FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 25.

The English Elections - M. Thiers on Political Coalitions in France.

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

By the arrival of the America, at New York, last evening, we have European advices to August 25:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Elections in a Religious Point of View. The London Times, of August 25, publishes

The London Times, of August 25, publishes the following:—

Most sincerely do 'we hope we shall have the very able assistance of Sir Roundell Palmer in the new and comparatively uninformed House of Commons, and still more do we hope to see him before long at the head of his profession; but we are bound to say that his utterances at Richmond savor of the lawyer rather than of the statesman. It is a very pld saying that lawyers make bad politicians, and they testify themselves to the truth of the saying by their frequent asseverations that politicians are bad lawyers. Sir Roundell is a politician, and even a liberal politician, so far as regards abstract principles, and we fully believe that had he to reconstruct our electoral, our ecclesiastical, and even our legal systems, he would do so on the fairest and most liberal basis. But a statesman has to do more than deal with abstract principles, for he has not only to carry his reckonings very far beyond the term of legal prescription, but also to measure the exigencies of the hour. Every instinct and every habit of a lawyer must be against any comprehensive and summary treatment of the matter upon the particulars and peculiarities of which he has spent a life of careful and skilful investigation. "The Irish Church," Sir Roundell says, "is not too much; it is wanted where it is; it is useful where it is; nobody else knows what to do with it." Why, then, take it away? Why

nobody else wants it; nobody else knows what to do with it." Why, then, take it away? Why make any change? He seems to gaze at the doomed heritage with fond professional eye, if he did not quote, "On, woodman, spare that tree," it must have occurred to him.

* * * The truth is, all this reasoning proceeds on an expressional control of the province. ceeds on an erroneous estimate of the province of statesmanship—of the successes it has to aim at and be content with. No reasonable being pretends to hope, or to think it possible, to satisfy either the Irish people or the Roman Catholics generally. Little blame to them that, Catholics generally. Little blame to them that, as their pretensions are beyond the range of possibilities, they never can be satisfied. No reasonable being can expect to be able to close the long account between us. Their ambition ascends to the temporal and spiritual dominion of the world; and even though they would not avow what they cannot at present hope for, they would find it impossible to point to the goal beyond which they could never aspire. There is not only ground to be recovered and long arrears to be made up, but a new world is to be added to the old, since the great schism which lost half Europe to Rome. There is no known, no imaginable scheme of peace and amity that Rome could make with this, the chief Protestant power in the world. That title twenty-five millions of us still claim; that title five millions millions of us still claim; that title five millions of us abhor. So long as the course of politics— which in this case is the spontaneous developwhich in this case is the spontaneous development of the principles of religious liberty—is working for Rome, as it cannot but work under certain circumstances, there is no need for the Roman Catholics to put themselves out of the way. It would be only trying to help the rush of the cataract or to accelerate the falling avalanche. They will reserve their strength for times when it may be wanted. Let all be conceded that can be conceded next year, and the Irish Catholics will be neither thankint nor satisfied. What of that? Who ever said they would be? But though the account be not closed, yet we shall stand better with them. We shall have done a great act of justice, and shall feel comparatively at ease. Our cause will be stronger. The reat ease. Our cause will be stronger. The re sponsibility of discoutent will rest less upon us. We shall be able to open our mouths in the places where the mutual wrongs of race with race, religion with religion, and State with State are freely stated and discussed. It will rest with Ireland to appreciate what we have done, and if she cannot or will not appreciate it that will be to her own shame and loss.

