-"La Lanterne" on the Napoleon Dynasty - American Treatment of Chinese Emigrants.

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

By the arrival of the steamship City of London at New York yesterday, we have European advices to Aug. 27. GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bright on Radical Dissensions. The following letter was received in Dewsbury

from Mr. John Bright, M. P.:-Rochdale, August 19-Dear Mr. Cossham:-ROCHDALE, August 19—Dear Mr. Cossnam:—
I see that you are menaced with an opposition and some disunion at Dewsbury. I am sorry to see this, because disunion in a party is weakness, and often admits the enemy to a triumph to which he has no just claim. If you were second in the field I should urge you to retire; and I am sure you would prefer to retire rather than to divide and weeken the party in whose than to divide and wesken the party in whose ranks you have all your life been. I know nothing of your opponent (Sergeant Simon, of the Northern Circuit) except this—that he can not be a more trustworthy and liberal politician than you are. If he has come into the field after you, professing mainly the same principles, but dividing the party—therefore weakening it—I hope he will be prevailed upon to consider the interests of the party as more important than his own claims upon any portion of the con-stituency. Dewsbury is a new borough, and its electors are about to vote for the first time. The workingmen will remember that without union there is no strength, and that a breach in the liberal party now may, and probably will, breed a contention which may not be healed for many years. If the whole body of liberals act well together now, their course in fature will be easy and their power unassailable. I am not writing against your opponent, for I know nothing of him. I write only in the interests of our common principles, and the great objects for which we are striving, which can only be damaged when two liberal candidates are in opposition to each other, and causing animosity where there ought to be union and friendship. Excuse me for troubling you with this note, and believe me always sincerely yours, To Handel Cossham, Esq. John Bright.

Minister Johnson's Visit to Disraeli. The Cork (Ireland) Herald, of August 27, speaking of Minister Johnson's visit to Mr. Disraeli, says:—The new United States Minister has gone on a visit to the Prime Minister, at his country seat, in Buckinghamshire. Disraeli who is too well acquainted with the folbles of hun an nature not to gauge the potency of soft solder with an indigenous Yankee, is evidently bent on bottling up Reverdy Johnson. America, because she is dreaded, is now, however, appr ren'ly in high favor in courtly circles, and it is a n arked tribute to her success that her representatives at the present moment meet with as beral hospitality as that which awaited the Fouthern envoys in those times when Mr. Gladstone : firmed that "the United States had ceased to exi t."

The Burlingame-China Mission. The London Standard (Ministerial-journal of

Argust 26) has the following:—
The treatment which the Chinese experience in California Eis such as to shame a Christian land. Had the crimes of which we read been perpetrated upon negroes in the South the radi cal papers in this country, no less than in America, would have been in a white heat of passion. As it is, they are all but silent on the subject. But the Tribune has employed a special correspondent in California, Mr. Mark wain, and he sends an account which Mr. Horace Greeley cannot publish without acknow-ledging that brutality towards an "inferior race" is possible in other parts of the country besides the South. Mr. Twain says that he has seen dogs set on a Chinaman in the streets of San Francisco, and men standing around enjoying the sport as if they were at a bull fight. "I have seen," he says, "troops of boys assault a Chinaman with stones when wa- walking quietly along about his business, and send him benised and blee ling home." Vet the in migration of Chinese amounts to about a thousand a week. The Americans contend that one object of their additional treaty with China is to guarantee protection for these new comers and to prevent them being treated as outcasts. It might also have been a imitted that Mr. Burlingsme's mission is an ended chiefly to add giory and profit to the United States. All other considerations are secondary to that. Mr Bur-lingame, however, will shortly arrive in this country to explain his errand to Lord Stanley, and it would be scarcely fair to condemn his mission utterly without hearing an authoritative statement of its purposes and designs.

The Recent Eclipse of the Sun. In the Mathematical and Physical Science section of the British Association, on the 25th ult., Admiral Manneys, President of the Royal Astronomical Society, took occasion to reler to the recent eclipse of the sun, and the several expeditions which had been despatched from various countries to India to make observations respecting it. He remarked that so much attention had lately been paid to spec rum analysis that it was hoped it would be possible to arrive at ome knowledge of the constitution of the sun or its atmosphere, or of both, and much anxiety was felt to know whether anything had been remarked with regard to certain red pro-tuberances on the sun when eclipsed. These, in fact, formed the main subject of observation, and he had the satisfaction to receive that morning from Dr. Jansson, who was at the head of the expedition which had been sent out to from Paris, the following telegram:-'Aug. 21, 1868. Eclipse. Observed protube rances. Spectrum very remarkable and unex-pected. Protuberances of a gaseous nature."

