- Suppose Seymour is elected, do you

we will have another war? Gen. L .- I cannot say as to that; but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I don't think he will be elected. Rep .- What do you think of Grant?

Gen. L.—He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point, I think he is above meanness. His silence is grand. Rep .- There is one thing I would like to ask, It is in regard to the neero.

Gen. L. (smiling)-I will tell you all I know. Rep .- Will he keep his contracts in regard to Gep. L .- I can relate my own experience. My

men have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have Rep .- And in regard to jury trials-I mean negroes upon a jury beach?

Gen. L.-In some cases that is bad-for instance, where an action involves an account. Negroes generally are ignorant upon intricate matters of business. But if a district is disposed to do right with them, the jury may be divided —white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn, and appreciate the position. Rep.—About negro supremacy? Gen. L.—Ah, that can never be; it is silly to

think of it. They can never be stronger than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians. Rep .- In regard to the acts of reconstruc-Gen. L .- I advise my friends to accept them,

and come into the Union and try to bring about peace and prosperity. I told the people of Ala-bama, if they would not be guided by the politicians they would come out all right,
Rep.—And you think it will come out all Gen, L .- I do; the crops are large, The

cotton crop is worth \$200,000,000. That is a step towards bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think it nominated he could have been e'ected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing t; I cannot vote for Seymour; but any way, I think good times are not far distant.

-Count de Suarez d'Aulan has been ap pointed equerry to the Emperor of the French, in the place of the Marquis de Caux, who has resigned.

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Political Affairs in the West -The Collyer and Ed. wards Fight.

Affairs in Mexico and the West Indies-Salnave's Reconciliation with the British.

Financial and Commercial

Sta., Etc., Etc., Sta., Sta., Sta.

## A Democratic Candidate on the Ram-page-Political Operations.

FROM MISSOURI.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. St. Louis, August 25 .- At a Democratic mass meeting at Matoon yesterday, a collision occurred between O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and the Sheriff of the county. Knives and pistols were used, but no damage

The registration of voters commences in the Fourteenth Election District of Missouri tomorrow. Both parties will make vigorous efforts to roll up a large number of voters. Many of the disfranchised ex-confederates are determined to have their names on the lists.

A State Convention of negroes assembles here The object is to to take steps to secure suffrage for the blacks. An effort will be made to raise

a fund of \$40,000, with that object in view. The negroes claim that they have a population of 70,000 in this State. A ward meeting to choose delegates to the radical Congressional Convention in the First District will be held to morrow. There are three prominent candidates for the position-Peter, Johnson, and Hilton, and the strength of each is about equal.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

### The Troubles Among the Fancy.

Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 25 .- There was difficulty board the steamer Metamora with the excursionists going to the prize fight. Pistols were fired and knives treely used. A man named Mullen was dangerously wounded. Joseph Beard was badly stabbed. William Carroll was severely cut in the affray. Collyer and Edwards are both here, and not much hurt. Collyer confesses he was fairly whipped. It is said that Barney Aaron has challenged Edwards, but he declines. There is still a large number of the fancy here who behave fairly. Large amounts

of money were lost here on Collyer. The Scheutzenfest is again largely attended

## FROM MEXICO.

Earthquake Shock—The Puebla Rebels
—Revolt in Campeachy. By Cuba Oable.

HAVANA, Aug. 25 .- We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 20th instant, and from Mexico city to the 16th.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at the capital on Friday, August 14.

No Minister to the United States had as yet been appointed. Senor Altamirano is mentioned as likely to be named for the position. Senor Palacio will probably succeed Senor Tejada in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A conducta of two and a half millions had

gone to Vera Cruz from the capital. The reinforcements latterly demanded by General Alatorre amounted to five thousand The Totonac rebel chieftain General Lucas was still in the mountaing and the bandit Chavez was yet marauding through the district of Lagos. Bocardo and Jimenez had routed the troops of Colonel Prieto, and the latter formed a junction with Colonel Dominguez, who had also been roughly handled by the same government commanders.