The Metoric System of Money, Weights

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Norwich, August 24th, a report was read from a committee appointed to consider the question o uniformity of moneys, weights, and measures. The committee expressed their opinion that the only method of attaining the desired object would be the adoption of the metric system. They were convinced that they could not introduce even the decimal scale in the present system. Professor Leone Levi read a parer on the "Present State of the Questions of International Coinage." Having shown the practical character of the question at issue, and the importance attached to it by the juries of international cybinitions the Staffstrai Coninternational exhibitions, the Statistical Congresses, the Chambers of Commerce, the Society of Arts, and other public bodies, the proexamined the respective advantages of either adopting a new unit altogether for all nations, or one of the existing units by all of them, or a correlation of all the different units. The first plan, of adopting a piece of five or ten grains of gold as a new unity, would be impossible, because it would re-quire a general recoinage of all nations. The second plan, that of choosing one from the ex-isting units, was better, and the choice would depend on the number of persons among whom the same unit was already in circulation, the amount of trade regulated by each unit, the amount of coinege of the same already issued, and the relative convenience of the different sys-tems. As regarded population, the pound was need by England haydra 30 200 00% the frame by used by England, having 80,000,000; the franc by France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, having 70,000,000; the dollar by the United States, having 31,000,000; the florin by Austria, having 37,000,000; the thater by Germany and Prussia, having 51,000,000; and the rouble by European Russia, having 50,000,000; The france therefore reversibled among 50 000 000. The franc therefore prevailed among the largest number of persons. As regarded trade, while the imports and exports of England amounted to nearly £500,000,000, those of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland amounted to £480,000,000, and those of the United States to £105,000,000. England here had a pre-eminence, although not so decided a one as some might imagine. As regarded the amount of coinage issued, while up to 1850 the issue of gold coin in England far exceeded that amount of coinage issued, white up to 1850 the issue of gold coin in England far exceeded that of France and the United States, it has not been so since that time. From 1753 to 1866 France issued £262 000,000 of gold coin; the United Kingdom, from 1816 to 1866, £187,000,000, and the United States, from 1792 to 1849, £169 000,000. Since 1850 France has issued £197,000,000 of gold coinage, the United Kingdom £91,000,000, and the United States £152,000,000. As regarded the relative convenience of the different systems, it was a fact that while this country had been for years laboring to introduce a decimal coinage, France and the United States long possessed it, while, morever, for international purposes, the pound was too large a unit. In three, therefore, out of the four elements France had the advantage, and that justified the Congress to take the French coin as the basis. But the Congress did not recommend the franc as a unit for nations, nor did it recommend the pound. As a step in nor did it recommend the pound. As a step in advance it recommended a mode for harmoniz-ing the different systems in existence, a cording the different systems in existence, a cording to which we should after the pound to 25 francs, instead of 25 francs 20 centimes, as it was now intrinsically worth. Could this be done? Should this compromise be accepted? The evil was that it would cause a great change in all the monetary system; it would require us to lower, though in an infinitesimal manner, the gold standard, and yet leave all the existing units in existence. Accounts would still be kept in different ways; the divisional coins would in nowise agree, and we should not get a good decimal coinage. The professor thought that

the ten franc piece in gold of the value of one hundred pence (slightly diminished in their present relative value), with a unit of one hundred francs, or £4, for larger financial operations, the best unit for all nations. Such a unit, divided into ten silver pieces of ten pence each, would give also an excellent declimal coinage, producing immense facility in education, and great ease in calculation. Then we should have one unit identically alike everywhere, instead of the one hundred units in existence; and the identity would be obtained not only in the gold unit, but in its subordinate coins of silver and copper.

copper.

Allowing that the International Monetary Congress had immensely advanced the question, the committee trusted that the report of the royal Commission would recommend the holding of another conference for the purpose of considering the possibility of agreeing on one common system of coinage, instead of the proposed adaptation of many systems.

Sir J. Bowring argued for the decimalization of the sovereign, because it represented all the commerce of the world, and had gone forth with all the power of English enterprise and reputation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Fellows, Mr. R. Dawbarn, Dr. Farr, Mr. Botley, and other gentlemen took part, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion of Dr. Favr:—"The section adopts the report of the committee, accepts the metric system and trusts that an adequate grant of money will be made by the association to enable it practically to carry out its objects."

FRANCE.

M. Thiers on Political Coalitions. Some sensation was caused on Saturday evening by seeing in the Patrie an article strongly reprobatory of political coalitions, bearing the signature of M. Thiers. Every one asked by what extraordinary concatenation of circumstances the honorable gentleman had been induced to return as a leader writer to the Paris press, and still more, how he had decided to select the journal in question as the medium of his communication with the public. After a moment's consideration, as neither eventually appeared at all probable, the conclusion was come to that the article in question, if really written by M. Thiers, must have been published in the olden time, when he was not far advanced in his career, and that it had been exhumed by the Patrie and again given to the world without a word of explanation—a course of proceeding always highly objectionable, as it might have the effect of misleading some stray readers. Our contemporary now feels the inconvenience of what it has done, and finds itself under the necessity of giving explanations respecting its mystification. It does so in these words:—"We are asked whether the article by M. Thiers on political coalition is new. We hasten to reply that it is not. The opinion of M. Thiers on the subject, as given in the lines quoted by us, does not date from yesterday. The honorable Deputy for the Seine wrote in that strain about thirty-seven years ago, concerning the 'shameful' alliances of which the election of M. Grevy has been the result. Thirty-seven years! That is a long time, some ill-natured persons will say, M. Thiers has probably changed his mind since then. Besides, they will add, he might be the enemy of coalitions under the government of July, and ctase to be so under the imperial regime. We reply that M. Thiers has oftened denied those charges of mobility of ideas and/of convictions. He certainly thinks at present as he did in 183i, when he wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Monarchy of 1830." Then he defended less the Government than a political doctrine which has not sin From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, August 25 Some sensation was caused on Saturday even-

Then he defended less the Government than a political doctrine which has not since grown old; he opposed less an exceptional situation than a growing immorality. His opinions will therefore have for those persons who respect the character of M. Thiers as much force and value in 1868 as in 1831. We trust that it will not be his friends who will contradict us.

