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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

therefore put it to them to choose the men who were most likely to get what they wanted. FIRST EDITION FRANCE.

only

hope for the peace and tranquillity of the

lion, and the repudiating declaration of the Convention held in New York which put him in

nommation, ought to be decisive of the approaching contest. In every form General Dix,

mindful of the trials and sufferings through

which our country has passed during the Rebellion, and with a full knowledge of the

causes and influences that prompted it and carried it on so long, and the elements that are

now ruling the Democratic party, is an avowed

opponent of the Democratic party and its leaders

and candidates in the coming campaign. He is

an open and carnest advocate of the election of General Grant, through which he sees a career

one of my intimate acquaintances. No one who

has talked with him on the subject has been left in the dark relative to his opinions, which are essentially as I have stated above. Of my own

personal knowledge I am sure that I have given, in a brief manner, General Dix's views on the

SPAIN.

French and English Hints at Revolution

The Paris (Aug. 27) correspondence of the Lon-don Times tells the following:-Nobody here

seems in the least to know what is going on in

French papers, are rigorously excluded from

things in that happy land. So far as can be made out from the scraps of news that have

reached us, all those Generals who have not been transported to the Phillippines, or otherwise put

out of the way, have given in their resignation.

and emoluments of power and of place. When a Spanish Captain General or Minister of War

We are told that foreign, and especially

coming contest.

Spain.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 29.

General Dix on the American Political Situation-Disraeli's **Financial Policy Criticised** -The Peace Question.

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

By the arrival of the Scotia at New York yesterday, we have European advices to August 29. ENGLAND.

Disraell's Financial Policy. The London Times of August 27 contains the

following:-A distinguished statesman was wont to avow the opinion that the best test by which a man could be judged might be found in answer to the question whether he pays his way. We

should be loth to commit ourselves to so sweep-ing an opinion, remembering, as we must, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, different in all else, agreed in this—that they were both over head and ears in debt; but, judged by a purely poli-tical standard, what better test of the capacity of governing can be suggested? All bad gov-ernment, as Mr. Carlyle remarks in his diagno-sis of the French revolution, ends in insolvency. tem plation of a weak minister is corruption, and corruption means increased expenditure and increased expenditure means repeated deficiencies. The weakness of an incompetent minister is extravagance, and extravagance has the same ultimate result as corruption. It will be seen on examination that the liberal

administration bequeathed to their successors an expenditure in process of reduction, and that Mr. Disraeli has managed to change the order, and to convert a yearly decrease into a yearly addition to the national charge. In 1862 our expenditure for everything except public debt was little more than £43,000,000. This is a fact which should be kept in mind. It is not by any means the minimum attained by the late Gov-ernment, but it is a useful standard of comrison for subsequent years. Consider what parison for subsequent years. Consider what followed. The next year saw a reduction, and the next year and the next. They were the years during which Mr. Gladstone was at the financial helm, and the facts cannot disputed. A gross optional expenditure £43,009,000 in 1862 fell to £40,840,000 in 1863, was brought down to $\pounds40,000,000$ in 1864, and to $\pounds39,680,000$ in 1865. We have thus a re-duction of more than three millions - of $\pounds3,320,-$ 060- in three years. This does not exhibit the full extent of our national progress. As each year bryught forth a surplus there was each year a reduction in the form of an abolition of taxation, and in the process of reduction account was taken of a possible increase in the several branches of income and a remission effected accordingly. Thus it happens that the taxes remitted exceeded the apparent amount of the reduction of expenditure. The surpluses secured were applied towards the reduction of the national debt; the prospective and greater surpluses were applied in the remission of taxation. In 1863-4 the balance of taxation reduced was £4,615,000. In 1864-5 this balance was £3,135,000. In 1865-6 it was £5,343,000. In 1866-7 it was £600,000. In the four years we have a total of taxation reduced or abolished of no less than £13,693,000. But in 1866-7 the scale was turned. The conservative Ministry came into power and the balance was at once thrown the other way. We are now only stating facts; we will consider presently the apology presented for them; but what are the