The Legislature of the State of Colima had established a penal colony at the Island of Socorre. Melgarejo had fled to the mountains, but Colonel Escandom was in pursuit.

Colonel Munoz had issued a pronunciamiento in Campeachy. He was supported by one hundred and fifty Chilton Indians.

## FROM HAYTI.

### The French Admiral Expected-Sal-nave's Reconciliation with the British, By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, August 25 .- From Port-au-Prince our advices are to the 14th inst. The French Admiral was expected soon at that port.

President Salnave has again been defeated and was on the defensive. He had raised a torced loan of \$200,060. Two wealthy men of the capital had been sent to Europe respecting the loan which the President is trying to raise there.

The ex-Haytien war vessel Liberte was blockading Gonaives; but Government had bought the Albert Emerson, which was to be transformed into a war vessel for the purpose of attacking and recapturing the Liberte and Sylvain.

President Salnave had reorganized his Ministry, and paid a visit to the British gunboat Favorite. He was honored with a royal salute from the man-of-war. From this it is apparent that a reconciliation has taken place between him and the British Minister. When the Favorite was leaving Port-au-Prince the American steamer Getty-burg arrived. The gunboat Guadiana and the De Soto were to sail on the 16th for New York.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

London, August 25-A. M .- Consols for money, 94, and for account, 941. American securities easier; 5-20s, 704; Atlantic and Great Western, 38; Illinois Central quiet and steady at 904;

Erie, 311.

FRANKFORT, August 25-A. M .- United States 5-20s dull at 75 a754. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25-A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged,

### FROM TURKEY.

Imperial Honor to the United States.

LONDON, August 25 .- The Levant Herald of Constantinople, dated on Friday evening, reports that the Sultan of Turkey, in imperial honor to the United States, and as a personal compliment to Admiral Farragut, permitted the American war-ship Franklin to pass through the Dardanelles to the Golden Horn-a pecial mark of his royal consideration.

The British Minister and members of the British Legation in Constantinople entertained Admiral Farragut at donner on Wednesday at

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 25, 1868,

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. First-class commer - cual paper ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market was very duil this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were \$\frac{20\pm}{2}\$ per cent, lower, lover, was bid for 10-40s; 113\pm\$ for 6s of 1881; 112\pm\$ for 1862 5-20s; 108\pm\$ for 1864 5-20s; 110 for 1865 5-20s; 107\pm\$ for July 1865 5-20's; 106\pm\$ for 1867 5-20s; and 106\pm\$ for 1868 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 163.

Rabroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45 3-16, no change; Lebigh Valley at 544@ 54%: Pennsylvania Radroso at 53 and Minehill at 56, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 444 for Little Schuyikul, 68 for Norristown, 33 for North Penusylvania, 41 for Elmira pre-feired, 8 for Catawissa common, 33 for Catawissa

preferred, and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.
City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50
was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 144 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Philadelphia sold at 162, and North America at 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics; 100 for Southwark; 59½ for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 44½ for Consolidation; 62½ for Commonwealth; 67 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 21 for Lehigh Navigation; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 13 for Susquehanus Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 south Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1123

change to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1123 @113; do. 1862, 1124 @112\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\) 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1868, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1868, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\); do. September, 1865, 1184; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 145\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) 145\(\frac{1}{2}\); Silver, 136\(\frac{1}{2}\) (138\(\frac{1}{2}\). Silver, 136\(\frac{1}{2}\) (138\(\frac{1}{2}\). Silver, 136\(\frac{1}{2}\) (138\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) (112\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100, 1864, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\) (106\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100, 1864, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\) (106\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100, 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100, 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100, 1864, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100, 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\) (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1865, 118\(\frac{1}{2}\) (215\(\frac{1}{2}\); (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1865, 118\(\frac{1}{2}\) (215\(\frac{1}{2}\); (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1865, 118\(\frac{1}{2}\); (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); (200\(\frac{1}\); (200\(\frac{1}{2}\); (200\(\frac{1}\); (200\(\frac{1}\); (2

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113@1134; old 5-20s, 1124@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 110@1104; 5-206, July, 1865, 107@1072; do., 1867, 1061@107; do. 1062@107; 10-40s, 1072@1084. Gold, 1452.

