

FIRST EDITION

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

What Has Been Bone, and How to Com,. plete the Work.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has written another instructive letter to the New York Evening Post, showing that of the \$4,000,000,000 which the war cost, we have already paid \$1,515,000,000 and that we have every reason to take courage from what we have done, and go on to the speedy payment of the last dollar of our national

debt. Mr. Atiknson seys:-In 1857 the total debt of the United Status was about \$29,000,000. This debt steadily increased during the administration of James Buchanan, during the administration of James Dochanan, while that honorable Democrat, Howell Cobb, since traitor, and now again a shining light in the Democratic party, was Secretary of the Treasury. In 1860 the debt amounted to a little more than \$60,000,006. The proceeds of the loans raised were applied by those distinguished Democrats, Floyd, Toucey, and Thompson, to the arming and equipping of the Southern States to prevare them for rebellion. This sum prepare them for rebellion. This sum therefore part and parcel of the debt which is therefore part and parcel of the debt which the Democratic party have entailed upon the country, and is a part of the cost of the war. The war began in April, 1861. During the next quarter the whole revenue, other than from loans, was less than \$6,000,000, which sum is included in the following table. The totat revenue of the United States from April 1. 1861, to June 30, 1868, being seven and quarter years of active war or of quash peace, has been

| PETOTO INTEFNILI FEVEILUE. | |
|--|------------|
| From internal revenue\$1, From customs | 830,804,46 |
| From direct taxes | 12,831,64 |
| Miscelianeous, being premium on sales of gold, sales of captured or | |
| abandoned property, and sales of | 241,467,67 |

Total, in gold and currency.......\$2,213,349,486 On the 30th of June, 1868, \$2,511,000,000 Deduct bonds advanced to the Pacific Railroad. 26,000,000 - 2,485,000,000

Total expenditure made necessary in

14 years in consequence of the Re-b-liton of Southern Democrats......\$4,698,349,486 I have given the total expenditures, but before declaring the actual cost of the war it will be proper to deduct such sum as would have been ample for all our expenses had there been no war. If we take as our basis the extravagant expenses of the last Democratic administration of James Buchsnap, when all the preparations for rebellion were being made at our cost, we shall find that an allowance of about \$700,000,000 will be ample to cover all probable peace expenses, had there been only peace expenditures to be made under the honest administration of Abraham Lincoln during the last seven years. The result will stand:-

Total expenditure 714 years.......\$4,698,849,486 Allowed for peace expenditure, say... 698,349,486

....\$1,515,000,000 sum of.. besides paying all our peace expenses. This payment has been made in seven and a quarter cars, and amounts to three-eighths the entire cost of the war. The taxes from which the payments have been made have been levied almost exclusively upon the loyal States, and during four of the seven and a quarter years the most effective portion of their population was with-drawn from productive industry and engaged in the destructive occupation of war. At the

SPEAKER COLFAX.

His Reception by the Union League of New York. The New York Tribune of this morning speaks of Speaker Collax's reception last night as