in that way also, being unwilling of entrust armies to men who hate his dynasty; but between princes and political marshals there is not much to choose, and the French caleftain can sloop for a general among the masses of the people, while the Prussian is limited in his choice to the caste of the well born. Either may "turn up" a man worth armies, but the process of turning him up will be quicker in democratic France than aristocratic Prussia. The single point which in this remeat is made General Dix on the Political Situation in the United States. The New York Herald's correspondent in Paris The single point which in this respect is unfa-vorable to France is her autocratic regime, which in eighteen years may have exhausted her stock of genius, but it must not be forgotten that this regime has been less autocratic in the in the United States, have undertaken to state the views of two or three of the American Ministers abroad on the questions involved in the coming election. One paper has stated in the most confident manner that Mr. Reverdy Johnarmy than in any great department of French life. The empire has few ministers of geniusson and General Dix were head and head for Seymour as the next President of the United States. This statement I have reason to know is cynics say but one—but the army must have many an original general in its ranks. We are far from the folly of attempting to predict, should the great fight come off, to which side victory will incline, but we can venture to say with confidence that North Germany has reason, serious reason, to think decoly before she aban States. This statement I have reason to know is rightly believed to be untrue as to Mr. Johnson, and certainly it is as to General Dix. The latter speaks with the utmost freedom and frankness on the subject with all, and has no disguise when one asks his opinion. He says that he should regard the election of Mr. Seymour at the should regard the election of Mr. Seymour at serious reason, to think deeply before she abandons the hope of peace with France. this juncture as a great calamity, and that the

Looking Out for Farragut.

The Grece, of the 13th ult., contains the folcountry during the next four years is in the firmness, good sense, and patriotism of General Grant. He speaks with the same freedom lowing allusions to the expected visit of the American squadron to the Pirmus:-The United States men-of-war Franklin and

against the resolution passed by the Fourth of July Convention of Democrats for paying the Frolic have anchored at Syra just in time to take part in the public rejoicings upon the occasion of the Prince Royal's birth. The population of Syra has given the crews of these vessels the five-twentiles in paper, and considers it a gross violation of the public faith pledged under circumstances of imminent danger and difficulty. He says that the well-known indecision of Sey-mour, as well as his conduct during the Rebel-

The visit of Admiral Farragot is impatiently awaited at Athens. The inhabitants of the city are as curious to see him as they are desirous of testifying to him their admiration of the talents and courage displayed during the late war in the United States.

Nowhere outside America are Admiral Farra-gut's exploits better known and appreciated than in Greece: nowhere, also, did the cause of the United States possess as warm well wishers as smong the Greeks. In the triumph of the Union the Greeks have hailed the victory of a friendly people at the same time as the consolidation of liberal and republican institutions, which are also in vorue in Greece notwithstanding the monarchical form with which their attributes

of peace, prosperity, and tranquility for our country. I do not hesitate to state the opinions are invested among us. We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Admiral Farragut intends to visit Athens in of General Dix thus fully, for he has expressed them without the slightest reserve to more than a few weeks.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Proposals to Shoot the Sufferer.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal tells the foilowing story :-

"About three weeks ago a negro woman named Martha Holland, who has for some time past been in the employ of Mr. Brasier, and worked as a field hand upon his place in Christian as a bein mind upon his place in christian county, about nine miles west of Hopkinsville, in this State, was bitten in the leg by a dog. The wound was small, and as no evil effects were anticipated, nothing beyond the ordinary treatment was resorted to. About one week after the biting occurred, unmistakable sympthat country, and we are ariven to suppose that equal care is taken to prevent the exit of letters likely to enlighten Europe as to the real state of toms were manifested. The first decided evidence was given by the girl menacing and run-ning after Mrs. Brasier, who was rescued by her son, James Brasier, who was rescued by her son, James Brasier, who caught the girl and teed her, but in doitg so Martha scrached him, from the effects of which he has since gone mad, and is now in the asylum at Hopkinsy.lle. His condition is almost as bad as that of the girl. After this became known in the neighborhood, a meeting was held by the people, and they sentenced the girl to be shot. "The execution of the sentence was delayed

