THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X .-- No. 48

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 14.

Transatlantic Telegraphy -- English **Opinion of Thaddeus Stevens-**The Troubles in Ireland.

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

GREAT BRITAIN. Transatiantic Telegraphy.

The New York Herald's London correspon-

dent, writing on Aug. 12 says:-"To-day the prospecius of the new Atlantic Telegraph Company, from Brest to New York, has been issued, and I enclose a copy. The managers ask for £1,000,000 capital, in shares of £20 each, and propose to lay a cable, from the Great Eastern steamship, with one extremity at Brest, France, and the other at the French island of St. Pietre, near Newfoundiand, with a count cting line to some point on the Atlantic Const of the United States-probably Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Robert Lowe, M. P., 18 the chairman of the London Board of Directors, and Sir James Anderson is the general superintendent. The French concession has been granted to Mr. d'Eriarger, the Paris banker, well known from his connection with the Rebel loan, and Mr. Julius Reuter, who supplies the Loadon press with their news telegrams. Thomson, Varley, Clark, Forde, and Fleming Jonkins undertake the practical electrician department. There is no doubt that the cable will be laid; but whether the company will succeed or not is a matter o opinion. In order to prevent the new company from

obtaining any English messages the present company has made a contract with the British Government by which the Government agrees to give it all the transattantic messages that come over the lines in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales so soon as the pending measures to transfer these lines to the Government are completed. At first sight this is an important concession; but the French company will have an office in London, at which all the mes-sages can be received, and almost all the sages can be received, and annost all the cable messages now come from London and Liverpool. On the whole, the probability is that the contract with the English Government will amount to very little, and that the public on both sides of the Atlantic will benefit by the competition. It has just been announced here that the cable of 1866 has stopped working, and the fact that the present company is now dependent upon the old cable alone will give the stock of the new company an impetus, What is really needed is an American cable company to beat both the English and French in lowness of tariff and rapidity of communica-tion. A direct cable from New York to Liverpool or Falmouth would defy competition, and ought to be laid, either by private enterprise or the American Government.

English Opinion of Thaddeus Stevens, The London Times of August 14 contains the following :- "America has lost one of her forefollowing:—"America has lost one of her fore-most men. In his seventy-sixth year Mr. Thaddeus Steveus has been taken away from the scene of his labors. The announcement can take no one by surprise. Those who have seen Mr. Stevens of late years have come away with the impression that they have seen a body kept alive only by the intense volition of a resolute will. The ruling principle of Mr. Stevens' hie may have shortened his days.

FIRST EDITION | of the House it is not difficult to imagine how are would have capped that famous speech, and proclaimed that the time had come for doing instice to our Irish fellow subjects. That he may have contemplated converting his present associates to his views is not improbable; but if so, he discovered that on this point they refused to be educated, and he had no choice but to write that celebrated letter in which he told the people of Great Britain and Ireland that they ore all the circli and relations liberty they enjoy owe all the civil and religious liberty they enjoy to the Church establishment. The notion peculiarly funny one as far as regards Ireland. because a people may doubt whether they enjoy much of either kind of liberty when the habeas corpus act has been suspended for three years, and when during three centuries a State Church has been supported for the special behoot of a wery small minority of the nation. The position in which things at present stand is this. Reform has been disposed of substantially by the efforts of the liberal party, and the Irish Church ques-tion remains open, the conservatives being prepared to strain every nerve to prevent its settle-ment. It is for the liberal electors to say under these circumstances to whom they will give their support. The question can only admit of

one reply. School-Masters' Salaries.

The Pall Mail Gazette quotes the following rom a recent report on the Church schools in Lancashire:-

"The incomes which are made in some of these schools are very large. The average of the salaries returned by the masters in one town is over £139 a year. exclusive of house, profits of evening school, or other advantages; and in one instance a total income from all sources is made of £300. It is well that a profession should have these prizes; and most certainly they are only gained by the hardest and most trying work, but in the face of this it is impossible, at least in this district, to agree with the cry that salaries are dimn-ished and a teacher's prospects blighted under the new code. And this leads me to remark upon a point which should, if possible, be guarded against. A return is asked for each year of the whole preuniary emolument of a guarded against. A return is asked for each year of the whole pecuniary emotument of a teacher received out of the school income. Men rarely make themselves out richer than they are, and from the opportunities which there are of private information it is certain that in many instances the return is made too low, and that teachers consequently are often thought to be a worse paid body of men than they really are. As it is, their own returns show them to be in the receipt of the following average payments: -Mesters, £98 14s.: mistresses (girls), £62 13s.; mistresses (infants), £58. And when to this is added the many unacknowledged items which exist, the whole amount will not appear so low, even though among the high paid classes of the manufacturing districts."