-Some cypherist has calculated that twenty-one million sledge hammer strokes will go to the spiking of the Pacific Railway. -Count de Sartiges, just made Senator of France, was formerly Minister to the United

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....AUGUST 25. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Mary C. Fox. Ross. Portland, Warren&Grezg.
Brig Frontier. Skinner, Portland.
Schr Mary E. Femerick. Dorman. Norfolk R. Jones.
Schr Minnie Reuplier. Appers. Boston, Tyler & O.
Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, South Norwalk, John
Rommell, Jr. Rommell. Jr.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, Quintard,
Ward & Co.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Schr A. Hammond, Paine Boston, John R. White & Schr Jas, Ailderdice, Willetts, Boston, L. Audenried

& Co.
Schr West Wind. Lawson. Beston.
Schr John Price, Nickerson. Boston.
Schr John Price, Nickerson. Boston.
Schr M. P. Smith. Grace. Boston. Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Fall River, Scott, Walter Schr C. S. Edwards, Corson, Portsmouth, Caldwell. Schr H. B. McCaully, Cain. Boston, do. Schr Jos. Maxifeld, May, Bath, do. Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Boston, do. Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Boston, do. Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Rockland, Blakiston, Graeff

& Co-Schr Benny Bost, Keily, Boston, Captain, St'r Mayflower, Fults, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Thos. Jeffrson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a low of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans 15th, via Havana 20th lost, with sugar cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengera—From New Orleans—Joi Cutts; Mrs. Bilger and two children; W. B. Redmond, wife, and child Mr. Wallace: Mr. Baldwin. From Havana—F. Muol. A. Muni, W. Neilson, F. Brucet, L. G. Howard, F. Mionde, M. Landa, G. Hally, Louis Cerato, Jose Lopez, F. Verrier, A. Deschaueliss.

Brig James Miller, Benneit, 20 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses te S. & W. Welsh.

Schr S. H. Cady, Small, 8 days from Saco, with ice, Schr Mary E. Femerick Dorman, from Boston, Schr A. M. Aloridge, Robinson, from Boston, Schr A. M. Aloridge, Robinson, from Boston, Schr Reading RR. No. 41. Bartlett from Norwich, Schr Reading RR. No. 45. Anderson fm Suffolk, Va. Schr Bonny Bost, Kelly, from New Bedford, Schr Reading RR. No. 45. Anderson fm Suffolk, Va. Schr Bonny Bost, Kelly, from New Bedford, Schr Fenanit, Backett, from Greenport, Schr Transit, Backett, from Greenport, Schr May, Conneil, I day from Magnoila, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Henry I. Gaw. Her, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from New York, with mase, to M. Groves, Jr. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue. 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with glow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Below.

Brig O. C. Clary, from New York. Barque, supposed the Argentine, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Aug. 24-6 A. M.—Barques Ada and
Norma, both from Philadelphia for Antwerp, went to
see 32d inst.
Steamship Lord Lovell, from Philadelphia for Havana, went to sea last evening. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMOBANDA.

Barque Eldorado. from Genoa for Philadelphia. was spoken by a New York plito hoat, uo date.
Barque Abd el Kader, Nickerson, hence, at Marseilles 10th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, from New York Aug. 3. The Palmyra, from New York, arrived at Liverpool

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamship Pereire;
Duchesne, from Havre.
Barque M. E. Packer, Holloway, im San Francisco;
Brig Eugene A, Reed, Tucker, from Cientueges.