In fact, nearly everybody of any note in the country seems to have resigned, except the Queen and M. Gonzalez Bravo, who are appa-rently governing the country en tere-a-tete, with the assistance of a few priests, police agents, bleeding nuns, and other characters of the kind, and finally revoked, and it was decided to send such as habitually figure in Spanish political tragi-comedies. We are not to suppose that the Marshals and Generals who have given up the girl to the lunatic asylum at Lexington, as that is the only institution in the State where colored patients of this character are received. The dog that has caused all this trouble bit a little cur at Hopkinsville some eight or ten days ago, and it is said that the victim died from the their lucrative posts are prepared to retire into private life and to abandon forever the jors effects of the bite. Every officer but one in Christian county declined to take the girl in charge to deliver her to the keeper of the asylum at Lexington. This one is Deputy Sheriff James A. Bobbitt. To prevent the possibility of further herm to others arm to others, as the girl was constr to bite or scratch her custodians, her toe and finger nails were closely trimmed, and her teeth were knocked out! It is impossible to keep clothes upon her, and she was all day yesterday in her cell naked. "Oue remarkable fact connected with this case is that the patient retuses to taste food of any kind, or to drink water. She is so obstinate in this particular that Sheriff Bobbitt informs us that it has been tweive days since she has taken nourishment of any description, or swallowed a drop of water. She has not had a lucid interval since the attack, but has slept. Her conduct in the cell is boisterous, and indicates no booily pain. She will sing, call the names of acquain'ances, whistle, curse, jump, and wallow about on the floor. If you speak to her she will answer you, but not intelligently. Several physicians of this city were to have visited her yesterday, but we believe they did not. The doctors do not agree in estimating the character of the attack. Ur. A. A. Rowland, of Christian county, pronounces it monomania, while others say that it is clearly hydrophobia. which opinions we incline; but to the latter of we leave them to determine the point. We have given a concise statement of the facts as they were given to us by the officer having her in chaige."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Notice from Secretary McCulloch-The Redemption of the 7'30s.

Discontent in Alaska-The People do not Understand the New **Regime-Indian Skirmishes** on the Plains.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- Secretary McColloch gives official notice that, on and after Monday next, all 7.30 notes must be forwarded direct to the Treasurer of the United States at Washing-ton for redemption.

The Longitude of Havana.

There have been repeated telegraphic communications between Professor Harkness, of the National Observatory, Washington, and Lieu-tenant Pujason, at Havana, since Tuesday, the object being to obtain the exact longitude of Havana, which has heretofore been obtained by chronometer.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10 .- The Democratic nominations for Congress made yesterday are Hon. Samuel Hambleton, First District; Stephenson Archer, Second District; Thomas Swann, Third District. The Fourth District continues unable to agree. Adjourned until to day. Fifth District, Frederick Stone renominated. There was much wrangling at the Fourth District Convention. Swann will be opposed by the independent candidate.

are now being worked to send a large number of Maryland voters to Pennsylvania to vote in the adjoining counties at your October election, as we have no election here in that month, and thus cheat the Republicans out of the Keystone state. The design is to send these voters a week or ten days in advance. Discoveries have already been made here of such a plot. There were heavy rains last night—the streams

active business, and indicates no intention of advancing the treights on coal or other ma-

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.-General Halleck furnishes reliable information in regard to abuses existing in [Alaska, which have been made the subject of a special investigation during his recent visit to this territory. Much

FROM IDAHO.

A Scouting Party Capture a Famous Indian Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.-Late Idaho advices state that a scouting party from Fort Boise succeeded in capturing Eagle Eye and his entire band of Indians, forty-one in number, Twenty-one horses and a large quantity of provisions were also captured. This ends hostilities in that section of country. General Crook writes from Camp Warner that he found many Indians in the Big Valley, on Pitt river, most of whom fied at his approach. He had a talk with some of their principal men, who confessed that a party of Pitt river Indians had murdered the Pearson family, in Long Valley, Nevada. General Crock ordered the arrest and hanging of the murderers, which it was thought would have the effect to prevent any more such outrages. The Indian troubles are considered over in that vicinity. Bands of savages are continually coming in at different stations, and surrendering, most of them being in a starving condition, and greatly needing assistance from the Government.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Illness of Ex. President Pierce. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Bosron, Sept. 10 .- The telegraph operator at Concord, N. H., was informed this morning by one of ex-Presiden: Pierce's family that his condition has not improved since yesterday, and he still continues very low and about the same as yesterday. The attending physician expects a decided change either for the better

or worse during the day. A Dream Remarkably Fulfilled.