Military Precautions in Ireland.

The Fenian rising in March, 1867, appears to have taught the British Government a valuable lesson in military strategy. Taking a hint from the plans of the insurgents the Government decided on building a large military barracks, capable of containing ten thousand men, at the Limerick Junction, the great railroad junction of South Ireland, where passengers change for Cork, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford directions. This place is within a few minutes' ride of the town of Tipperary, within view of the Galtees Hills, upon whose tops the Fenians in 1867 took shelter from the intense cold. The selection of this place is most judicious, as trains can be had at all hours and troops des-patched with the greatest rapidity to quell an

outbreak. The Nation and other Dublin journals assert that secret and deadly arrangements are on foot for avenging upon Ireland the deteat of the Government in the naming of the poling places clauses in the Registration bill. Lord Strath-nairn, the Commander-in-Chief of the Irish army, has been invested with full power to distribute the army under his control through the different counties in Ircland, and the preservation of the peace will be taken out of the hands of the civil authorities at the elections for the time being; army officers are to be sworn in justices of the peacer" with power to disperse any assemblage of more than twenty persons, and maps of the highways and by-ways different counties are being made in order that the military may have full knowledge of the roads to be traversed by voters. The Notion warns the Government against bese military measures, and secret planning of the landlords to coerce voters to vote for their nominees. It says :- Let the results be what they may, this will be a deadly campaign for the party who invoke such influences. If military violence be attempted, or undue military occu pation or interference on pretence of "escort" e carried out, and once again the truth made more clear that in Ireland the landowners claim to own the body and soul, and conscience of their hapless tenants, and enforce that claim through bloodshed, desolation and death, assuredly this will be the last election in Ireland in which voters will be left exposed to such deadly perils. A cry will resound throughout Great Britain that at least for Ireland the ballot is a Lecessity.

States—that is to say the whole liberal party, bondholders or not—are anxiously waiting for so happy a result. Transactions to a large ex-tent have also taken place in 1881 bonds and in five per cent. stock. In Austrian bonds very little is doing, and this will be the case as long as the conversion is pending. If this is once over they will make a weighty concurrence to Americans, and throw these out of the market if the payment of the bonds does not cease to be a debatable object."

Vesuvius-Another Eruption-Continued Flow of Lava.

"During the whole of July," says a Naples correspondent, "Mount Vesuvius has been in a state of greater or less eruption, and has ex-hibited a most magnificent spectacle. For four months, within a few days, it has been continuously pouring forth lava, in spite of the predic tions of the learned that the end was drawing near; to that our professors are now under the recessity of distinguishing three phases of eruption-the first extending from the night of the 12th or 13th of November to the 15th of January; the second from the loth of January to the lith of February, during which interval it exhibited great varieties with less activity; the third from the lith of February to the present time, a period of diminution, according to Palmieri, though appearances and the daily reports are such as to retute the hypothesis. About the beginning of this latter period little lava flowed, and the impression was that the eruption was nearly over; but on the 12th greater activity, which con-tinued till the 15th of February, was observed; the detonations were loud, generally in the morning and evening; some stones were thrown out, and then comparative silence During these two or three days several shocks of carthquake were registered, and the apparatus of variation was disturbed. A tew sublimates were collected on the summit, but not sufficient to mark the end of the cruption. On the 17th yet greater activity was perceptible, and its periodicity was condrmed; twice a day Vesuvius put forth all its energies, interesting equally the scientific and curious.