FRANCE.

The Seizure of "La Lanterne," The Pays, speaking of the number of the

Lanterne recently setzed, says .-"The perusal of this number inspires us with profound disgast. This time, as on the last occasion, it is to the Emperor personally that the insult and outrage are addressed. Religion has also a special share in the abuse. The Archbishop of Paris, that noble and courageous prelate, who enjoys universal esteem, undergoes the penalty of his courage, his nobleness of heart, and elevation of mind. We feel ashamed for our country, simply at the idea that foreigners will judge by one man all the others. If even talent and wit were shown in these miserable lucubrations one might deplore the fact of a great personality being misguided. But it is The writing is lame, trivial, and comnon. There is not even the excuse of smart-ness. Decidedly, M. Rochefort is only a ferce writer run mad, and this Marat is only a stage one from the Delassements-Comtques. In one word, it is the author of the Vicillasse de Brididi' giving his opinion on the destinies of his Let the mountebanks applaud, it is their affair and their duty. But serious people have only one course to pursue-to vail their faces and call for the police. That is what

M. Rochefort on the Reigning Dynasty. In the issue of La Lan'erne newspaper, No. 12, published in Brussels, but selzed on the

FIRST EDITION

French frontier when sent for circulation in the Empire, M, Rochefort publishes several articles, short and stinging, on the reigning dynasty of the Bonaparles.

One is headed "The Empress abuses her position." The writer says:—Being already on the threshold of my second youth, my first having been passed amid the tinsel of despotism. I was extremely surprised at seeing the young Queen of Beigium driving her own light carriage, drawn by four small poules, and saluting in a friendly manner all those who raised their hats. The simple allurements and the perfectly modest bearing of this young and charming Queen seem to express that—I have charming Queen seem to express that—I have no pretensions to be a political woman; I reign, but I do not ignore that others govern for me, and I have no desire to take their place. Ah! here we are far enough from the sovereigns who from the summit of their false head dresses preside at councils soletat ministers organized preside at councils, select ministers, organize distant expeditions, and, while living sumptu-ously, despatch soldiers to be killed, in order to please the Archbishop of Granada or the Sister Patrocinto.

Patrocinto.

Ano her reads, "Absurdity of the French Constitution," and runs:—It appears that the British constitution forbids the sovereign from speaking about politics. The French constitution is less severe, and only refuses this privilege to news-

paper cditors.
A third is entitled "Robbery of the Nation," which says:—Monday, August 10.—Seventy-six years ago to-day (in 1792) the people pillaged the Tuileries. To-day it is exactly the contrary. A fourth M. Rochefort heads "Unpopularity of the French Government," and writes:—All the arrests in the world will not weaken the effect of the lesson given to the Tuileries. What revolutionary idea could have possessed you to send the hope of your France (not mine) to be directly hissed by the students? You ought to have been aware of your unpopularity, particularly among young people. If you had consulted me you would never have committed that error—that is, unless you intend it as a provocation on your part; unless you cherish the idea of recommencing the 2d of December with children, under the pretext that you have so well succeeded with grown people. Your system is so sympathetic that you have found means for even infancy to revolt, and you would do well now to construct a Mazas for insurgents of the tender age of three years and a half. And I am prosecuted as being a dangerous man! It is you who ought to be condemned for driving students to hate each other.

Election Votes in Past Years, The Paris *Epoque* publishes a curious document, consisting of a table giving the results of the partial elections in France since 1863, with the number of votes in favor of the opposition and government candidates in the same circumscriptions at the last general election. In the constituencies referred to, which number fifty-two, the official candidates, who in 1863 obtained 1,032 367 votes, received only 849,759, while 525,290 have been given to the opposition aspirants, in place of 307,295 in 1863. Therefore, since the general election, and in fifty-two cir-cumscriptions alone, the Government has lost 182,608 votes, while its opponents have gained 218,000, constituting nearly double the number they obtained five years back. On examining the definite results it is found that thirty-siz candidates of the administration have been elected to sixteen independents.