The government organs, and especially the Prance, are addressing urgent exhortations to the conservative party, conjuring the liberal monarchists not to give any aid to help the democratic candidates; they rebuke the temerity and carelessness of that party, and display before their eyes the picture of demagogical efforts again disturbing the bases of the social pyramid. The Prance, two days back, published an article the title of which alone would cause an article the title of which alone would cause consternation to the well disposed, namely, "Vive la Republique!" That journal, in the course of it, sald:—Ah! you oppose the Prefects! you dare to claim necessary liberties! fects! you dare to claim necessary liberties! You do not desire that the government, by se lecting candidates, should spare you the trouble of selecting! Well, short-sighted conservatives, after having commenced as in 18i7 by the cry of "Reform forever!" you will end, as in 18i8, by that of "Vive ia Republique!"

The Nicele now replies in these terms to the

The Siecle now replies in these terms to the above;—Our contemporary writes so without thinking that intelligent conservatives might easily send back the lesson to itself. They might say "it was not the reform accomplished but the one refused which led to the revolution; it was not MM. Odilon Barrot and Davergier de Hauranne nor MM. de Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin who made the republic, but M. Guizot and his majority, by their insensate resistance to the wishes of of the country in favor of re-form." However, this quarrel between conservatives has only a very indirect interest for the Democratic party. The success of the latter is not due to them, be they more or less liberal; nor does it found its hopes on the aid of the old

royalist parties. The Peace Professions.

The Cloche, of Paris, of August 22, gives the following mot as M. Rouher's:— The proof that the empire really means peace is that peace has been made three or four times after war since the empire, and that it will be made again."

CRRTE.

Letter of Thanks to the American Nation. The Cretans in Athens have addressed the following letter of thanks to the American nation through the United States Minister to Greece, Mr. Tuckerman:—

To the Honorable Charles K. Tuckerman, United States Minister, etc.—Sir:—The undersigned Cretans who have come from the sest of war, and are staying here temporarily having

signed Cretans who have come from the seat of war, and are staying here temporarily, having heard of the motion of Mr. Shanks to recognize the Cretans as free and independent, cannot do less than inform your Excellency, as the representative of the United States in Greece, that inis motion sounded to those fighting on behalf of the freedom of Crete as a voice from Heaven full of comfort and hope. May the Most High ever preserve your nation in the height of power, that she may maintain the rights which Divine Providence has granted to man. Hoping that the motion of Mr. Shanks will be legally ratified, the undersigned have the honor to express through you their deep respect honor to express through you their deep respect and gratitude towards the noble American nation for all their assistance on behalf of the unfortunate women and children, and also for being preased to piace under their powerful protection the Christian people of Crete, who only ask of the mighty, the recognition of that freedom by which they may like in accordance freedom by which they may live in accordance with the Divine precepts. Be pleased graciously to accept this letter, which has been dictated by the most sincere sentiments of respect and gra-titude towards your nation. We have the honor to sign ourselves, etc. etc. etc.

Athens, August 24, 1868. GENERAL NEWS.

The Overland China Mail announces that the reports of gold fields having been discovered at Chefoo are confirmed, and that lead, sliver, and coal have also been found in large quantities. The gold fields had attracted a great number of Chinese—as many as 10,000, according to one

From Yokohama we learn by mail that a ship. had arrived there from Australia with eighteen passengers on board who had left employment in the colony in order to seek a fortune in

From Bombay, India, we learn that her Majesty's ship Vigilant left that port on the 25th for the Persian Gulf, with instructions to support the Resident in demanding compensation from the chief of Bohrein, who recently made from the chief of Bohrein, who recently made some attacks upon a neighboring chief, and plundered certain British subjects to the amount of £40,000. The Times of India says that in the event_of a refusal on the part of the Bohrein chief the Vigliant will enforce the

demand for redress.

On the 17th of August two hundred Polish emigrants, with about twice as many sympathizers from various countries, assembled at Rapperswyl, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, to inaugurate a monument commemorative of their nation's long and unsuccessful struggle for independence. The Burgomaster of Rapper-swyl and M. Schmitt, from Lemberg, expressed their hopes for the raising of the oppressed race, and M. Danielewski, one of four Poles

present from Prussia, begged to assure Germany that the Poles were hostile not to her, but to Russis; but that the coming battles would be fought, not on the Vistuls, but the Dneiper, and that his countrymen meant to protect all Europe from the incessant encroachments of the "Moscow Orson." Mr. Pedge, United States Consulat Zurich, told the meeting that to suppose America partial to Russia was to misunderstand her feelings completely.