"The guides of Vesuvius who reside in Resina say that in their town great shocks were felt, sufficient to make their doors and windows tremble. Columns of stone, they add, were shot into the air at the height of three hundred metres, something little short of nine hundred feet. The lava too, progressed considerably, forming at the foot of the coue five different streams, which poured over like cascades. On the 18th the great cone began again to roar with considerable violence, and two shocks of earthquake were felt distinctly in Resiua, the very summit of the cone fell in, forming by the obstruction of the material three craters, which threw out large quantities of stones, and offered, as it were, a magniticent display of freworks. The entire cone trembled too, as if shaken by an earthquake, for four or tive seconds, while later in the day the lava torced an opening in the direction of the Piano delle Ginestere, and flowed cnwards in a stream of full ten merces in width. From this time to the end of the month the mountain has continued to thunder, and to throw out masses of red hot lava, which, dividing into many streams, present at a distance a spectacle of great beauty. Frequent though slight shocks have been feit at Resina, and, indeed, other places in the immediate neighborhood but they create no alarm as the people are so accustomed to their return. On the night, however, of the 27th there was one unusually strong. It seems now to be confirmed that the volcano acts under lunar influence. In truth, the period of its greatest eruptions get every day about half an hour later, coinciding with the evolutions of

"I have only to note the nature of the materials which have been thrown out during this the third phase. The ashes and the sublimates have been in small quantities, which, according to Palmieri's own assertion on several occasions, ndicate th ts term nation. The sublimates which have appeared. however, on the smoke boles have been chlorure copper and of lead, while the absence chlorure of iron has been noted as remarkable, although on the top of the cone it has been found united with 'oligisto' iron. The concourse of visitors is greater than ever.



Rosecrans' Mission to the Southern Leaders-It is Undertaken by Request of the President.

A Grand Seymour Electioneering Document to be

the Result.

More Outrages on the Union Men of Tennessee.

fite., Mte., Mte., Mte., Mte., Mte.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Rosecrams' Mission an Official One.

WASAINGTON, Aug. 26 .- The facts about General Rosecrans' visit to the White Sulphur Springs, Va., and the object of his meeting here with leading Rebel soldiers and citizens, are coming to light and beginning to be understood. It appears that he undertook the mission at the suggestion of President Johnson and a few prominent Democrats here, with the view of getting the chief leaders of the late Confederacy to come out in a sort of manifesto, which should be laid before the people North previous to the elections. This will set forth the pacific character of the Southern people, their disposition to accept the results of the war, and to abide by the Constitution and laws.

It will also denounce as false and without foundation the statements coming from what are termed the Union men of the South, as to the condition of that section, and the lawlessness which is said to prevail there. The document is to be signed by the leading ex-Confederates, civil and military.

It is intended as a reply to the numerous charges which have appeared in the public prints as to the condition of affairs at the South. The whole thing is to be gotten up in the interests of the Democratic party, the main object being to delude the Northern people into the belief that no disorder exists in the South, and that the people there are as warm admirers of the Union and Constitution as anywhere else, Although Gen. Rosecrans talked with nearly all the chief ex-Rebels at the White Sulphur Springs, his principal interview was with General Robert E. Lee. In a frank manner, according to the statement of one who is now at the Springs, General Rosecrans told Lee that there were many honest and well-meaning men in the North and West who have been led to believe, by the misrepresentations of

FROM MASSACHUSETTS. Southern correspondents of the radical press, Attempt to Throw a Train from th WFACK. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Klux brutalities continue to come into the city-

Two weeks ago sutteen of the disguised scoun-

drels residing in Lincoln county, in the neigh-

borhood of Senator William Wyatt's, went to

the house of William Moore, demanded his

voting certificate, knocked him down with their

pistols, and beat him savagely, cutting his head

to the skull in several places. They then

stripped him and gave him 175 lashes

on the bare back. They told him he was a

d-d radical, and before the negroes of Lincoln

should again vote the radical ticket, they and

all their white radical friends should be killed.

They also told him if Senator Wyatt, whom

they dragged from his bed and beat just before

the meeting of the Legislature, should ever

return home, they would certainly kill him-

The men who whipped Moore were his neigh-

Both branches of the Legislature were in

session yesterday. In the Senate the Financial

Committee submitted a lengthy report, which

was ordered to be printed. The House Military

The latter is substantially the same as that

introduced by Colonel Thornberg, ten days

since, giving the Governor unlimited power.

calling out troops, directing martial law, and

compelling counties where militia may be quar

is on the third reading in the House.

power.

and Times.

as yet.