GERMANY.

Military Conferences at St. Petersburg. It now leaks out that the principal motive for the military conference in St. Petersburg, soon the military conference in St. Petersburg, soon to take place, is the invention of a new musket with explosive projectile, made by Herr Dreyse, Jr., son of the inventor of the needle-gun. It seems that this musket, intended as Prussia's reply to the French revolving gun, is looked upon by Russia as very dangerous—hence its desire to have it abolished. The construction of this "grenade" musket is said to be the follow—ing:—Its calibre about three-quarters of an Its calibre about three-quarters of an about two inches long and loaded with powder. The charge of the musket is about one and a quarter ounces, the weight of the projectile three ounces, and its velocity such that it explodes at a distance of over two thousand yards. The ammunition is in other respects the same as that of the needle-gun and the method of firing is also similar. At the Prussian factory of Sommerda large quantities of these muskets are in process of completion.

The Queen of Prussia. The Queen of Prussia is still staying at Coblentz, and it is yet uncertain whether she will proceed to Baden for the benefit of her health, or return forthwith to this city or Saus-In any case she will not accompany the King in his projected journey to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein any more than she has hitherto joined him in his visits to Hanover, Nassau, etc. etc. The King's reception at Wiesbaden was a most enthusiastic one, though he did not stay there long. It seems that this watering place and Kissengen have become favorite resorts of crowned heads, and the eite of tashion in preference to the far-famed Baden. One does not jostle, as in former years, at each step, a king, a grand duke, duke, or prince, or get oneself entangled in the train of a princess. The only kingly blood to be observed on the Baden promenade belongs to the house of Savoie-Piemont, and flows in the veins of the "kn!ghtly" Crown Prince of Italy and his spouse who, in their European journey, have made Baden-Baden a station of rest.

AUSTRIA.

The Projected Attempt to Assassinate M. Deak. The Hungarian journals give the following details of the projected attempt on the life of M. Deak. The Hon states that the municipal authority of Pesth had received an anonymous letter announcing that the deputy referred to would be shot within the month. The Pesti Naplo declares that it had for some time past been informed of the conspiracy, but had not thought right to publish the facts. As, however, the affair is made public, it rectified the account given by saying that the anonymous communication was sent to M. Demokos. deputy, and contained the name of the intended assassin. The residence of the person indicated having teen searched, papers were discovered which led to his arrest. The Naplo adds that "the whole affair is without importance, as the accused is a student of heated imagination.

THE CANDIDATES.

The Speeches of Seymour and Grant. General Lyon, in a recent speech, alluding to he fall of Vicksburg, and Seymour's 4th of July, 1863, ad: ress, said:-

There was the contrast between the loyalty and statesmanship of the two men on two dif-terent occasions. So it followed on clear through he war, and Mr. Seymour continued declaring hat it was unconstitutional, and in 1864, a Chicago, when the Convention convened there—on the 3d day of August I believe it was—he being Fresident of that Convention, it was declared in that Convention that four years of war to restore the Union had proved to be a failure, and that a further prosecution of the war would lead to anarchy and misrule. That was the language of that Convention, and of

Horatio Seymour, as its President, When the result of it was heard in the armies, you could hear the shouts on the other side of the lines among the Rebels. On our side, just at daybreak next morning they heard our shout. It was not a rebel yell, that made night or day bideous, it was the sound of loyal artillery, that made them obey the Constitution and the laws of the land. And we followed it up, making these same kind of speeches, under this man, Grant, until Lee and Johnston surrendered to nim and Sherman, and the whole armies of the Confederate States and the Rebellion was wiped out, and Grant came marching home at the head of the army with the laural wreaths upon his brow, and upon the brow of each and every veteran, with tears rolling down their cheeks, because they had

left far away from home their brothers that had given up their lives that their country might live. As they came home and met the loyal millions with open arms, cheer after cheer went up from the crowds, and on the old Capitol, on Capitol Hill, in Washington, was written in large letters there as we marched down Pennsylvania avenue, "There is but one debt this Government can never pay, and that debt this Government can never pay, and that is the debt of grati ude that it owes to the loyal men that saved this country in its hour of trial." The people were glad.