Rev. L. W. Lewis is now publishing, in the Texas Christian Advocate, his Reminiscences of the War, and gives this remarkable instance of

some of whom related it to me months previous to the occurrence, which I now relate: -He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain and camped near a church, located in a wood near which a terrible battle ensued, In a wood near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as we crossed the ravine he was shot in the breast. On the ever-memorable 7th of December, 1862, as we moved at double-quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already holly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove Church, a small frame building belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding on the flank of the command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. That is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he. I made no repty, and never thought of the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter again until in the evening, we had broken the enemy's line, and were in a full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said:—'Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt.' Suiting the action to the word, as he ran along he doubled it up and crammed it into his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minnie ball knocked him out of the line. Jumping up quickly, he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head and shouted, 'I'm all right!' The ball had gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised gone through four thicknesses of his hat, raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand, just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe,"

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

- The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money continues ab indant at 360 per cent. on call, with continued heavy offerings at 4 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. The wans of Goven-ment brokers continue to be supplied at 3 per cent, and second-rate houses pay 5 per cent. on small amounts. "Sterling Exchange was dull at grotations. We gente--London, 60 days, 1094(2003); London, sight, http://doi.org/1094(1094); London, sight, http://doi.org/1094(1094); Frank. 1084(2003); Paris, 100g, 5164(2013); Frankort, 403(200); (2015); Amsterdam, 404(2003); Frankort, 403(200); Bremen, 754(2013); Brenkort, 403(200); Sterling, 74(2013); Sterling, 74(200); Bremen, 754(2013); Br

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1998.

Money continues casy, and call loans range from 44 to 6 per cent.; the former figure on Government collaterals. A general survey of the whole field, however, scarcely warrants the belief that the fall trade will be a very ac-

belief that the fall trade will be a very ac-tive one. The business at the Stock Board to-day was small:-Registered 1881, 113/a1133; coupon 1881, 113/a114; 5-20 registered, 1862 and 1864, 108/a 1084; 5-20 coupon, 1862, 113/a1131; 5-20 coupons 1864, 109/a1094; 5-20 coupon, 1865, 111a111; 5-20 registered, 1865, 108a1084; 5-20 coupon, 1865, January and July, 108/a1084; 5-20 coupon, 1867, 108/a1089; 5-20 coupon, 1865, 103/a1083; 10-40 re-gistered, 104a1044; 10-40 coupon, 104/a1047. State loans were firm, with sales of 6s, first series, at 104/a1044; second series at 107, and third series at 108. City loans were unchanged at 1004 for the old, and 103 for the new cer-tificates. tificates. Railroad shares were dull. Sales of Reading

Railroad at 442@445. 545 was bid for Pennsyl-vania Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 444 for Little Schuylkill; and 25g for Philadelphia and Erie.

and krie. Canal stocks were extremely dull. Small sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 19. 202 was bid for Lehigh Navigation. Bank and Passenger Railway shares were

PHILADELPHIA STUCK KIUHANGE SALES WORE PHILADELPHIA STUCK KIUHANGE SALES TO-PAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street \$100 City 6s. New ... 105 1 100 city

\$2000 Left 65.goid 1.15. 5834 \$1600 do	100 sh Reading	
-The following are quotations, reported by South Third Street:-	this morning's gold Narr & Ladner, No. 30	

	10.00 A. M.		1448 11	·25 A.	M	1445
R.	10.16		1446 12			1448
1	10.23 " .		144 12			
ř.	11.05 .		1444 12	45 "	line 2	144
1	11.20 .		1444 1			1444
	-Mocore	Jan	Cooks &	. Cla		

11.20 ... 144% 1.00 ... 144% -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134@1134; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; new 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1104@111; 5-20e, July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1104@111; 5-20e, July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1044; Gold, 1444; -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@1134; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1134@1134; do., 1864, 109@1094; do., 1865, 1104@1104; do. July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1104@1104; Gold, 1444@1044; S. 10-40s, 1044 @1044. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25; September, 1865, 119-25; October, 1865, 1184@119. Gold, 1444@1144; - Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134 @1134; do., 1862, 1134@1134; do., 1865, 1084@ 1094; do., 1865, 1104@1134; do., 1865, 1084@ 1094; do., 1865, 1104@111; do., 1865, new, 1084@ 1094; do., 1865, 1104@111; do., 1865, 1084@ 1084; do., 1865, 1104@11444. Silver, 1364@138. **Philadelphia Trade Report.**

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10 .- There is more activity among the dry goods and hardware houses, but trade in Breadstuffs is dull.