A business meeting of the members of the Union League was held at their club house last evening. Mr. John Jay presided. The meeting was quite largely attended. Shortly after it was organized the Hou. Schuyler Colfax entered the room, and was received with loud and longcontinued cheering. After a few words of intro-duction from Mr. Jay, Mr. Colfax thanked the company, and alluded briefly to the condition of the canvass in a few conversational sen-tences, thus concluding:-1 have spoken of the importance of this contest, and the measureless value of victory to the Republican party as the value of victory to the Republican party as the party of loyalty and peace-the party that seems, under the providence of God, to be in-trusted with the salvation of the Ameri-can Union. When that victory is gained I leel sure that traitors will cease to raise their voices in behalf of the "Lost Cause." (Applauge.) Victory will rebuke them, and they will appeal to the very moun-tains to save them from the popular wrath, We have but one motto in this contest, but one watchword upon our banuer-and it is that watchword upon our banner-and it is that "Loyalty shall govern what loyalty preserved." (Applause.) Remember, my friends, as illus-trating the spirit of the Rebellion, the invective that was poured upon the head of the lamented Lincoln immediately after the close of the war. Yet, notwithstanding, when the battle was over, the loyal spirit that won the battle, strong at the ballot with the strength of war, wrote "Liberty" upon its banners, and, inspired with the same patriotism and devotion, went on in its conquests from victory to victory, overwhelming opposition, and gaining new honor and new glory. Where "Liberty" was inscribed we have now written the nobler motto, "Loyalty and justice to all who maintained the Union." We who wage this contest desire no proscription, no persecution, not one word of wrath, not one act of vengeance. We merely want this Union to be raled by the men who have shown devotion to the Union. We want no war, we want no blood, we want no poverty we want no desolation, we want no drafts; we want peace (great applause), and only peace; peace in the North and in the South, peace in the East and in the West, peace in the White House, and no more endless sessions of Congress in expectation of Presidential volence plause); peace between Congress and the Executive, peace all over the land, to all the dwellers in the land, between the At-lantic and the Pacific, With peace ex-tending its glorious vista, bringing with it stability, and with stability prosperity, and with prosperity progress, and with progress peace. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have it from the lips of our chief, that, wnen elected President-for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President (applause), no matter what his Administration may prono matter what Fis Administration may pro-duce-above all things else, we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declar-ing and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our na-tional strength. (Great applause.) He will use American power for the protection of the Ameri-can people; to protect the American citizen in the sayannahs of the South as well as the prairies savannahs of the South as well as the prairies of the West, whether he stands by the Atlantic that surges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds the foreign countries of Europe, so that he may feel, as to American citizenship, like Paul feit even amid his eneREMARKABLE WOUNDS. |SECOND EDITION | THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. | Curious Cases of Recovery.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel gives an account of remarkable cases of recovery from gunshot and other wounds:

from gunshot and other wounds: "Several years ago, in Milwaukee, a drunken man disturbed a German military funeral pro-cession one Sunday atternoon. A policeman who was in the procession handed his rifle to a comrade, and stepped up the man and sought to pacity him. The policeman had hardly resumed his place in the ranks when the ruffian again became violent: further remonstrance availed nothing, and the man was arrested and placed in the custody of a constable, to be taken to the station house in a hack. After crossing Soring street bridge the prisoner broke away from the constable, knocking the latter down, and was escaping, when the news was taken to the sta-tion that 'a man had killed a policeman and was

flying.' "Several officers started in pursuit. The flying man had seized an axe, and, brandishing it, threatened death to any one that attempted to take him. After one or two attempts to effect his capture he got away, and was running when he was shot. It was found the bullet had struck low down the back, and had passed through the man, and, on further examination, it was found just imbedded under the skin, almost directly opposite the point of entrance; the bullet was so near the surface that a slight incision with a lancet was made and the ball fell on the floor. A few days atterwards the man was discharged trom the Hospital as well apparently as ever. Several years afterwards the man stated to the writer that he felt no inconvenience from the wound.

wound. *A very few days after the occurrence a Ger-man attempted suicide by shooting himself in the forebead, just above the nose, with a horse pistol. The ball appeared to have glanced and passed completely round the skull, as was seen by the mark under the skin, and came out within one and three-quarters of an inch of the hole where it most is. where it went in. The German, though badly disfigured by the two wounds made by the bullet, and the marks of powder on his face, completely recovered, and was living ten years after the occurrence.

after the occurrence. "Still another remarkable recovery from a wound is worthy of note. A German laborer was waylaid on the track of the Mississippi Bail-road, and most brutally beaten. Besides other severe injuries, the man's skull was crushed in on the top of his head. So badly was the skull broken that several pieces were taken out by the physician that attended him. The persons who committed the deed were arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and held to charge of assault with intent to kill, and held to await the recovery, or, what was considered by far the most probable, the death of the assaulted man. Within a month atter the occurrence the complainant came into the Police Court and gave his evidence, evidently retaining all his senses, and with all his faculties about him." But what was the most singular was the fact that the large hole in the man's head permitted the action of the brain to be clearly seen as it rose and fell with the pulsations, and by the applying of the ear to the hole a sound was distinctly heard like the puffing of a steam engine. The man got well, and he too was alive for years alterwards."

LUNACY.

A Sailor Driven Mad by a Mesmerist. The Newcastle (England) Journal tells this story:-"An extraordinary incident occurred on Thursday night last, showing the danger of experimenting with mesmerism. On that evening a young sailor, who, with some shipmates, was lodging at the Ferry Hotel, Sunderland, was standing at the bar, when a man named McKenzie commenced some mesmeric passes, and the young man being extremely susceptible, he was soon in a state of coma. In this state he was completely at the will of the operator, and was unable to move except by McKenzie's permission. Whether McKenzie was unable to restore the man to consciousness or not, we cannot say,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. The Maryland Republican Congressional Nominations-Prepara-

> tions for the Execution of a Murderer.