GEORGIA.

The Expulsion of the Colored Members from the Legislature.

The Augusta Republican says:—
"Our despatches state that the colored members of the House were ousted yesterday. This will take no one by surprise. We were prepared for it. Indeed, since the keynote of revolution was sounded by Frank Blair, and re-echoed by Cobb, Toombs, and Hill, we have been prepared for any act of treason to the State or resolu-tion against the Government. It will not suffice for genilemen to ray that neuroes ought not to be permitted to hold office. The negro is con-tessedly a citizen, and the Constitution of Georgia makes him eligible to hold office Therefore we deliberately assert that every member of the honse-not a natural noodlethat voted to deprive members of seats to which they had been legally elected, because they had black skins, was recreant to his duty as a Representative, and violated the obligations which he assumed when he took an oath to support the new Constitution. It only re-mains for the Legislature to consummate its mains for the Legislature to consummate its record of infamy by legislating 23 Democrats, deteated before the people, into the seats which rightfully belong to men with whiter principles, if they do have blacker skins."

The Republican further says that the Democrats reject all bills providing for a municipal election; that they are unwilling to have any election; that they are unwilling to have any

election until December, and desire so to shape the bill as to place workingmen in the power of unscrupulous moneyed men, while the Republicans desire an immediate and fair election. Coupled with this action comes the announcement of the late Treasurer that "he has no money belonging to the State."

Education of Indigent Maimed Soldiers. The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era publishes the

following:—
"We notice that legislation is contemplated in relation to the education of maimed soldiers with the design of qualifying them for teachers. We would rejoice to see our lawgivers remitting for a time their devotion to politics and attending to the great business of education-especially the education of teachers, which is a great want in our State. We understand that about one hundred of the above-named class are at Athens, about ninety at Oxford, and a number at Bowden. The contract that the State has entered into with these young men must be faithfully carried out on her part. This will require funds for a few years; and the few or many thousands that will be needed, must be supplied; and from the temper of our lawgivers, we caunot doubt that wise counsels will prevail, and that such amendments and alterations will be made in the statute on this subject as to leave no room for doubtful constructions."

Letter from a Georgia Clergyman. * * * * We are still under the black cloud we are still under the black cloud of Negro Slavery Confederacy. The scenes are similar to those which we passed through in 1861. H. Cobb and R. Toombs are stump-speaking all over the State of Georgia, intensifying the minds of the people on secesh principles, and we are rapidly driving into another destructive war. The people are in a worse condition then they were heaven the very condition than they were before the war. It is impossible for this Government to stand. Strange as it may seem, men are made worse by becoming members of the Church than they were before. The Southern Methodist Church made negro slavery of Divine origin; it became a religious tenet, and all its abominations were sanctified. A man might blaspheme the holy name of God, and it would only draw a smile; but let a man declare himself anti-slavery, and a coat of tar or a ride on a rail was sure to come. Ten years before the war, I came very near catching this treatment for reading an accilition newspaper. They sacrificed their children in the war for their slaves, and laught them that it was a religious duty, while the did not give the only boy I had, sixteen years old, I was a Tory, a traitor. If seymour and Blair are elected, we (Union men) expect to have to leave the South. We are willing to become hewers of wood and carriers of water for our Union friends in the North. I am hated and abused from morning until night, but all this does not move me. I am determined to hold on to the truth if I burn down at the stake for it. am persecuted because I am a peace man, and for my triendship to the down trodden black I thank my God to-day that I have not put any discount upon any of His creation.

STARVATION.

Terrible Calamity to a British 5:t-From the St. Paul (Minn) Press, Sept. 2.

The terrible calamity which has overtaken the isolated British settlement on Red Riverwhose fields the grasshoppers have scourged with de olation, as if a are had swept over with de-olation, as it a are nad swept over them—calls loudly upon their respective neigh-bors of this State, whom Providence has blessed with abundant harvests, to take the lead in in-augurating immediate, efficient, and compre-hensive measures of relief. The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have, we are glad to see, at the instance of General Sibley, taken the initiative of the movement, and a committee by them appointed, have called a public meeting, to give practical effect to the hearty sympathy of the people of St. Paul for the distresses of their Red River neighbors.