tered to pay for the expenses incurred. The bill

A minority report was also submitted, stating

that, as the General Government had proffered

Federal troops in case any was needed, it would

not only be unnecessary but wrong to put a

partisan militia in the field. This report met

with a rough reception, and after a heated dis-

cussion, the House, by a vote of 44 to 19 refused

even to allow it to be printed. During the

debate, it was openly hinted by some of the

radicals that the Federal troops could not be

trusted to act in the interest of the party in

The bill will probably be a law by next

Saturday, and the militia will be placed in the

field shortly thereafter. Two large boxes of

arms and ammunition were sent from this

city last evening, to the Franklin, the Press,

The radical journals declare this morning, on

the authority of those who thoroughly investi-

gated the late murder, that political conside-

rations had nothing to do with the killing of

Bierfield, and that the killing was prompted

The political campaign is going on briskly on

both sides, and although party feeling runs high

no sanguinary collisions worth speaking of

solely in revenge for the murder of Elzell.

Committee reported a strong military bill,

boss, and he recognized several of them.

which also goes to the printer.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

taking bonds to be paid when the revolution is

taking bonds to be paid when the revolution is over. During the last few days many persons from Leogane have been arrested and carried as pri-soners to Port au-Prince, and it is supposed that many of them will be shot. E. Laroache, long an intimate friend of Salnave, was ar-rested when making him a visit. This revolution is evidently drawing to a close, but how long it will be before runother begins is another matter—probably not many months. It is currently reported here that an a-sault will be made upon Port an Prince on the lith or 12th. At all events, the capture of the place within a week or two is regarded as certain. certain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Wedges.ay. August 28, 1868. The Money Market continues easy. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commer-cial paper ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were firmer. Government accurities The stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were 4@2 per cent. higher. 1684 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 1123 for 1862 5-20s; 1094 for 1864 5 20s; 1103 for 1865 5 20s; 1073 for July 1865 5-20's; and 1072 for 1867 5-20s. City loans were unchanged, the new issue sold at 103. Railroad shares were duil. Reading sold at 45-44@45-56, no change; Pennstlvania R. R. at 534, no change; and Lehigu Valley at 544, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy.

no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy. A44 for Little Schuylkul, 69 for Norristown, 553 for Minehill, 33 for North Penusylvanis, 40 for Elmira preferred, 33 for Catawissa oreferred, 254 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 46 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 141 for Thurteenth and Fitteenth; 31 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Union.

and 42 for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for in-vestment at full prices. Penn Township sold at 59, and North America' at 2414, no change. 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 61 for Girard; 314 for Manufac-turers': 734 for City; 63 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 121 for Central National. National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 191@195, an ad-vance of 4; and Lehigh Navigation at 213, a slight advance. 68 was bid for Morris Canal referred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Caual.

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

5 sh Penn Nat Bk... 54 - Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:---U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113@1134; old 5-20s, 1124@113; new 6-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1104; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1104@1104; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; do., 1868, 1074@1074; 10-40s, 1084@1084. Gold, 1444. --Messrs. De Haven & Brocher, No. 40 Bouth Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 113 @1134; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1865, new, 1074@ 1094; do., 1867, new, 1074; do., 1865, 1074; 1074; do., 1867, new, 1074; do., 1866, 1074; @1074; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1084@1084; Due Com-pound Interest Notes. 1194; do. Beptember, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 1184. Gold, 1444; @1444. Silver, 1364@1384.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 26.-Bark is steady, with sales of 57 hhds No. 1 Quercitron at \$55 % ton.

yet it seemed at the last to have brought some compensation with itself; for the man who spent all his vital power in enforcing the objects e had at heart was apparently able same energy of determination to keep death at bay after he had grasped his victim. It is perhaps true that the death of Mr. Stevens juncture will not be regarded in the United States as a public loss. It is certain that in the prosecution of the impeachment he inflicted a grievous wound on his own party. The insucial dishonesty of which he had be-come the champion, might have spread under his influence, but will languish when deprived of his countenance and constant support. But while denouncing in the plainest terms, we must do the memory of Mr. Stevens the justice of distinguishing between the motives which impelled him and General Butler to adopt the same conclutions. We have already explained that Mr. Stevens' advocacy of the repay ment of the five-twenty bonds in currency was an instance of his fanatical devotion to a misconceived dogma. The adoption of the same policy by General Butler, like all the other public acts of the ex-Governor of New Orleans, betrays the chicanery of his tirst profession. Mr. Stevens was fanatical self-willed, and most bitter in his animosities; but there was neither meant ess nor deceit in his nature. Aud it must be remembered of him that he was almost the of a class of Americans who have left no While everything con-pires to efface followers. the individuality of each member of the younger generation, and they resign them-elves without resistance to the limits prescribed by party discipline, Mr. Stevens preserved his own opinions and enforced his own will, yielding neither to 'caucus' nor to 'convention' when they vio-lated the law of his own conscience."