It is stated on reliable authority from Berlin that the projected conference, which was to have met on the 15th of September, between the Plenipotentiaries from the South German States, to discuss the formation of a military commission, will not be held. The scheme may be regarded as entirely abandoned.

An extensive fire was burning in St. Petersburg from August 24, in the cheap hemp and flax depot. Upwards of 10,000 bales of flax and 0000 bales of hemp were consumed. The loss is estimated at 314,000 roubles.

The Russian Customs Department has published a report, according to which the export trade across the European frontiers of Russia has doubled within the last eleven years.

TENNESSEE.

The Ku-Klux Outrages-Report of the

Investigating Committee. The Committee appointed by the Tenuessee Legislature to investigate the outrages and murders by the Ku-Klux Klan, and to ascertain the necessity for the passage of the Militia bill, to give armed protection to all citizens from further depredations, have recently made their report. It confirms the worst statements in regard to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. and says that there, has been one murder a day for the past six months. The report would fill eight columns of The Evening Telegraph, and we are forced, by reason of scarcity of room, to give the following summary and recommendation of the Committee.

Your committee regret that the limited time at their disposal has prevented them from giving to the subject matter referred to them a more complete and thorough examination.

The number of outrages which have been per petrated in many countles of Middle and West Tennessee, during the past few months, have been so numerous, and of such an aggravated character, as almost baffles investigation. In these counties a reign of terror exists, which is so absolute in its nature, that the best of citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions. The terror inspired by the secret organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan is so great that the officers of the law are power-less to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators of these outrages to the punishment they deserve, Their stealthy movemen's are generally made under cover of the night, and under masks or disguises, which render their identification difficult, if not impossible.

Added to the secrecy which envelops their operations is the fact that no information of their murderous acts can be obtained without the greatest difficulty and danger in the localities where they are committed. No one dares to inform upon them or to ake any measures to bring them to punishment, because no such one can tell but he may be the next victim of

their animosity.

The members of this organization, with their friends, aiders, and abetters take special pains to conceal all their operations.

The moving principle by which they are actuated, appears to be hostility to the State and pational authorities, and in the minds of those men who have voted for "Brownlow" or the "Republican ticket," or to be a radical" is the 'Republican ticket," or to be a radical" is the

greatest of crimes.
Your Committee believe that during the past six months the murders in Tennessee, to say nothing of other outrages, would average one per day, or one for every twenty-four hours; that in the great majority of cases they have been perpetrated by the Kian referred to, and few, if any, have been brought to punishment. A number of counties in the State are entirely at the mercy of this organization, and roving bands of nightly marauders bid defiance to the civil authorities, and threaten to drive out every man, white or black, who does not submit

to their arbitrary dictation. To add to the general lawlessness of these communities, bad men of every description take advantage of the circumstances surrounding them, and perpetrate acts of violence, from personal or pecuniary motives, under the plea-

ot political necessity.

Colored laborers have been driven from the r homes by dishonest land-owners, in order to deprive them of their share of the crops they cultivated and the wages they have justly earned by their labor. Other outrages of similar character are daily committed, and the officers of the law are unable or unwilling to prevent or redress them. Your committee are convinced, from the evidence before them, that resort to some measures that will correct evils of such enormity, is an imperative necessity. The testimony they have taken is but a small part of the evidence which might be laid before your honorable body, showing the absolute necessity which exists for legislative action for the prevention and punishment of acts of vio-lence, for the protection of life and property, and for the due execution of the laws. number of cases brought to the attention of your committee have been passed over unnoticed, because time and space would not permit their investigation. But they are satisfied that no further evidence is necessary to con-vince every thoughtful mind that more than ordinary means are requisite, under existing circumstances, to secure peace and protection

to persons and property,

The object sought to be obtained by the estadishment of government is the peace of society. Individuals surrender a portion of their liberty, and submit to the restraints of legal enact ments, for the general good of all concerned. Laws are made for the protection as well as the punishment of crime. If civil law and civil authority are not suffi-

cient for the accomplishment of the purpose intended, military force must be called to their assistance. The first and highest duty of every government is to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their persons and their property, without regard to their individual or political opinions. If civil law is set at defiance and its agents overpowered or intimidated by evildoers, it becomes the imperative duty of the government to call to its assistance the strong arm of military power. Citizens have a right to appeal for protection to the government under which they live, and that government which refuses to listen to their appeals or to afford them that protection to which they are enti-tled, is unworthy of the name, and forfeits the confidence of men of all shades of political opinion. If the ordinary means of enforcing the laws are insufficient, it becomes the duty of the government to adopt such measures as may be necessary to accomplish that object, no matter how severe those measures may be,

Your committee believes that the Governor should be invested with full power to call out such a military force as may ne required to secure obedience to the laws, and if the calling out of such a force shall be necessary, the responsibility will rest upon those who violate the laws, and refuse obedience to the constituted authorities of the state. It is the sworn daty of the Governor to see that the laws are faith fully executed, and for that purpose ample means should be placed at his disposal. Much as we may regret that any necessity should exist for calling in the aid of the military force, yet when all other means fail to secure the end, aim and object of all government, we have then no choice left us in the matter. We, therefore recommend the passage of the

bill which has already been reported by your Chairman of the Senate Committee. committee. WILLIAM F. PROSSER, Chairman of the House Committee.