The case is just this: - Ten or twelve thousand people immured in a distant region, four or five hundred miles beyond our Western frontier, are on the eve of starvation. The grasshoppers have utterly destroyed the crops of their farmers, while, by an unprecedented combina-tion of mistortunes, the hunters, who constitute a large part of the population, have returned from the plains without their usual supplies of buffalo meat. The buffaloes have disappeared from their usual haunts, while the fruits of the earth have been consumed by this terrible irruption of grasshoppers. They are thus cut off from all sources of supply, except fisn, upon which they are now subsisting.

While their wants are thus pressing, the time within which they can be reached with relief from this quarter is very short. In a few weeks, when the rost shall have killed the grass on the prairies, it will be extremely difficult for trains to reach there with supplies, for want of subsistence to feed the animals. Before November it is not improbable that these stary-ing people may be walled in by five hundred miles of snow from any possible aid except what may dribble through on dog trains. The problem before the people of Minnesota and the benevolent of other States is within the next six weeks to place at Fort Garry food enough to subsist a population of ten thousand souls for six or seven months.

The Louisiana Contested Election.

A bit of comfort for Frank Blair and his partner's "friends" will be found in the report of the Committee on the Contested Election in the parish of Frank'in, offered on the 29th of last month. Their report says that "Intimidation, fraud, and violence were used in the parish," that "more than two thirds of the newly enfranchised voters refrained from yoting," and that "the affidavit made by the Democrats as rebutting evidence and sworn to before the Clerk of the Court of said parish, and the seal of said Court is one unknown in any other portion of the State, said seal being that of the so called Coofederate States, with the Confederate flag in the centre." Is it not time that Tammany documents bore the same stamp? Nothing like keeping up old acquaintances.

Henry Ward Beecher on Democracy - Pennsylvania to be Colonized with Rebel Voters.

Affairs in Kentucky - Atrocious Outrages by the K. K. K.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Beecher on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Chronicle, this morning, publishes a letter written to the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of this city by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for the purpose of acknowledging an honorary membership, which had been conferred on him by the Club. In this etter Mr. Beecher says that the Democratic party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and to be utterly unable to lend a helping hand to those whom it has deluded. He believes that the New York Convention, entirely lost to ail moderation, has laid down a platform which will entail civil war to the South again, unless prevented by a triumphant victory of the Republican party. Mr. Beecher further says:-

"Revolutions do not go backward, and I have very confidence that that conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist slavery, and to deteat it, will now refuse to put the Government into the very hands which either were raised against it, or which refused to help in its defense. The new adhesion of impenitent Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into a liance with slavery can-not but be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war. Pennsylvania to be Colonized with Rebel Voters.

Information has reached here that extensive arrangements are being made by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to colonize doubtful districts in that State at the October election, with Marylanders. The latter State does not hold an election in October, and this will leave Maryland Copperheads and Rebels free to help their friends in Pennsylvania.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Atrocious Outrages by the K. K.— They Attack a Quaker Settlement, and Destroy its Cotton Mills—Loss, \$200,000. Opecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.-The attack on the Quaker settlement of South Uniontown, in Logan county, on Saturday night, by the Ku-Klux Democracy, was one of the most causeless ever perpetrated by that gang of cut-throats The Quakers were peaceful, non-combatants during the war, but steadfastly loval to the Government. The Klan set fire to their large woollen factories and burnt them to the ground, involving a loss of over \$200,000.

The particulars of a terrible and atrocious outrage-one that puts to shame the boasted civilization of the age-bave just reached this city. Last Friday night Nellie O'Connor, a young white girl, a domestic in a family living ten miles from this city, in this county, was dragged from ber bed by a party of ten men, carried into the woods, stripped of her clothing, and covered from head to foot with tar. The villains had neglected to provide themselves with feathers, and the victim was spared that indignity. After subjecting her to this shameful treatment, the scoundrels left her alone in the woods half dead with fright and the ill treatment she had received. She managed to reach a neighbor's house, where she was cared for. She is still very ill from the effects of the treatment received.