Affairs in Europe-The New Franco-American Telegraph Line.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM FRANCE.

The New Franco-American Telegraph Line-The Concession to the Company Complete.

American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America, under certain reserved conditions, has become definitive and complete, capital to the amount of 27,500,000f.-the main condition-having been subscribed for the undertaking. The concession for this great work bears date July 6, 1868, and confers the tion and Maintenance Company to manufacture and lay this cable for the sum of £920,000.

The financial calculations and scientific experiments of the new company set forth the following results:-The power of transmission of the cable is estimated at a minimum of twelve words per minute, which, allowing tourteen hours a day for waste time and only ten hours a day for actual work, and taking three hundred working days in the year, gives, at the rate of £2 per message, an annual income of £432,000. The working expenses of the line are calculated at £30,000 per annum.

In connection with this enterprise it is inte-resting to state that the French despatch boat Travailleur, from Roche ort, has been ordered to the Mediterranean to assist m laying down the

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Ouble. LONDON, Sept. 25-A. M.-Consols, 941 for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 334: Great Western, 384; United States Five-twenties, 734; Illinois

Central, 923. PARIS, Sept. 25-A. M.-The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 68f. 92c. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25-A. M.-Cotton steady;

the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 67,000 bales; for export, 14,000; for speculation, 6000 bales. Stock, 422,000 bales, of which 126,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet. No. 2 red Western wheat, 11s. 2d. Provisions unchanged. 11s. 2d. Provisions unchanged. LONDON, Sept. 25—A. M.—Sugar on the spot, firm: to arrive, buoyant. Sperm Oil, 89s. PARIS, Sept. 25.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 150,000 francs. LONDON. Sept. 25.—Foo-chow dates report tea declining. The exports of new crop were ninety million pounds.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 25-P. M.-Consols. 941 for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 731. Erie Railroad, 33. Atlantic and Great Western, 39. Illinois Central, 93. Liverroot, Sept. 25-P. M.-Cotton steady. Stock afloat, 645,000 bales, of which 3000 are American. Lard quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 4d. Havre, Sept. 25.-Cotton, 123f. per cent. Tres Ordinare. Tres Ordinaire.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25-P. M.-Petroleum quie at 534f.

MAZZINI.

His Views on the Eastern Question. Mazzini has addressed the Polish nation the

following letter on the Eastern question: -

Sclaves; their national advent will be an important fact of this century. The Czar knows li, and that is why he tries, as momarchy has done in Italy and Germany, to avail himself of a movement which would else pursue a course hostile to Czaikm. Poles i it is your daty to baffle him by occupying his position. Place yourself regularly in the vanguard of the Sclave movement; be the chiefs of the crusade. The republic alone can kill Pansiavism. Republican ideas such as the present times and the iong martyr-dom of your people call for, raise your standard, "God and ilberty for all your brethren!" Repulse all royal suggestions—every promise com-ing from an established Government. They have always deceived you—they will deceive you sgain. Count only on yourse ver—on the holiness of your position, and on the peoples who understand it and fieldow an aim analogous to yoar. "The cradie of the Sciave spirit," as your poet mong the Sciavonic races has suffered the most, has to curoe, and which has served Europe the most, to Europe, and which has served Europe the most. You are the people. Recognize this fact, and be the guides of Sciave thought, as your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In the site your substant of the site of the set of the site your poets have been lis prophets. In that lies your poets have been lis prophets. In the your substant of the site of the site of the set of the your poets have been lis prophets. In the lies your poets have been lis prophets. In the your poets have been lis prophetes the poets have been lis prophetes has have been lis prophetes. In the your poets have been l

delphia; 1303 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial: 110 for Northern Liberties: 32 for Mechanics': 107 for Southwark: 117 for Kensing-ton; 60 for Penn Township: 61 for Girard: 313 for Manufacturers': 73 for City; 45 for Consolida-tion; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 223, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 193 for pre-ferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 144 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third strees FIRST BOARD,

| ou US 10-108,0p | 2 sn Cam & Am |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 00 City 68, New 108% | 3 sh Phil & Tr |
| 00 do. New1085 | 3 sh Reading 46% |
| 00 do. New | 21 do trt. Mon. 46% |
| 00 do_New.2 c_1035 | 100 ab N V & Mid 214 |
| 00 Rend 68, '70 1053 | 500 sh Big Mt |
| 00 Pa R 2 m 68 983 | 100 ah Keystone Zinc.18-14 |
| 00 do | 300 ah Len Nav |
| 00 do | |
| | |