There is no inquiry for Flour except for small lots for the supply of the home trade, and the market is dull and weak. Small sales of superfine at \$6.75@7 50 per barrel; extras at \$8@8 75; Northwestern extra family at \$9@11 for low grade and choice old wheat; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and at higher grades

sylvania and Ohlo do. do., and at higher grades for fancy lots as to quality. The demand for Rys Flour has fallen off, and prices are lower. Small sales at \$9 25. In Corn Meal no sales. There is less wheat offering, but the amount is limited at yesterday's figures. Small sales of fair and good red at \$220@230, and amber at \$2 65. Rye is very quilet; we quote Pennsylvania at \$160. Corn of good quality is scarce and commands full prices. Small sales of vellow at commands full prices. Small sales of yellow at \$1.32, and Western mixed at \$1.30. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 13675c, per bushel. In Groceries and Provisions there is a firm feeling and rather more doing.

FROM BALTIMORE. The Democratic Nominations for Con-gressmen-A New Rebel Plot. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

There is no doubt whatever that the wires

are swollen. The Baltimore and Obio monthly report shows

terial.

Affairs in Alaska-How the New Regime Works.

has grown, says Mr. Childers, from £39,680,000 to £43,730,000. The elasticity of the revenue bas gone and the expenditure has increased. item of charge has been swollen. have had to pay more for the army. We have had to pay more for the navy. We have had, in a still greater proportion, to pay more for the civil services. The very charges of collection have increased.

three veers

Telegraph Cables to America-Commer cial Harmony. The London Times, of the 28th ult., says: -

"It seems to be well understood that the new French Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English one will work with a rational understanding to develop without contentious rivalry the utmost capabilities of the service. From the day of the successful working of the English cable it was almost universally regarded as a certainty that the field would soon be entered by many competitors, while in some quarters there was a di-position to believe that the branch of enterprise would create the basis of a new revival of wild speculation. If any more companies, however, should hereafter be formed. it will be entirely through mismanagement on the part of the existing ones. It was in-dispensable that the Continent should have an independent line, and France was its natural starting point; but there is neither political nor other necessity for additional communication, and any future increase in the number of cables should come as a result merely of the pressure of business consequent noon the skill and vigilance of the managers of the present lines in ceaselessly seeking to give new facilities and to reduce their charges, by entertaining in concert every practical sugges tion that may from time to time be presented for the purpose. If any one company existed there would always be the danger of its management failing under the influence of a clique who would prevent every new idea from reaching the Board, but any such result will be improbable when two separate nations are erned. Under these circumstances prospects of the undertaking seem concerned. the free from risks as could be hoped as free from risks as of public magni for in any work whatever of public magni tude. The fact that nearly one half the length of the cable will be in a depth of water involving no peril of any kind, and that the other half will be in depths from which, in case of accident, the practicability of recovery has already been demonstrated; insures to a great extent the fulfillment of the enterprise without the likelihood of any expense beyond such as has already been fully provided for: while, as regards income when success shall have been achieved, the shareholders can entertain not only the knowledge that the existing profits of Atlantic telegraphy could be divided with handsome results between two companies, but that a wide conviction prevails that these profits form but a small proportion of those destined to be attained when the intercourse between the two hemispheres shall have been sufficiently opened up.

Dread of Liberal Division.