The London News of the same date remarks: -"Mr. Sievens was more a revolutionary leader than a statesman. He had that firm grass of great principles, and that enthusiastic conddence in their application, which leaders of great national movements always possess; but he had none of that power to understand and appreciate a policy other than his own, which is prcessary to a statesman. He could never see that there might be two opinions on great national questions-fhose who were with him were for their country: those who were against him were against their country. He could never see that legislation must sometimes take a course which results from the action of antaforces, and which feels the effect of gonistic each while obeying neither. Compromise was his detestation. The doctrine that 'half a loaf is better than no bread,' was to him the deadliest heresy of political creads."

The London Telegraph says :- "Charles Sumner was a man of far higher culture, but he fire of his less well known colleague. and his influence was weakened by constant esh bitions of a feminine icritability and vanity. Butler commanded no personal respect, and was reparded even by his triends as a --- and Wade was deemed, rightly or wrongly, to be personally greedy of power. But at cynical Sievens none of these charges could be level ed. There was something grand in the very ferocity of his anger."

Disraeli's Political Position.

We quote the following from the London Post August 13th :- The conjessed mistake which Mr. Disraeli made in attaching himself to the conservative party is making itself more and more manifest every day. On the other hand, it must be confessed that few men would have conce ved his peculiar mode of correcting that mistake, much less have been rewarded with partial success. Instead of crossing the House Commons and taking his seat by the side of Mr. Br ght, Mr. Disraeli formed the bold idea of educating his followers to such a point that Mr. Bright might, with the most perfect consistency have taken his seat among them; and were it not for this most unlucky question of the Insh Church, the success of the experiment would have been unequivocal. On that subject it was possible for Mr. Disraeli, not on y without inconsistency, but with the most p-rfect a sparent good faith, to have denounced the (stablishment and proposed its abolition, Had he not years before spoken of the "alien Church" as one of the most prominent of Irish grievances 7 If he had been on the liberal side

THE CONTINENT.

The Frontier Between France and Spain

"M. Prevost Paradol relates in the Paris Debats bow, after fitteen years of contestation. the frontier between France and Spain has at ngth been fixed. It might have been supposed that the natural limits having been clearly defined by the Pyrences, the task of drawing a frontier line between the two countries would have presented no difficulty; but it seems that yard of mountain was contested, and every the Spaniards, in some instances, pro-duced documents dating from 812, or the time of Charlemagne. On their side the French were rather short of old parchments, many having been destroyed during the Revolution, but they are not discatisfied with the treaty on behalf of their Government by General Califer. M. Prevost-Paradol says it is interesting to find that the Spanish villages annexed to France by Mazarin at the treaty of the Pyrenees ar entirely French in feeling, and he concludes his article by remarking that during the lifteen years occupied by these negotiations more than one treaty, the result of force, has been signed and violated. He hopes the Franco-Spanish arrangement, peacefully conducted, will have a long existence."

Sales of United States Bonds.

The New York Herad's correspondent at Frankfort, Aug. 10, writes as follows:- 'The sudden rise in the gold premium at New York us thrown our Bourse into a great excitement People were at a los to understand why such a perturbation in the trade of the county could take place without any perceptible reason. were telegrams in town from the day efore that foreign bills were almost unsaleable ondon, thruch quoted 110, being offered at The reports on the unfavorable state of 09å. the cotton crop were lisbelieved, as they are circulated every year at this time, and as rice of the article was receding in New York. Congress was in recess, and therefore no rash measure with regard to the debt on its part is to be apprehended. All this being taken not consideration, purchases to so enor-nous an extent were made at the reduced prices that New York firms would not even ell all what was asked at prices 14 per cent above New York prices. Many millions dol lars have been brought here during the last days, and if Butler, Stevens, and consorts would only be so kind as to hold their tongues for one eason there is no doubt that the price of Ame ican stock would rise to par and enable the Government to reduce the interest by the concent of the boudholders, who would certainly agree to a lower interest rather than to be rembursed and to be compelled to look out for other investments. The bribery of members of the House of Representatives is no longer a secret. Lists have been circulated here before the votes on the financial questions how meanbers will vote. It is to be hoped that the next elections will eliminate unworthy members, who have been returned in a kind of universal excitement. All well-wishers of the United