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

| | A. M. | | 142 | 11.33 A. M. | | 141/ |
|------|-------|----|------|-------------|-----|------|
| 0.15 | 41 | | 1418 | 11.36 ** | | 1412 |
| 0.50 | | 14 | 1414 | 11-46 ** | | 1414 |
| 0.28 | ** | 1 | 1414 | 11.55 " | | 142 |
| 0.20 | 38 | | | 11.59 " | 1.1 | 142 |
| 0.37 | 18.8 | | | 12.05 P. M. | 1.1 | 1424 |
| 0.44 | | | | 12.13 " | 1 | 1423 |
| 1.00 | . 44 | | | 12.15 " | ÷. | 1421 |

Increase for the week 7,886 14

For the season to Sept. 24, 1868......634,176:15 For the season to Sept. 24, 1867......702,508:12

Decrease68,331-17

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25 .- There is less activity in the Flour Market, but prices remain without quotable change. There is nothing doing for shipment, as prices are too high to admit of a margin for profit. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$6 500 7.50 for superfine, \$8@8 65 for extras, \$9.50@9.75 for new Minnesota extra family, \$9.25@10 for new Spring Wheat do. do., \$975@1025 fer old Spring Wheat do. do., \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$12.50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; sales of 100 barrels at \$9.25@9 50, 400 barrels Bran-dywine Corn Meal were taken on terms kept secret.

secret." The Wheat Market presents no new feature. Of prime the supply is light, and for this de-scription the inquiry is good at current quota-tions. Sales of 2500 bushels red at \$2.20 up to \$2.30 for prime and fair, and 2000 bushels amber at \$2.33@2.35. Rye is selling at \$1.50 for Western and \$1.35@1.40 for Southern. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of yellow at \$1.28@1.30, and Western mixed at \$1.28.41.28. Oats are in sleady request, with sales of 4000 bushels Western at 75 77c. No change to notice stern mixed at \$1 261/0 busies western at 75 776. No change to notice in Barley or Mait. Bark is in good request, with sales of 20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 % ton. Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 100 barrels, tax paid, at \$1.55 % gailon.

By Atlantic Cable. PARIS, Sept. 25 .- The Moniteur of this city announces officially this morning that the Government concessions lately granted in favor of MM. Erlanger and Reuter, of the Franco-

privilege of laying and working submarine tele graphs between France and the United States. The cable will, as at present proposed, be laid in two sections; the first from Brest to the French island of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland; the second from St. Pierre either to New York direct or to a point between Boston and New York, with a special line to New York. The length of the cable is as follows:-First section, from Brest to St. Pierre, 2325 miles; second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, about 722 miles. Total, 3047 miles. A contract has been entered into with the Telegraph Construc-

their whole force in resistance under the lead o Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs, Cobb, and Stephens, who are now, as leaders of the Democratic party, attempting to insugarate another revolution. And in order to cripple the Government, and prevent the loyal States from obtaining the means to put them down, they have forced the financial issue into the conflict, and are endeavoring to destroy the credit of the country. For this purpose they propose what they call the payment of our bonds in other bonds bearing no interest, availing themselves of what they allege to be the letter of the law. When the dire necessity of war, and the refusal of Horatio Seymour and other rich Democrats to sub cribe for our bonds, made it necessary for the Republican Congress to collect a forced lean, which they did by the issue of the tender notes, Pendleton and his disloyal associates opnosed the act because they knew it would enable the Government to conduct the war to a successful issue. Now they avail themselves of that same act to destroy the power which was main-tained by Southern Rebels, with the convivance of Horatio Seymour, who is too weak and timid of Horailo Seymour, who is too weak and timid to take the lead, but submits himself to be the

puppet in the hands of bolder men. Of the sum of \$2,213,000,000 raised by taxation since the war begun, the larger portion has b en paid since the war ended. In three and a quarter years, from April 1. 1865, to June 30, 1868, we raised \$1.540 058,583. But as this bur-den of taxation of nearly \$500,000,000 a year has proved too great for our present condition, the taxes have been reduced to but little more than \$300,000,000 a year; and such has been the reduction in our expenses that this sum is ample to meet all our expenses and interest and a moderate annual payment of the principal.