-Henry C. Johnson has resigned the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania. A new body of con-ferees was elected, who made choice of Charles W. Gilfillan. This heals an ugly quarrel in one of the strongest Republican districts in the

CRIME.

A Colored Man Brutally Murdered. A Louisville (Ky.) Courier of the 5th, gives

he following:— Night before last about nine o'clock, a number Night before last about nine o'clock, a number of negroes were standing on the corner of Fifteenth and Magazine streets, when a soldier or a man dressed in soldier's clothes, came up and asked a colored man by the name of Johnson to inform him where Alice was. Johnson told the soldier he did not know. The soldier then asked Johnson if there was not a negro ball in the house near the corner, and on being informed that there was not a seked where the informed that there was not asked where the ball was held if it was not in that house. Johnson replied that he did not know of any ball in the vicinity. The soldier asked other questions, and in the course of the conversation Johnson told him it was none of his business, as the black folks did not want white men to attend their balls anyhow. soldier took offense at this remark, and hard words passed between them. We are informed that Johnson struck the soldier with a brick or rock, but this is denied by Johnson and others. At all events the soldier swore vengeance and went away. In a short time he was seen returning with a musket or Enfield rifle. Johnson, being aware of his approach, went into the house, a two-story frame, on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Magazine streets, to avoid a collision. After he had entered the hall, another negro, named Doc. Ward, descended the stairway and turned to go in the same direction that Johnson was going followsame direction that Johnson was going, following him, and being ignorant of any danger.
While both were passing through the hall the

soldier stepped to the door and fired, the ball entering Ward's back, and passing through his abdomen, entered the left hip of Johnson, and came out at the groip, and struck the door in the rear of the hall. Ward fell, and was carried up stairs, and Johnson, not knowing he was shot, started to go up the stairway, when he fell.

Ward lingered in great agony until yesterday morning about four o'clock, when he expired. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and had nothing to do with the difficulty between Johnson and the soldier. Johnson's wound was carefully dressed, and although of a serious character, it is thought will not prove fatal.

After the shooting, the soldier walked away a few steps, deliberately loaded his gun, and then slowly marched himself out of sight, since which time he has not been heard of. No one knew who he was or where he belonged.

An Old Man Imprisoned by His Wife and

The Dubuque (Iowa) Times of last week publishes the following:-"Many of our citizens remember Mr. James Gibbon, a worthy and respectable farmer, who for a number of years has resided on a farm about fourteen miles from the city. Some months ago he became unfortunate in business, and, while laboring under pecuniary embarrassment, made an assignment of all his real and personal property to his sons. Time wore on, and, as the cloud of adversity which had temporarily covered his fortune passed away, he applied to his children and requested them to relinquish the property which he had assigned to their care. to their care.

"Strange as it may appear, this reasonable request was refused, and a system of persecution was at once commenced against the old man which rivaled in malignity and wickedness the filial ingratitude displayed by the daughters of King Lear, the story of whose wrongs has been immortalized by England's greatest bard. The poor old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, was refused the custody greatest bard. The poor old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, was refused the custody of that property which he had acquired through years of toil, and was daily subjected to persecution and insult at the hands of his unnatural offspring, to whom he had always been a kind and indugent parent, granting them everything that was in his power to supply. But a few years ago his oldest son emigrated to Idaho, but being unfortunate in business returned to the parental roof, ragged and destitute. The father took him in gave him and destitute. The father took him in, gave him his old seat at the family board, and provided him with money and clothing-an act of kindness which the hopeful offspring now repays by the most shocking ingratitude. The conduct of the sons, it seems, is sustained by the mother, who turns against her husband, and vie her sons to render his lot a hell on earth. A few weeks ago Mrs. Gibbon preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband, and on this charge, false in every essential particular, he was brought up for trial before a justice of the peace, and, on the false swearing of numerous witnesses engages expressly for the occasion by the plaintifftound guilty, and fined in the sum of \$50. In vain Mr. Gibbon implored his sons to advance the money and remit his fine, or become his security. With a depth of cruelty and ingrati-tude that almost surpasses belief, they refused to do either, but allowed the old man to be led away a prisoner to this city, where he is now held in close confinement in the County Jail. The above is a simple statement of facts, more damuable exhibition of filial ingratitude and remorseless cruelty cannot be found in the realms of poetry or fiction.