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

-A curious disease is infecting the town o Bonnieur, France, which the medical practitioners call inflammatory mucous fever, and withough the contagion does not spread to other localities, it is leared the population will be greatly thinned. $-\Lambda$ band of brigands recently made a raid on

a sheep farm at Fenzs, South Italy, and killed 1000 sheep, stating at the time that it would serve as a lesson to the proprietor, who previously took active steps against them.

-In 1865 the consumption of cigars in France amounted to 700,000,000 in number. The Gov Chewing erument price is one cent each. tobacco is increasing in the demand. In 1861 the consumption was 534 tons, which rose to 634 tons in 1865.

-At the yearly national pigeon concourse of Brussels, lately held in that city, 1507 pigeons were liberated at Agen, five hundred miles dis-tant, at 5 A. M. By half-past 9 A. M. next day twenty-one of the birds had arrived in Brussels, eight of which belonged to one man. —The inhabitants of Olessa, after many un-

ccessful attempts to discover a means to lacken their intense thirst during the late prevalent bot weather, have hit upon artificial eltzer as being the most effectual. Itinerant venders are found in all the streets and nothing se "goes down."

-The Monuteur publishes some interesting tatistics of the produce of the chase in the province of Archangel, Russia, from which it appears that the number of animals annually ot amounts to about 400,000 squirrels, 22,000 ermines, 40,000 hares, 3000 white or sky blue oxes, 200 large wolves, 175 small wolves, 260 hears, 70,000 brace of woodcocks, 10,000 wild geese and ducks, and 12,000 swans.

-An American tourist, while descending the Grands Mulets, near Chamounix, lost his footing and slipped over the precipice dragging his guide with him. A projecting rock fortunately saved them from inevitable death, from whence they were drawn up by ropes. The guide was perfectly astonished at the sangfroid of the American, whose features never denoted the least emotion throughout the accident, neither fear at the commencement nor pleasure at the lucky termination.

ROSECRANS.

He Accepts the Mexican Mission.

The following is General Rosecraus' letter to he Acting Secretary of State (Mr. seward being out of town) accepting the Mexican Mission:-"WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1868.-To W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State-Sir:-Your favor of the 31st ult., informing me of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Munter Plenipotentiary to the republic of Mexico and transmitting my commission, is received. Considering that this unsought honor come with the general approbation of the press and people, without distinction or party, to one whose sympathies with democratic-republican representative government are so well known, uid whose long cherished triendship for the Mexican nation and people has been so publicly and frequently expressed, and assured that these views accord with those of our Government and people in view of the possible good that may result, against my personal wishes, I deem it my duty to accept this difficult, delicate, and responsible mission. Inclosed is the required oath, duly authenticated. I shall be prepared to proceed to my post as soon as the yellow ver shall have so tar abated at Vera Cruz as to make it prudent for me to leave my family there en route for the capital-say about the 1s day of October proximo.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant W. S. ROSECRANS.

-Frank Blair can go longer without water than any man in Missouri.

as well as by the speeches of the leaders of that party, that the people of the South are just as hostile to the Union now as they were during the war, and as much embittered against the Northern people as they were when both were in arms; that they hate the negroes with a deadly hate, because they have been freed, and but for the strong arm of the military would reduce them to a state of practical slavery, and perpetrate all manner of outrages upon them. General Lee denied that the people of the South are inimical to the Union. They want peace, and long for it. This is their universal sentiment as far as he had been able to ascertain it, and his opportunities have been many from frequent conversations and extensive correspondence with representative persons in all parts of the South. As to their animosity to

the negro, nothing could be farther from the fact; and why should there be? Said he:-"There is no rivalry between the races

but reciprocal interests, growing out of the fact that each is dependent upon the other to a great extent, one needing employment and the other employes. Apart from this, they had been reared together, and there is a natural affection and sympathy between them."