Mr. C. Seely, Jr., Liberal candidate for Not-tingham, England, addressed a meeting of the electors, and in the course of his speech said:— He took it that the Liberal electors wished to get reforms in the next parliament; they wished to disestablish the Irish Church; they wished to have a redistribution of seats; for the ballot; a reduction in the expenditure, and minor points. He thought it possible they would get things in the next Parliament. There was one rock, however-a very serious one-ahead of the Liberal party. Whether they liked it or not, Liberal party. Whether they liked it or not, there was no doubt that a very large number of the Liberal party in the House was composed of the aristocracy and wealth of the land; and it men of extreme opinions were returned they might find that the aristocracy and wealth of might find that the aristocracy and wealth of the land might be rather frightened, and if so, they might see a large secession from the Liberal ranks. If that were the case, the Liberal majority would be turned into a minority. He

a Spanish Captain General or Minister of War resigns, it is with the full intention of coming back as soon as possible and under more favor-able circumstances. He goes to plot and con-spire. It is thought by many that Gonzalez Bravo has made a fatal mistake in setting the whole of the generals against him, and that his overthrow is near at hand. The milliary party has always had great influence at the palace, and the virtuous Isabel, during the whole of her now long reign, has never seemed to consider her soul and body in safety unless she had a confessor on one side of her and a general upon the other. Gonzalez Bravo is a bold and quickwhited man: it may even be said that he is a perfect model of audacity and unscrupulousness; but he will need all his skill and daring to keep his place in spite of the genera's. One of the Conchas is talked of as likely to replace him. But it seems all rumor and hearsay; there is no positive intelligence. It is supposed that Senor Mon may have some, but even if he has it would hardly be worth anybody's while to ask him to

communicate it. The Journal de Paris begins two columns of reflections on Spanish affairs by saying that "the present situation of Spain is of a nature to inspire serious unca-iness in those persons who take an interest in the inture of that country." This is a very proper sentiment, exore-sed with charming simplicity; but we have so very often seen Spain in similar disquieting situations, and it seems so utterly hopeless that she ever should get a Government capable of placing and keeping her in a better one, that it is to very few persons do still take any interest in her destinies. It is a fine country, and its people have many fine qualities and a great deal to like in their character; but it has become the prey of greedy adventurers and of a profilea e court, and there is much fear that it can never get better till it has passed through a bloody revolution, to which all previous ones will have been mere child's play, or, at least till it has got rid of the disreputable and degenerate dynasty which has so long been its curse.

GERMANY.

The Armament of the Confederation. The London Spectator, of the 29th ult., says:-We do not wish to overburden our columns with statistics or we might add that Prussia has no reservoir of energy like Paris, so dangerous in peace, so valuable in war; that France contains orty-five cities with more than 30,000 people, and North Germany only thirty; that old Prussia has but 41,173,000 acres under crop and France 82,661,000; but we have stated enough to show that in available resources, in the power to fight on a great scale for a long time, the Hohenzol-lerns are not yet the equals of the Bonapartes. Many things may remedy this disparity, individual gentus, organization or the national character: but on these points observation can tell us little beyond a few geveral facts. We lish, moved, it may be, by an instinctive sympathy with all of Teutonic blod, are apt, especially since sadown, to think the Germans the higher race, and no doubt they are physically stronger than the French. Bu they labor under a great liability to disease, citizen life not qualifying them for the open field. Arms of precision are as fatal to physical power as guppowder was to armor, and French-

men can march, when driven, rather the quicker. In mental power the Proslaus may be superior on the whole, but it must not be forgotten that the very best qualities of the French character-its courage, inventiveness and elasticity-come out more strongly in war: that in a campaign its main defect, vanity ceases to be injurious, while its greatest forble ebrile impatience, has all the effect of energy. A Frenchman in spirits is a very difficult soldier to beat, and in this war he would begin with the conviction, inspired, if not justified by history, that he was the better soldier of the two. He may not, of course be equally well two. He may not, of course be equally well led, but the impression of Englishmen that he would not be is little more than a guess. Prussia possesses in Count von Moltke a very great strategist, strong alike in his genius and n the full conviction that it is the first in the but the seven weeks' war did not develop world. generals of exceptional ability, and the Prussian Napoleon is embarroasta Court has a tendency to in princes. embarrassed

A ROYAL BIGAMIST.