DISASTERS.

Steamers Destroyed on the Great Lakes. The Detroit Tribune gives the following summary of disasters to vessels and loss of life on the great lakes:-

"Since the commencement of steam naviga-tion on these lakes, the disasters of that kind have not been a few, while the loss of life has been very great. The most eventful of these occurrences was that of the steamer Erie, a beautiful craft with a brief and unfortunate eareer. The Erie was built at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and commenced plying between Buffalo and Detroit during the latter part of that sea-A more beautiful modeled or finished boat has never been introduced on our inland lakes, and of good speed; she was six hundred tons burthen, with no cabins above the main

In 1846, during the month of August, she burst ber boiler, causing the death of six persons in the Detroit river; and in 1841, on the night of August 9, she became a total loss by fire, off Silver Creek, with two hundred and eighty lives. Those that were rescued were taken on board the steamer De Witt Clinton, Captain A. H. Squire, with many of the dead and landed at Buffalo the following day. The Erie was commanded from first to last by Capt. F. J. Titus, who was subsequently drowned on the coast of Lake Michigan. The next fearful loss of life by the burning of a steamer was the bost C. P. Griffith, in Lake Eric, below Cieve-land, Captain C. C. Robby in command,

A few days prior to this sad event, the Griffith changed owners at Buffalo, and left that port on Sunday morning, having on board a large party of excursionists, of which number upwards of 250 were either burned or drowned, including the captain and bis wife. The steamer Washington, No. 2, was burned off Silver Creek, on Jun? 1, 1568, with the loss of sixty lives. She was commanded by Captain J. W. Brown. The propeller Phonix, Captain B. G. Sweet, bound tor Chicago, on Lake Michigan, took fire on a cold sight in November, 1846, a short distance below Sheboygan, and was totally destroyed, with 190 lives. The steamer Niagara, Captain F. S. Miller, some years subsequently met a like fate, with the loss of upwards of 80 lives.

Of other steamers which traversed the lakes in those times, mention might be made, that suffered damages or were totally lost by same means, not omitting the Sea Bird on Lake Michigar, the early part of the present season. with 100 lives. The Great Western was partially destroyed by fire at Detroit; the Thames, a total loss at Windsor; the Little Western at Detroit, and Cynthia near Malden; the Daniel Webster and Sandusky at Buffalo, also the W. F. P. Taylor. The Detroit No. 2 was partially destroyed by fire at Newport. The steamer Vermillion was totally destroyed in the same man-ner while lying in the dock at Huron, with five lives. The above is a summary of no less than afteen boats thus destroyed, with nearly 1000

SECOND EDITION | Navigation sold at 211@211. 191 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 30 for Morris Canal preferred; and 144

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington-The Naval Construction Department-Colonists in Virginia.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Construction Department. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 7 .- The force in the Naval Construction Department of the Navy Yard has been increased by taking on nearly 100 additional hands for the purpose of completing the refitting the United States steamer Neipsico. which the Government has ordered to be finished by the first of October.

A band of gypsies, encamped in the suburbs of

Washington for several weeks, have committed a number of depredations, consisting of horse

Colonists in Virginia.

Accounts from Richmond say that in August General Imboden sold for settlement of colo-nists, an aggregate of 2198 acres of land for These lands will be settled this fall. The Hollanders who were settled in Amelia county express themselves well pleased, and give assurance that a great many of their countrymen, both from the Northwestern States and Holiand, will soon follow.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Democratic Troubles in the Monu-mental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 .- The primary elections for delegates to nominate Democratic candidates for Congress for the Second and Third Districts take place in Baltimore this afternoon. The excitement now runs intensely high, especially in the Third District. The Rawley element are already out, excited with money and bad whisky. A terrible condition of demoralization exists in the fight between Governor Swann and Robert J. Brent, and others, all Democrats for the nomination. Swann's money seems most effective, and may secure his nomination. If successful he will be opposed by the Independent Democrats. The Republicans look on, and are determined to enter the field vigorously against Democracy and Rebellion in every form.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Sept. 7-A. M .- Consols 94 for both

The weather is hot and business is dull.

money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 90%: Erie heavy at 30%. FRANKFORT, Sept. 7-A. M.-U. S. 5 2)s 754 a

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7-A. M .- Cotton heavy. Sales of probably 8000 bales, Breadstuffs quiet.