I ask, should we not take courage and speedily complete the payment of our debt, which we have so gloriously begun? If in time of war such has been our record, shall we falter now and sink disgraced and dishonored into fraud and bankruptcy?

Has this enormous contribution been at the cost of our prosperity? Far from it. I will again cite the evidence of David A. Wells, as I did in my former speech :--

Shall we faiter now, when we have the whole production of the late Rebel States to contribute to our revenue?

COLORADO.

The Returns Complete—A Republican Majority of 79.

The Rocky Mountain News of the 18th inst. says :-- Now that we have official returns from Hnerfano and Las Animas counties, and know the worst they can do, we do affirm finally that Judge Bradford, Republican, is elected delegate by about 100 majority."

| The following are th | | | in | every |
|--------------------------|-----|---------|----|-------|
| county in the Territory, | com | piete:- | | |
| Bradford, Republican, | | | | 656 |
| Belden, Democrat, | | | | 677 |

75

Republican net majority,

Republican net majority, 79 The Rocky Mountain News further says:— John D. Miller, Clerk of Pueblo county, writes as that Precinct No. 7 of that county, when about one-third of the vote had been polled, was attacked by Indians, toree men killed, and of course the election broken up. At the time Was attacked by Indians, three men killed, and of course the election broken up. At the time the vote stood 38 for Bradford and 2 for Belden. But for this, says Mr. Miller, we would have had 60 or 70 more majority for Bradford in this county. Miller's trustworthiness is unimpeach-able. The above is significant of the disturb-ing influence of the Indian troubles on the election. They acted from Fort Lyon via the election. They acted from Fort Lyon, via the Fountain and Bijou, round to Latham and Laporte, prosably keeping 500 voters from the

e with no tr or enemy to molest or make him afraid-the national honor will be defended, the national taith observed, the laws of the land will be obeyed, and from thes, swiftly-coming days of peace, our posterity, blessed by our labors, and rich with all that we have sacrificed, will realize the most magnificent future that ever opened to a people, and a destiny eclipsing in its grandeur, its happiness, its public prosperity, and private virtues all that we find written in the

mics, that none may lay finger upon him, for he was a Roman citizen. (Great applause.) Then we shall have no more way, no more dishence, no more differences between the Administration

and the Representatives of the country. L ary dweller in the land will be protected—under his

records of the past. (Great applause.) Mr. Colfax was followed by the Hon. John A. Griswold, our candidate for Governor; the Hou. F. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Mr. Claffin, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Starkweather, of Ver-mont, atter which the Club proceeded to private business and adjourned.

GRANT.

The General on the True Foundation of Government.

The following letter was written by General Grant five years ago, in response to an invita-tion from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce to a complimentary dinner at the close of his

meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 25, 1863," tendering me a public reception. In accepting this testimonial, which I do at a great sacrifice of my personal feelings, I simply desire to pay a tribute to the first public exhibition in Memphis of loyalty to the Government which I represent in the De-pariment of the Tennessee. I should duslike to refuse, for considerations of personal convenito acknowledge, anywhere or in any the existence of sentiments which ence, form. I have so long and so ardently desired to see manifested in this Department. The sta-bility of this Government and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support and the earnest loyalty of the people. While, therefore, I thank you sincerely for the kind expressions you have use towards myself, I am orofoundly gratified at this public recognition in the city of Memphis of the power and authority of the Government of the United States. thank you, too, in the name of the noble army which I have the honor to command. It

is composed of men whose loyalty has been proved by their deeds of heroism and their willing sacrifices of life and health. They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the Rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government. May your efforts to restore your city to the cause of the Union be as successful as have been theirs to reclaim it from the despotic rule of the leaders of the Rebellion. I have the honor to

be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

-Charles James, a son of G. P. B. James, th well-known English novelist, addressed a Gran and Colfax Club, at Eau Claire, Wis., on Frida evening of last week. The Eau Claire Fre Press says that until recently Mr. James ha been an ultra Democrat, but since the nomina tion of Seymour and Blair he has becom satisfied that their success would tend to renew strife and lead to another civil war. A through his speech he commanded the close attention of his audience, and frequent applaus told with what success his logical reasoning wa

received by appreciative listeners. —A Georgia letter to the Syracuse (N. Y. Journal closes as follows:—"You of the North must elect Grant and Colfax. We demand it o you. The sealing up of the fruits of the war is in your hands. The aid of this work as antic pated from the South will be aboriive. We hav not the ability to pass a militia bill, and the lives of Union men are everywhere threatened. But a partial cauvass at the best can be made by the party, and no reliance be placed of ulti-mate safety and fair voting at the polis."

-Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, is warm supporter of Grant and Colfax.

His statement is that he took him to the open air, and he revived; but it appears McKenzie left the house, while his 'subject' remained in a half-unconscious state for some time, and ulti mately became very ill. His comrades had to sit up with him until 3 o'clock in the morning when he fell asleep. When roused at breakfast time he appeared to be still laboring under the effects of the mysterious passes, became exceedingly excited, and talked with all the incohe

rence of a person losane. "As the day wore on he became worse, and so dangerous that his comrades determined to take him to Mr. Morgan's, in Monkwearmouth, tor his advice. On their attempting to enter the ferry landing the young sailor rushed into the water, and wanted to walk across the river. Ultimately they reached Mr. Morgan's house, to find that gentleman absent in Scotland. On returning back the mesmerist's victim became more and more excitable, until at last he made his escape, and after performing a num-ber of most extravagant actions, climbed up a spout like a cat on to the roof of a two-storied house, and walked along the ridge, while his shipmates stood below expecting every moment he would be dashed to pieces. It is stated that on the previous evening, while working on with him, McKenzie said he would have to go on the top of a house, and the influence still remaining on the young man's mind, he had obeyed the impulse. At last he was coaxed down, but was in so dangerous a condition that

he was removed to the workhouse with all the appearance of insanity about him. "Later on the evening the police got hold of McKenzle, who, in the presence of Mr. Stainsby, denied that he knew anything of mesmerism, but after that gentleman had severely pressed hum he admitted he knew the mode of bringing the man out, and he was sent to the workhouse to try the effect of his curative powers on his 'patient.' When he got there, however, he found that the doctor had given him a sleeping 'patient.' draught, and he was not permitted to do anything with him."

MAINE.

The Official Vote Nearly Complete-Gov ernor Chamberlain's Majority 20,404. From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Sept. 23.

The following comparative statement of the vote by countles comprises all the cities, towns and plantations in the State from which official returns have been received. One town and twenty-seven plantations are yet to be heard from. Of the 151 representatives to the Legislature, the Republicans have elected 119, and the Democrats 30. No returns have been received from one representative district, and in one dis trict there was a tie vote, and a new election will be held. Last year the number of Repub lican representatives was 105 to 46 Democrats. Of the 31 Senators the Republicans have elected 29, making a gain from last year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES.

| | 18 | 67. | 1868. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Counties. | Cham- beriain. (Rep.) | Plu- bury. | Cham- berlain. (Rep.) | Pills- bury. (Dem.) | |
| Androscoggin | 8424 | 1629 | 4869 | 2717 | |
| Aroostook | | 690 | 2334 | 1057 | |
| Cumberland | | 5724 | 9644 | 7809 | |
| Franklin | 2272 | 1637 | 2498 | 1800 | |
| Hancock | 2593 | 1986 | 8851 | 2984 | |
| Kennebec | | 4042 | 7761 | 4563 | |
| Knox | | 2779 | 8022 | 3192 | |
| Lincoln | | 2274 | 2737 | 2581 | |
| Oxford | 8882 | 2997 | 4513 | 3666 | |
| Penobscot | 6373 | 4185 | 9385 | 5643 | |
| Piscataquis | | 1004 | 1996 | 1262 | |
| Sagadahoc | 1874 | 1180 | 2648 | 1378 | |
| Somerset | | 8009 | 4843 | 3369 | |
| Waldo | | 2927 | 4576 | 3187 | |
| Washington | | 2768 | 4169 | 3511 | |
| York | | 6189 | 7198 | 6717 | |
| Totals Republican ma | | 45,220 | 75,835 | 55,481 | |

-Dr. Townsend P. Abell, editor of Our Coun try, the Democratic paper in Middletown, Conu., and the organ of the party in Middlesex county, abandons his old party, and will sustain Grant and Colfax,

submarine cable to connect the telegraphic lines of Algeria with the coasts of France.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Republican Congressional Candidates-Robert Lincoln and his Bride en route for the North, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.-The complete Rapublican nominations for Congress in Maryland, made yesterday, are:-First District-H. R. Torbit.