General Rosecrans proposed that the general officers of the Confederate army unite and lay before the Northern people in a tangible form, that cannot be disputed, the true state of feeling as he found it everywhere in his travels South. To this the Rebel General heartily agreed, and General Rosecrans afterwards talked with distinguished Southern civilians, among them Alexander H. Stephens, on the same subject. General Rosecrans is expected to return here and report the result of his mission to the President.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fancy Disappearing-The Schutz-enfest.

the fansy soum drawn hither by the late prizefight has disappeared. Collyer and Edwards appear on the street, the former much bruised, the latter but slightly. Those who bet heavy odds on Collyer are very sore, and talk of a put-up job. One of the parties who was shot on the boat excursion going to the fight is now dangerously ill. The others are recovering. The Schutzenfest is largely attended to-day.

To-morrow will be a grand gala day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Result of the Patmary Elections. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, August 25 .- The primary election last night for delegates to the First District Convention to morrow has resulted, as far as heard from, in the nomination of General Pile for re-election. The registration of voters began yesterday, and has progressed in a quiet and orderly manuer. The names of those registered will be published daily to guard against traud.

Accident to one of Barnum's Former Attachees.

BETHEL, Conn., Aug. 26 .- John Greenwood. formerly of Barnum's Museum of New York, was obliged to have his right arm amputated yesterday, in consequence of the rapid swelline spreading from the hand which had received a slight poisonous bruise.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26 .- A boy named Gibson, aged sixteen years, and belonging in Barre, was drowned at the pond near the Sterling Junction camp ground, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Unsuccessful attempts were made to recover the body.

A diobolical attempt was made that evening to throw the train from the track on the Worcester and Nashua Bailroad. The obstructions were noticed by the engineer in time to prevent any serious trouble. The same thing occurred on Wednesday of last week.

FROM CHICAGO.

Freight Train Thrown 'from the Wrack-Falling of a Democratic Wig-WAD.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- Near Freeport, last night, tie was placed by some miscreant across the railroad track. A freight train, laden with hogs and wheat, was thrown off. The engineer. John Wood, was killed, the foreman badly injured, and many hogs slaughtered.

The Democratic Wigwam at Detroit fell yesterday, fatally injuring David Meek, and wounding several others, including F. Stansin, a wellknown citizen.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Ouble. LONDON, August 26-A. M. - Consols for money, 944@944, and for account, 944. American securities steady; 5-203, 703; Erie, 32; Atlantic and Great Western, 38; Illinois Central, 914. FRANKFORT, August 26-A. M .- United States -208, 741.

LIVEBPOOL, August 26-A. M .- Cotton buoyant at an advance. Uplands, 101d.; Orleans, 111d. The sales to day will reach 10,000 bales, Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, August 26-A. M .- Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet and declined to 35s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 26-P. M.-Consols 944 for money. and 944@944 for account. Eric quiet and steady at 324; Atlantic and Great Western, 384; United States Five-twenties, 714. LIVERPOOL, August 26-P. M. - Cotton con-

LIVERPOOL, August 26-P. M. - Cotton con-tinues buoyant. Red Wheat, 11s. 11d. Cheese declined to 59s. 6d. Lard flat. Turpentine lechned to 26s. Other articles unchanged. LONDON, August 26-P. M .- Spirits Petroleum

advacced to 11 id. ANTWERP, August 26-P. M .- Petroleum, 501f.

HAYTI.

The Revolution Drawing to a Close. The New York Times correspondent, writes as follows from Jacmei, August 8:-

The capture of Port-au-Prince appears now to be a question of a few days. The besieged are short of ammunition and cannot hold out much short of ammunition and cannot hold out much longer. For s me time past Salnave appears to have anticipated bis defeat and to have been growing daily more departed and reckless. He has prohibited the sale of coffee to any one except his agents, or in other words, he has been seizing all he could kay his hands upon. He has caused the Prussian Consul to be arre-ted, and offered a gross insult to the British Consul, who has demanded satisfaction, and threatened to cause the bombardment of the town by the British vessels Favorite, Mullet the town by the British vessels Favorite, Mullet and Phoque, now in the port. He has also orthe town by the Britan the port. He has also or-dered the confiscation of the property of an American, (whose name I did not learn.) who has protested against the proceeding. Sainave appears to have been contemplating flight; his n other and brothers, also his Minister of War and baggage, were captured on the steamer Silvain, which fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

The whole of the southern portion of the country is for the revolution. The country people manifest much confidence in the readers, and turn over to them their produce,

Seed.-Cloverseed ranges from \$8@9 % 64 lbs Timothy may be quoted from \$3@3 25. Flaxseed is held at \$2 70@2 80.