Other articles unchanged. LONDON, Sept. 7-A. M.-Tallow, 45s. ed. Sugar easier at 35s. 9d. Petroleum firmer.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7 -A. M.-Petroleum, 50f. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7 .- The steamers Etna, from New York August 26, and Siberia the 27th, arrived yesterday.

Afternoon Report of Markets.

London, Sept. 7-P. M.-Consols, 94@94# for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Illinois Central, 91.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7, P. M.-Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. There is some activity, and the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Pork quiet and steady. Lard excited, and advanced to 70s. Rosin declined

ANTWERP, Sept. 7-P. M .- Petroleum firmer, but unchanged.

London, Sept. 7. - Arrived, steamship Atlanta, from New York.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Alfred Alexander Again Respited. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 7 .- The Governor this morning ordered the respite of Alfred Alexander until another warrant for his execution shall be

Markets by Telegraph.

New York. Sept. 7.—Stocks a rong: Chicago and Rock Island, 1:3½: Reading, 92; Camon, 44½; Egle 44½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1:2½; Cleveland and Pittaburg and Fort Wayne. 1:85½: Michigan Central, 1:19; Michigan Southern, 8:5½: New York Central, 1:25½; Clinose Central, 1:25½: Hudson River, 1:25½; Virginia 68, 62½; Missouri 6e, 42½; Hudson River, 1:40½; 5-208, 1862, 1:13½; do, 1864, 1:09½; do, 1865, 1:1½; do, new. 1:9½; 1:40%, 1:09½; Gold, 1:4½. Money unchanged, Exchange, 1:09½;

New York Stock Quotations, I P. M. R. R. 10834 Gold 1443

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, MORGAY, Sept. 7, 1888, The Money market was very dull this morn-ne, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction hig her. 105 as bid for 10 40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113‡ for '62 5-20s; 100‡ for '64 5 20s; 111‡ for '65 5 20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; 108] for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1034, and old do. at 1004.
Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at

no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 544@55, an advance of 1. 1274 was bid for Cam-den and Amboy, 44 for Little Schuylkill, 56 for Mine Hill, 344 for North Penusylvania, 30 for Elmira common, 33 for Catawissa preferred, and 254 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third, 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, 14; for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 64 for West Philadelphia, and 10 for Hestonvile.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 240 was bid for North America; 128j for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 60g for Girard; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Common wealth; and 69 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares were unchanged.

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street.—

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

144# 11 37 ". 145 12 00 P. M. 1444 12·30 ... 1444 12·45 ... 1444 1.00 ". -10 ". 1444 -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114½; old 5-20s, 113½@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109½@110; do., 1865, 1114@111½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 109@109½; do., 1868, 109.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113½@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½@113½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1856, 111½@111½; do. July, 1865, 109@109½; do., 1856, 111½@111½; do. July, 1865, 109@109½; do., 104½@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1965, 119·40; October, 1965, 118½@119. Gold, 144½@144½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Monday, Sept. 7 .- Bark is quiet, with sales of

No. I Quercitron at \$50 % ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is selling at \$8 50@9 764 lbs. Timothy is steady, with sales of 200 bushels at \$2 80. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at

There is an absence of any speculative feeling in the Flour Market, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of, in lots to supply the

barrels were disposed of, in lots to supply the immediate requirements of the home consumers, at \$7.67.75 for superfine; \$8.69 for extras; \$9.61.125 for Northwestern extra family; \$10.612 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$12.75.614 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.50 % barrel.

No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in Wheat, but prices are quotably the same. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime red at \$2.20.62.35. Rye is unchanged. Sales of new Western at \$1.60, and new Southern at \$1.35. Corn is strong at the recent advance. Sales of yellow at \$1.32, and Western mixed at \$1.31. Oats are without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 70.675c; and Southern at 50.665c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is lower. Sales of 100 barrels at \$1.25 per gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 7 .- The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were without any material change. 1700 head arrived and sold at 9@91/20. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 10% o. for a few choice; 8@81/c. for fair to good do., and 5@71/c. per lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

Head
80, Owen Smith, Penna, and Ohio, 7½@8½, gr.
107, A. Christy & Bro., W. Virginia, 7@8½, gr.
37, Dengler & McClees, Chester co., 6@9½, gr.
75, P. McFillen, Virginia, 9@9½, gross,
60, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@9½, gross,
40, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9, gross,
85, J. McFillen, Ohio, 8@9½, gross,
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 9@9½, gross,
127 Ullman & Bachman, Ohio, 8@9½, gross,
125, Martin Fuller & Co., Ohio, 8½@10½, gross,
126, Mooney & Smith, West Penna, and Ohio,
7½@9, gross. 7)/69, gross. 125, Thos. Mooney & Bro. Virginia, 5/4@71/2, gr.