Second-John T. Ensor. Third-Adam E. King. Fourth-Daniel Weisel.

Fifth-William Talbert. They are all first-rate men. The Republican

party is now working actively, and confidently expects to poll a very large vote. The Democrats are becoming more disaffected daily. Robert Lincoln and his bride are en route North.

William F. Cary, a well-known citizen, and one of the Managers of the Maryland Sunday School Union, is dead. Barney Hannon was killed last night. A man

named James Miskelly was arrested as the suspected murderer.

A Murderer to be Executed. Despatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25 .- The execution of Will liam F. Foster, colored, convicted of the murder of Emeline Parks, also colored, in September last, has been fixed for Friday, the 4th of De cember next. The death warrant was read to the prisoner yesterday by the Sheriff, when he exhibited the most intense emotion.

Yesterday, in an altercation, Barney Hannen. formerly proprietor of the public house [No. 29 Centre Market space, was kicked in the abdomen, from which he died in the evening. The Odd Fellows.

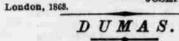
It is understood that James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of the I. O. O. F., has been selected by the committee to deliver the address at the Grand National semi-centennial celebration of the order in Philadelphia, April 26, next. He has accepted.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 25 .-- On Monday afternoon a yacht, named Lounge Junior, came ashore on Brigantine. On Wednesday afternoon the body of a man 5 feet 6 inches high, dressed in white pants and blue blouse, came ashore at the same place. An envelope was found in one of his pockets, addressed J. G. Howard, Wiretown, New Jersey. Coroner L. K. Reed, of Atlantic City, held an inquest on the body, and rendered a verdict of found drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. – Słocka siendy, Chicago and Rock Iniand. 1/2%; Reading, 93%; Canton, 47; Eric, 49%; Cleveland and Toiedo, 101%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 57%; Pittaburg and Port Wayne, 108%; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan Southero, 84; New York Central, 127; Tillnois Central, 143%; Oum-berland preferred, 33; Virginia 58, 59%; Missouri 58, 92; Hudson River, 140; 5-202, 1982; 114; do. 1864, 109%; do. 1865, 110%; do. new, 108%; 10-408, 104%; Gold, 141%, Money unchanged, Exchange, 8%.

-An Englishman has paid 400 floring for Schiller's table.



How the Author Lives and Writes, A correspondent of the Boston Commercial Bulletin says:-

"Dumas is extremely obese, and moves about with great difficulty. He is a man of powerful frame, as well as mind, and labors almost incessantly with his pen. His features are decidedly African, and his woolly hair reminds us in its grayness of the old Uncle Tom. As age grows upon him he becomes the victim of peculiar whims and fancies. He cooks his own food, conducting the culinary ceremony with a reli-gious exactitude, and is always satisfied with his culsine productions. When he eats, and that is very irregularly and seldom, he apparently enjoys his food. After his meals he returns to his chair and dictates to the young lady until nature prevails and he drops off into a calm slumber. He scarcely ever retires to a bed, but sits and sleeps an hour or two, and instantly upon awakening calls for his amanuensis and proceeds with his work.

"At present he is engaged in writing a review of the Havre Marine Exposition, which is pub-lished in weekly numbers, a new novel of a few hundred pages, and two plays for theatres in Paris. With this work before him, and being pestered with scores of French exhibitors for notices in his Review, his time is fully occupied, and it seems wonderful that he bears up so well. Since Menken died it is said that he has grieved deeply, as he was very much attached to her. Dumas, Jr., is here often, but we see very little of him.'

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH., Friday, Sept. 25, 1883. } There is more demand for money, but the rates are without material change. Call loans are still quoted at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 697 per cent.

per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-The Stock Market openced very dult this morn-ing, but prices were steady. Government secu-rities were firmly beld. 114 was bid for 65 of 1881; 104% for 10-40s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 109% for '64 5-20s; 110% for '65 5-20s; 108% for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were un-changed; the new issue sold at 103%[0103], and old do at 101 old do, at 101.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 129, no change; Beading at 465 @464, a slight decline; and Little Schuylkill at 443, no change; 563 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 574 for Minehill; 354 for North Penn-sylvania; 554 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 334 for Cata-wissa preferred; and 254 for Philadelphia and kria

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70% for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thir-teenth and Fifteenth: 22% for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville;

and 28 for Germantown. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Phila-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Argentine, Morck, Rotterdam, E. A. Sonder