The Flour Market is dull at former rates, About 600 barrels sold for consumption at \$7.50 @8*25 for surperfine; \$8:50@9 for extras; \$10:50@ 11 25 for Northwestern extra family; \$11-50@1175 for Minnesota do. do.; \$11@1250 for Pennsylva-nia and Obio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour com-mands \$950 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn

Meal. The Wheat Market is quiet at a further de-cline. Sales of 2000 bushels new rei at \$22500 2.50; and 1000 bushels; choice Indiana and Dela-ware amber at \$2 40. Rye selis at \$1.650170 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2200 100 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2200 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2200 bushels of 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2200 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2200 bushels Western mixed at \$1.2000 bushels Western Mixed at 1 23. Oats are without improvement. Sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 70c, Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Whisky is seiling at \$1.40 % gal., tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,.....AUGUST 26.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Biomidon. Cowen. Antwerp. John R. Penrose. Brig Sportsman. Morton Boston, Warren & Grege. Schr Annie B. Hays, Love, Boston, Lathburr, Wick-ersham & Co. Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon

& Co. Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, L. Audenried&Oo. Schr H. Barker, Webber Portland, do, Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co. Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Boston, Philadelphia Coal

Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Salisbury, H. W. Ful-

hr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Sallsbury, H. W. Ful-er & Co. hr Jacob Klenzle, Steelman, Roxbury, Scott, Wal-er & Co. hr Julien Nelson, Cavaller, Providence, Blakiston, iraeff & Co. br Eva Belle, Barrett, Dorchester Polot. do. hr Poly Price, 5 ates, Gloucester, John Rommel, Jr. hr J. Truman, Slocum. New Bednord, Rommel, Jr. do. g Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow I barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Brig O. G. Clary, Bryant. 4 days from New York. In ballast to Warren & Grege. Behr Star, Crowell, 7 days from Portland, with mdse.

Schr Fercy, Mobiman, 20 days from St. John, N. B., Schr Percy, Mobiman, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P Galvin & Co. Schr W. Capes, Baker, from Saco, with ice, Schr Reading AR, No 77, Carroll, from Alexandria,

with coal. Schr Eva Belle, Barrett from Portland, Schr Eva Belle, Barrett from Portland, Schr J. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston, Schr Julien Nelson, Cavaller, from Baston, Schr Adolph Hugel, Rob neon, from Lanesville, Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baitimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Walter Howe. Plerce arrived 24th inst., is con-signed to Mesars. Knight & Sons.

Signed to Messra, Kinght & Sous. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, LEWES, Del., Aug. 25-6 A. M.-Barque Golona, for Rotterdam: brig H. S. Emery, for Sagua; Minnie Mil-ler, for Portland: and schr Laura Brildgman, for Bus-ton, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday, Brig Cyclone, from Pensacola for Boston, put into the Breakwater yesterday for provisions, and pro-ceeded same day after being supplied. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Salmi, Elkhoim, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst. Ship Diana, Michaelis, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 13th inst. Barque Giadatone. Brown, for Stettin via Philadel-phia cleared at Providence 25th inst. Barque A. W. Weston. Balley. hence for San Fran-claco, was spoken 28th olt. int. 35 52 N., long. 41 18. Brig Hildegard, Wickberg, hence, at Swinemunde 9th inst.

9th Inst. Brig Furus, hence, at Boston yesterday. Ecor M. W. tyriding, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 24th Inst. Echr Oneida, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 21st Inst.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook. hence, at Dighton 24th inst.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORE, Aug. 25. - Arrived, steamship Mam-monia. Meler, from Hamburg. Bhio Roswell borague Crosby, from Calcutta. Barque Toni. Baetske, from London. Barque Eugenic. Dexter, from Shields. Brig Sciptone, Kecchina, from Cette. Schr Active, Strachan, from Rio Janeiro.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 26 .- The greater part of