75.60, gross.
70, H. Chain, Ohio, 6@7½ gross.
74, L. Frank, Virginia, 7½ gross.
74, L. Frank, Virginia, 7½ gross.
80, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 829½, gross.
81, D. Prjoy & Co., Virginia, 6½ 8. gross.
82, B. Bloom, West Virginia, 667½, gross.
83, Bloom, West Virginia, 7½ 69½, gross.
84, D. Hann, Chester co., 5% 699½, gross.
85, Landler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7½ 68¾ gr.
86, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7½ 68¾ gr.
87, Bloom, West Virginia, 6½ 670, gross.
88, L. Horne, Delaware, 468½, gross.
89, L. Horne, Delaware, 468½, gross.
80, Laita, Chester co., 6½ 69½, gross.
80, Laita, Chester co., 6½ 69½, gross.
81, W. Duffy, Kentucky, 6½ 68½, gross.
82, W. Duffy, Kentucky, 6½ 68½, gross.
83, W. Duffy, Kentucky, 6½ 68½, gross.
84, W. Duffy, Kentucky, 6½ 68½, gross.
85, Janes Auli, Ohio, 5% 65½, gross.
86, Janes Auli, Ohio, 5% 65½, gross.
87, Janes Auli, Ohio, 5% 65½, gross.
88, Janes Auli, Ohio, 5% 65½, gross.
98, Janes Auli, Ohio, 5% 65½, gross.

15 50 per 100 pounds, net. Sheep were also in fair demand. 10,000 head Sheep were also in fair demand. 10,000 head arrived, and partly sold at 4@5c. per pound, gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 100 head sold at \$10@65 for Springers, and \$45@85 per head for Coward Calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,.....SEPTEMBER 7.

OLEARED THIS MORNING. N. G. ship Columbia, Foss, Bremen, L. Westergaard N. G. ship Columbia, Foss, Bremen, D. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos,
Wattson & Sons.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl,
Norw, barque Louisa, Dahl, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Roanoke, Davis Laguayra, John Daviett & Co.
Barque Orchilia Havener, Legnora, J. E. Sazisy& Co.
Schr S L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud. Cloud. Schr N. Jones, Ingalis. Machias. Me. E. A. Souder Oo. Schr Thos. Borden. Wrightington, Fail River, West-moreland Coal Co. Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Leachville, H. Croskey.

Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, Leachville, H. Croskey,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Brunette, Howe, I day from New York,
with moise to John F Ont.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, 4 days from Boston,
in baliast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr John Lymburner. Orcatt, 9 days from St.
Stephen, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, 5 days from New Bedford, with
oil to Shober & Co.
Schr N. Jones, Ingalls, 3 days from New York, in
ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Hiawatsh, Newman, 4 days from Newburyport, with moise to Knight & Sons.
Schr H. Baird, Ireland, from Georgetown, S. C.,
with lumber to captain.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chasse, 5 days from Bangor, with
lumber to S. B. Bailey & Sons.
Schr S. L., Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton,
Schr Tropic, Banks, from Sallsbury.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Norman, Buggs, for Philadelphia, sailed Steamship Norman, Boggs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 5th inst.

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

Barque Sitka, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 4th inst. lat. 41, long, 63.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, hence for Portland, at Hoimes' Hole 4th Inst.

Brig Ida M. Comery, McNivey, 10 days from Cow Bay, at New York yesterday.

Brig George Amer, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 4th loat.

Schr Gienwood, Smith, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr Gienwood, smith, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. Truman, Slocum, for Marion to load for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 4th inst.

Schr J. C. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Saiem 3d inst.

Schr S. C. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Saiem 3d inst.

Schr S. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Saiem 3d inst.

Schr S. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Saiem 3d inst.

Schr B. Strong, Brown, hence, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr B. Strong, Brown, hence, at Fall River 3d inst.

Schr B. Bary D. Cranmer, Craumer, and Adolph Bugel, Robinson, hence, at Newburyport 3d inst.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith; Susannah, Gibson; R. Schre Ella Amsden, Smith; Susannah, Gibson; R. Schre Ella Amsden, Smith; Susannah, Gibson; R. Schre Ella Amsden, Smith; Susannah, Gibson; R. Schrauber, Dinday, Jost arrived, to load for Philadelphia, And J. Lindsay, just arrived, to load for Philadelphia, And Adgusta, from Philadelphia, discharging; brigger cord, for Baltimore in 2 days. Reported by Cord. For Baltimore in 2 days. R

DOMESTIC FORTS.

New York, Sept. 6 — Arrived, steames

Cutting, from Liverpool.
Steamship America, Ernst, from Br
Steamship America, Ernst, from Glasgow
Barque B. Draper, Bottom, from Glasgow
Barque Henry P. Lord, from Balermo,
Brig Neuhaus, Krouke, from Marmellies.