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Argentine, Morck, Botterdam, E.A. Bonder & Co. Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, Portsmouth, do. Brig Kate Foster, Brown, Salem, Warren & Greegs. Brig Jas. B. Kirby, Bernard, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. Schr Benj, Strong, Brown, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. Schr Beij, Strong, Brown, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. Schr H. Bieckman, Jones, Providence, do. Schr Reading RR. No. 34. Burk, Sag Harbor, do. Schr Keading RR. No. 34. Burk, Sag Harbor, do. Schr Armenia, Cole, Boston, do. Schr Fiyaway, Kelly, Boston, George S. Repplier, Schr Fiyaway, Kelly, Boston, George S. Repplier, Schr K. E. Rockhill, Boston, do. Schr Fiyaway, Kelly, Boston, George S. Repplier, Schr E. Micken, Amsden, Boston, do. Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co. Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston, Meal, Nagle & Co. Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, Hammett & Neill, Schr Geo. S. Adams, Baker, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Weilington. Schr Jawie Adams, Banks, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & CO. Schr J. Berson, Lavid Fanst, Lord, Boston, do.

& Co. Schr David Faust, Lord, Boston, Galdwell, Gordon Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr J. Rich. Crowell. Cape Ann, Sinnickson & Co. Schr J. Little, Little, Hingham, Borda, Keller &

Schr J. J. Little, Little, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nuttleg. Schr W. Butman, Smart, Searsport, do. Schr Mary Relliy, Relly, Boston, Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Watcham, Schr Laura, Coomba, Bangor. Schr Bea Breeze, Coombs, Bangor, Schr Bea Breeze, Coombs, Bangor, Str Be. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Sty Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

BY F. C. Blours, account, New for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Ciyde & Co.
The Thes. Jefferson, Alien, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Ciyde & Co.
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Br, ship Aurors. Uliey, 28 days from Rotterdam, with mass, to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 5 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to thos. Wattson & Bons, Of Bombay Hook, passed ship Tameriane, from New Ork, bound up. Passenger-Fortune Coursier.
Br, barque Aobie Thomas. Raymond, 88 days from Mew Ork, bound up. Passenger-Fortune Coursier.
Br, barque Aobie Thomas. Raymond, 84 days from Mimigation, Fox Susanna, Packard, 5 days from Wilmington, Schr A. S. Piercy, Poulson, from Potomac river, with imber to Coltas & Co.
Schr A. S. Piercy, Poulson, from Norfolk, with imber to Collins & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price days from Norfolk, with imber to Collins & Co.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Boston, Schr M. M. Wilson, Brown, from Bailwer, Schr P. Holee. Adams. from Boston, Schr Flyawsy, Kelly, from Boston, Schr Flyawsy, Kelly, from Boston, Schr Flyawsy, Kelly, from Boston, Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, from Boston, Schr M. A. Molt, Holt, from Boston, Schr M. A. Rolt, Rock hull, from Boston, Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, from Boston, Schr M. J. Rich. Crowell from Boston, Schr M. S. Adams, Stein, from Boston, Schr M. H. Rockett, from Boston, Schr M. S. Adams, Steins, from Boston, Schr M. S. Adams, Baker, from Boston, Schr M. S. Adams, Baker, from Boston, Schr M. J. Althe, Crowell, from Boston, Schr M. A. Rolt, Rus, Hudson, from Boston, Schr M. A. Rolt, Rus, Hudson, from Boston, Schr M. J. Althe, Crowell, from Soston, Schr M. A. Rolt, Rus, from Boston, Schr M. A. Rolt, Rus, Hudson, from Boston, Schr M. M. Russen, Jene, Kon Boston, Schr M. A. Rolt, Russ, Hudson, from Boston, Schr M. K. Rockabe

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 2. — Arrived, steamships Union, from Bremen; Maits, from Liverpool; Hibernia, trom Glasgow; and Morro Castle, from Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK Bept. 24 - Arrived, steamsh'p City of New York. Tibbits, from Liverpool. Eteamship Maita, Haines, from Liverpool via Bos-ton.

on. Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, fm. New Orleans, Barque Maria Scammeli, Heimstream, from Janin, Barque Anita Gagluevia, Trifiletta, from Girgenti. Barque Raffacie, Savares, from Trieste,

A Yacht Blown Ashore and Man Drowned

Markets by Telegraph.