The State Fair opens to-morrow. Great preparations have been made. It is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in

Kentucky. A Union Soldier Shot by the Veiled Murderers. Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 8.-The outrages

of the Ku-Klux Klan in this part of Kentucky, are exciting the utmost alarm in all classes of society. Saturday night they entered the house of Glasgow Williams, formerly a Union soldier in Franklin county, and shot him dead, spatterirg bis brains over his wife, who was pleading for his life.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia Bill in the Legislature-The Determination of Gov. Brownlow. Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The Legislature is significantly silent on the militia business, The Senate Committee, which has the House hills in charge, not being in any hurry to report. if the militia bill passes at all, it will be in a modified form. Still it is very probable that a bill of some kind will pass. The bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux passed its third reading yesterday. It imposes heavy punishment on persons found masked and disguised. and also attaches penalties to any who may be found giving encouragement to the Ku-Klux.

A gentleman who arrived from Knoxville to-day reports having had a long conversation with Governor Brownlow, during which the latter exhibited his proclamation calling out the militia. It will be borne in mind that the Militia bill has not yet passed. Governor Brownlow expressed himself as

bitterly opposed to Rebel enfranchisement, and said the only proper way to treat the hell, deserving Rebels was to annihilate by fire and sword. He also said if he got his militia once in the field he would give the Rebels a lesson they would not soon forget. He is represented as being determined to the extreme.

FROM OUBA.

Great Confingration at Casilda. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 8 .- A great configgration has occurred at the Casilda warehouses. The firm of Senor Zulueta has lost \$350,000, but that of Senor Schmidt escaped without loss,

FROM CINCINNATI.

A Pennsylvania Soldier Murdered in a Disreputable House, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 .- Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a man named Thomas Lindley, a stranger in the city, came to his death from the effect of a pictol shot through the temple It is thought to be the work of his own hand, and yet as the affair occurred in a disreputable house, and as indications of foul play are not wanting, there is a suspicion that other hands may have fired the pistol that did the mischlef.

Mr. Lindley had papers on his person that showed, that during the war he had been a member of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. He appears to have been about twenty-five years of age. How long he has been in the city, who his friends are, where his home is, no one yet has been able to learn. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body this forenoon.

FROM VERMONT.

Opening Day of the State Fair. BURLINGTON, Sept. 8.-The Vermont State Fair opens at this place to day. The largest number of entries have been made that has ever been presented the day previous to the Fair. Much of the stock exhibited at the New England Fair has already arrived, and more is expected this morning. The State is more largely represented from all sections than usual. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, spirited races are to take place. The horse, cattle, and agricultural departments of the exhibition are finely represented, and it promises to be the most successful fair of the Society. Additional accommodations for stock have already been commenced.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Pugilistic Encounter on the Tapis. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 8 .- After considerable talk, a pugilistic match has been made between Edward Kelley, of Philadelphia, and George Seddons, and it is expected to occur on the 2d of next month. Articles of agreement have been drawn up and signed by both parties, each agreeing to stake \$500 on the result, fifty of which has been deposited by each in the hands of John Stetson, of this city. The conditions require the deposit by each of \$100 on the 14th inst., and the remainder \$300 six days prior to the fight, when a final stakeholder is to be se-lected, and the ground chosen, which the agree-ment compells to be outside of the limits of Massachusetts.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Catholic Clergy Against the New Toy "Planchette"—Local Enterprise. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 8 .- The Catholic clergy of this city have taken strong grounds against the new toy "Planchette," denouncing it as a diabolical invention, and threatening excommunication to those members who practise it.

The number of letters delivered through the Post Office here during August was 422,095. Louis, near Lafayette. Bonds to the amount of \$350.000 were issued to-day to carry out the

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Split Imminent in the Denocratic

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Sept. 8 .- Governor Swann carries every ward, and will be nominated to Congress to-morrow, The opposing element of the Democracy is much excited, and determined to ron an independent candidate.

The Republicans have announced a grand mass meeting on the 16th, at the Front Street Theatre. They are very determined.