A Sensation in the Capital of the Russias A scandalous affair has afforded food for gossip to the people of St. Petersburgh for some time past. Many months ago (says a correspondent) there was a vague report that the position of the Russian Vice-Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, had been somewhat shaken by an intended matrimonial project which the Emperor did not at all approve. The Prince had offered a home to a young relative, a Madame Akimfjew, the wife of a lientenant who had been expelled from his regiment for his dissipated hubits and disreputsble conduct. It was generally believed that as soon as the divorce suit could be brought to a satisfactory termination, and the d spensation becessary for marrying a relation could be obtained from the Greek Church, Madame Akimfew would exchange her not very harmonious name for that of Princess Gortschakoff. But though the suit had been pending for several years, no judgment had been pronounced, and the delay was attributed to the wisnes, perhaps the commands, of a very exalted personage.

This suspicion was in all probability well ounded, but recent events have proved that in other respects the public was altogether on a wrong scent. A Prince and a Minister is all very well, but Madame Akım'jew flew at higher game, for the happy man of her choice was no other than the Duke of Leuchtenberg, nephew of the Car of all the Burgers, methew of the Czar of all the Russias. The Emperor, not uunaturally, was extremely opposed to his relative's intended marriage, and threatened his severest displeasure. It was, however, all to no purpose. Madame Akimfjew left St. Petersburg under the pretence of visiting a German watering place for the benefit of her health, and same time Prince Leuchtenberg went about the secretly on board an English ship at Riga. The place chosen for the rendezvous is not stated. but at all events a marriage ceremony was solemnized between the fugitives by a Russian priest. It is hardly necessary to observe that the marriage is invalid, as the lady had a hus band living at the time, from whom she had not been divorced. Considering the cool publicity of the bigamy, the high rank of one of the parties, and the dedance of the Russian autocra^{*}, the case is certainly a peculiar one, and may still, perhaps, affect Prince Gortschakoff's position, as it was only through his influence that the lady succeeded in obtaining her passport.

Republican Nomination.

MILWAUKFE, Sept. 10. - The Republicans of the First District met in convention at Mil-waukee, Wis., yesterday, and nominated General Halbert G. Paine for Congress by acclamation. of the dissatisfaction among the natives arises from the fact that the Japan Company carried on a sort of patriarchal government, taking charge of everybody and everything in the settlement. Under the new regime, the people are thrown upon their own resources, and do not understand the change yet. The immediate effect of introducing a number of strange white traders, adventurers, and soldiers has had a bad effect on a semi civilized community like that of Alaska, and the habits of the new comers and their method of civilizing the natives, often take the form of mistrusting them in full.

General Halleck did not find it necessary to court-martial any officer, though probably many changes will take place before matters work smoothly.

It is said that Hutchinson, Kohn & Co., the suc cessors of the Russian Fur Company, are in occupation of a building which apparently, by the creaty should belong to the United States, but if any wrong has been done to the Government it was by Prince Waksutoff, the recognized agent of Russia, who delivered the property in question to the firm instead of to iceneral Rousseau, the agent of the United States. It is also reported that men and their families have been deported from place to place, the presumption being that the removals were made against their will, they being sent from Sitka to Kojiak and the Amoor river; but, so far as the military authorities know they need not have removed against their will, certainly no violence has been used to get them aboard vessels.

It is evident that Hutchinson, Kohn & Co.'s agents are striving to impress the natives with the idea that the new company has succeeded to all the rights of their predecessors. They have also threatened that the soldiers should punish the natives who sold furs to other American tradets. The military are instructed to make no difference between traders, but to treat all alike. General Halleck has taken steps to nform the natives around the principal ports of the standing of the above firm, and of the impartial position of the troops. The partners of Hutchinson & Co, have disapproved the conduct of their agents and ordered its discontinuance.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Ouble.

LONDON, Sept. 10-A. M.- Consols for money, 94, and for account, 944. U. S. 5-20s, 714; Atlantic and Great Western, 384; Illinois Central, 91; Erie, 30å LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10-A. M.-Cotton heavy. sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. All other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 10-P. M .-- U. S. Five-twentles 72 Consols, and other American securities, unchanged. LIVEBPOOL, Sept. 10-P. M .- Cotton steady; the sales have beeen 12,000 bales. Lard is firm,

and has advanced to 92s. LONDON. Sept. 10-P. M.-Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet and steady. Petroleum firm. Linsced oil steady.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M. Facific Mail St Co., 102%

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-Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co.'s Cotton circular, per