The Colonization ship Monrovia, has arrived here from Monrovia.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

Ru Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Sept. 8-A. M .- Consols 94 for both money and account. American securities firm;

6-20s, 714; Atlantic and Great Western, 39; Illinois Central, 914; Erie, 314.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8-A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally firmer. California Wheat, however, is easier, but not quotably lower; No. 2 red Western declined to 11s. 2d. Other articles

LONDON, Sept. 8-A. M .- Calcutta Linseed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Stocks a sady; Chicago and Rock Island, 1/3; Reading, 91½; Canton, 46½; Erie, 47½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 199½; Michlgan Central, 125½; Hilmois Central, 143½; Cumeriand pref. 125½; Virginia 68, 58½; Missouri 6a, 93; Hudson River, 141½; 5-20a, 1862, 113½; do, 1864, 109½; do, 1865, 111½; do, new, 165½; 10-40a, 105 Gold, 144½. Money unchanged, Exchange, 109½.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:

N. Y. Cent. B. 1254
N. Y. Cent. B. 1254
N. Y. and E. R. 1254
Phil. and Res. R. 9154
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 855
Cie. and Pitt. B. 87
Chi. and N. W. com. 8714
Chie and N. W. prf. 8714
Chi. and R. I. B. 10336
Pitts, F. W. and Chi. 10836
Pitts, F. W. and Chi. 10836
Pacific Mail St Co. 164

Market at eady. Pacific Mail St Co.. 104 | Market st eady.

-Judge Ransom Balcom, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter addressed to a Republican Club in Unadilla, strongly indorsing the nomination of Grant and Colfax. After saying that he has taken no part in political discussions since he was appointed a Judge, in 1855, he says:—In my judgment it is as necessary for the peace and prosperity of the people the for the peace and prosperity of the people, the protection of Union men in the Southern States, the credit of the Government, and the preserva tion of the Union that General Grant should be elected President of the United States, as it was for the Union stmy to defeat the Confederate forces and crush the Rebellion.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent.; first-Market. Call loads rule at 4@5 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held; 105 was bid for 10-40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113‡ for '62 5-20s; 109‡ for '64 5 20s; 111‡ for '65 5 20s; 108‡ for July '65 5-20e; 108‡ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20a. City loans were in fair demand;

the new issue sold at 1034; and old do. at 10.4 the new issue sold at 103‡; and old do. at 10½ no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold a 45‡, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½a56, a slight decline. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill, 56 for Mine Hill, 33 for North Pennsylvania, 31 for Elmira common, 33 for Catawissa preferred, and 25‡ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passager.

In City Passenger Bailroad shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 144 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 31 for Green and Coates, and 93 for Hestonvile.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 249 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 90\(\psi\$ for Western; 73 for City; 64 for Common wealth; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Exchange.
Canal shares were unsettled. Schuylkill
Navigation preferred sold at 19\(\frac{1}{4}\), an advance of
\(\frac{1}{4}\): Morris Canal preferred at 70, no change; and
Lehigh Navigation at 20\(\frac{1}{4}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{4}\). 10 was
bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for
Morris Canal; and 144 for Sugarahayna Canal; Morris Canal; and 14 for Susquenauna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1131 Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134 (201144; do. 1862, 1134 (201134; do. 1864, 1094 (201144); do. 1865, 1114 (201114); do. 1865, new, 1084 (20194; do., 1865, 1114 (201114); do. 1865, new, 1084 (20194); do., 5s, 10-40s, 1044 (201054); Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, 1184. Gold, 144 (201444). Silver, 136 (20139). —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, 1134 (201144; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134 (201134; do., 1864, 1094 (201094; do., 1865, 1114 (201114); do. July, 1865, 1084 (201094; do., 1865, 1114 (201114); do. July, 1865, 1084 (201094; do., 1044 (201054). Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-40; September, 1866, 119-40; October, 1865, 1184 (20119). Gold, 1444 (20144). —Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 (201144); old 5-20s, 1134 (20114); new 5-20s, 1864, 1094 (20194); do., 1865, 1114 (201144); old 5-20s, 1134 (20114); eve 5-20s, 1868, 1096 (20194); 10-40, 1056 (1054). Gold, 1444. —The following are this moruling's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10-00 A. M. 1444 (11-40 A. M. 1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-25) (1444 (10-2

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.—The Flour Market is dull, and for medium and low grades prices are drooping. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at \$7@7.75 for superfine; \$8@9 for extras; \$9@11 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do, do.; and \$12.75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9 50 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry; sales of new red at \$2*20@2*30; and 2600 bushels amber at \$2 34@2*35. Rye is steady, with sales o new Western at \$1 60, and new Southern at \$1 35. Corn is moderately active at full prices, sales of yellow at \$1:32; and 8000 bushels Western mixed at \$1:30, including 1000 bushels inferior do. at \$1:20. Oats are without essential change; sales of new Western at 70@75c; and new Southern at 50@65c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 % ton.

at \$50 % ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8 50.29 % 64
lbs. Timothy may be quoted at \$2 50.33 Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2 70.28 80.