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LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 10.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita. Freeman. New York, John F. Obl. Barque L. P. Stocker, Bibber, Portland, Warren &

Gregg. Ba: que Iddo Kimball, Delano, Aspinwall, Merchant

Brig Maggie. Crowell. Venice, E. A. Souder & Co. Brig Maggie. Crowell. Venice, E. A. Souder & Co. Brig Foyle, Roy, Barbados. Schr Expedite. Clark, oreenport Sinnickson & Co. Schr S. C. Tyler. Steelman. Boston. Geo. S. Reppiler. Schr E. C. Tyler. Steelman. Boston. Geo. S. Reppiler. Schr M. Sewall, Frisbee, Portsmouth, Quintard, Ward & Co.

& Co. Schr T. W. H. White, Smith, Boston, do. Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, Providence, Hammett &

Nelli, Bchr W, Gillum, Scovell, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff

& Co. Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, Warren, do, Schr A. Eidridge, Hickman, Pawtucket, do, Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Boston, L. Audearied &

Co. Co. Sobr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. Sobr Anna Rambo, Eskridge, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Richmond, Captain, Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Richmond, Captain, St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

SUT Ann Enza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co, ABRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to Jehn F. Oul. Br. barque Janet Daiglish, Matthews, 72 days from Buenos Ayres via St. Thomas, in ballast, Schr Expedite, Clark, from Wilmington, Schr Expedite, Clark, from Wilmington, Schr M. Van Dusen, Coraon, from Newport, Schr M. Van Dusen, Coraon, from Newport, Schr M. Van Dusen, Coraon, from Newport, Schr W. H. Bartiett, Harris, from Newport, Schr T. W. H. White, Smith, from Beston, Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Brigs J. B. Kirby, from Clentucgos; Cuba, from Nova Scotla; and P. M. Tinker, from Sombrero.

MEMORANDA. Ship Tamerlane, Summer, from Bramen July 27, at New York yesterday. Ship James Campbell, Locke, from Teinmouth for Philadelphia at Faimouth 25th ult. Barque Eldswold, Knudson, hence, at Stettin 25th ultimo. Barque Wilhelmine, Rhetz, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 27th ult. Barque Heiene, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th hast, iat, 41, iong, 68 10. Brig Marco Polo, Minssen, hence, at Bremerhaven 26th ult. Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Ganoa 22d ult.

26th ult, Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Bremerhaven Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Genoa 22d ult, Brig Wm, Weish, Strowbridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 21st ult, Brig Bianche, Helliogs for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 22d ult, Brig Annie M. Young, Morrell, hence, at Stettin 25th ult, Sonr G. Colorato, Morrell, hence, at Stettin

Bib ult. Bohr G. C. Colgate, Van Brunt, from Liverpool for New York (before reported by cable supposed lost), put into Holyhead 27th ult., baving rode out the fear-ful gale of the 22d safely. Bohr E. W. Pratt Kendrick, for Philadelphia cleared

BODY E. W. Frait, Renorice, for Fhiladelphia cleared at New York yesterday. Bobrs Amelia. C. Edwards. R. S. Miller, Elisabeth Magee, A. H. Edwards, Dick Williams, Mary Holt, Lizzie Raymond, B. C. Runyon, hence for Boston; E. S. Conant, do. for Portland; Lady Ellen, do. for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 8th Inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. If.-Arrived. ateamship Alleman-nia, from Hamburg. and Missouri. from Havana, (By Allantic Cuble) GTARGOW. Sept 10. - Arrived, steamship Europa, from New York August 29.

from New York August 29, DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK BERL 9 - Arrived, steamship Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool. Steamship Allemannia, Bardua, from Hamburg. U. S. storeship Guard, Lisan, Com. H. H. Gorringe, from Lisbon. Ship Garibaldi, Atwood, from Tome, Chill. Barque Silas Fish, Frand from San Francisco, Barque Silas Fish, Prand from Son Pranoisco, Barque Acolus Dneucesen. from Rio Janeiro, Brig Jens Wuift, Punchen. from Rio Janeiro, Brig Catharine, Shearer, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Catharine, Shearer, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Thereas, Brunning, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Thereas, Brunning, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Enswulf, Tsyteser, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Enswulf, Tsyteser, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Anna, Christenson, from Rio Janeiro,