White way of the crushers at \$2 70.28 80. Whisky we quote at \$1.25@1.85 % gallon, tax

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER S. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ip Betty, Milzhorn, Hamburg, L. Wester-

Brem. ship Betty, Nilzhorn, Hamburg, L. Wester-gaard & Co.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Thompson, Charleston, S. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Brig H. Houston, French. Genoa, Merchant & Oo.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Weilington. Wellington. Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Salem. Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr Ephraim and Anna. Green, Boston, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Salem, Van Dus 11,
Bro. & Co.
Schr Artie, Carter, Belfast, Me., Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton, do.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton, do.
Schr E. A. Stephens, Nickerson, Bath, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Vapor, Johnson, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. A. Grier, Fisming, Newport, Bords, Keller & Nutting. Ocean Wave, Baker, Fall River, Scott, Walter & Schr W. T. Byrnes, Bobinson, Chestertown, Md., Len-nox & Burgess.

nox & Burgess.
Schr Queen of Clippers, Macomb, Halifax, N. S. C. C. Van Horn.
Schr John Knox, Lovell, Newport via Wilmington,
Captain.
Schr D. E. Wolfe. Dole, Newbern, Captain,
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, Captain,
SVr Benj, Meinder, Passwater, Newark, D. Brittain, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Utility Fargo. 36 hours from Providence, with mose. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Meridian, Lens, from Bremerhaven July 27, n baliast.

Barque Meridian, Lens, Irom Bremernaven July 27, in baliasi.
Brig Annandale. Tucker, from Boston.
Echr R. M. Erockings, Douglass, 15 days from St.
John, N. B., with laths. etc., to Warren & Gregg.
Bohr Althea Godfrey. Godfrey. 10 days from St.
Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr Wm. John, Street, from Washington.
Schr Hm. John, Street, from Washington.
Schr E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Ephraim and Anna. creen, from Boston.
Schr Hunter. Crane, from Dighton.
Schr Wapor. Johnson, from Fair Haven.
Schr Wa. A. Grier, Fleming, from Smyrna.
Schr Ocean Wave. Baker, from Fail River.
Steamer B. Meinder, Pasawater, from Newark.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Sept. 7-6 A. M.—Barque Blomidon, from Philadelphia for Antworp; brig M. L. B., do. for Glace Bay; with all the vessels mentioned in my reports of 3d and 4th lints. went to sea yesterday, Bchr White Sea, from Laneaville, with stone for the Breakwater, arrived to-day. JOSEPH LAPETRA.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, hence, at Genor Schr Emms D. Finney. Tuttle, for Philadelphis, salled from Charleston yesterday. Schr North Pacific, Ericsson, hence, at Warren 2d instant. Behr Emma M. Fox, Case. for Philadelphia, salled from Norwich 4th Inst. Schr R. W. Vaux, hence for Norwich, at New Lon-don 5th inst. don 5th inst.

Schr Henry Hobart, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported ashore on Block Island, will be a total loss, as she is rapidly breaking up. She had a cargo of 510 tons coal.

QUEENSTOWN. Hept. 8.—The steamship City of Aus. werp, from New York August 29, arrived to day, DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamship City of London, Brooks, from Liverpool.

Steamship Tarifs, Murphy, from Liverpool.

Steamship Dakota, Merry, from Anpiawall.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, from Galveston.

Ship Nightingsle, Marston, from Victoria, V. I.

Ship Endeavor, Doane, from Manilla.

Harque Lamplighter, Bahrs, from Bathurst, W.C.A.

Barque Isabel. Moody, from Montevideo.

Barque Rutta, Johnson, from Rio Janeiro,

hasque Miccilia, Helm, from Rio Janeiro.