

VOL. X .-- No. 77.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION EUROPE. Mail Dates to Sept. 16. English View of American Politics-French Comments on the King of **Prussia's Speech-The Coming** Peace Congress. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. By an arrival yesterday at New Y ork, we have European advices to Sept. 18.

ENGLAND.

The American Political Campaign from a British Standpoint.

The London Times, of Sep's 18, in an edito-

rial, says:-The turn is in favor of the Democrats, so it is said. But parties are evenly balanced-it is only just new that this has come to believedand two or three States may still turn the scale, If we look for the significance of the name and the possible result of its triumoh, all that we can see is that the blacks may be let down a huile, and that it is just possible the debt may hittle, and that it is just possible the debt may be paid in greenbacks—a step to not paying it at all. But meanwhile, as the blacks have wotes, they are to be conciliated; and indeed, without their ald and their goodwill it will be hard work to restore the Southern States. Nor is it probable that any American President or Minister will ever any American President of Minister will ever give a lasting blow to the financial credit and commercial character of his country by attempt-ing to discharge one promise to pay with another. Fortunately, electioneering politics expire with the election in America, as they often do here; and we are not to conclude from what is said at mass meetings what will be done what is said at mass meetings what will be done at Washington. * * * But while the possible at Washington. But while the possible bearers of sovereign powers are thus kept behind the scenes, the public performance is lively enough. All the energy, all the origin-ality, all the quaintness of our race, show strong ality, all the quaintness of our race, show strong in American politics. Our language, here so old and stationary, is there young and growing, robust, if not always graceful; and society itself takes new forms. When shall we have "scala-wage," "barbecues," "pole-raisings," and "grand rallies?" "Republican Invincibles," "Boys in Blue," "Seymour Legions," suggest volum-teers rather than party clubs, yet are intelligible. But what can be the origin or the idea, the But what can be the origin or the idea, the manner and the form of "Kuklux Klans?" It may be Indian for what we know. * * * It is plain that in the midst of all this nonsense and violence there is a large and powerful class in the United States as sensible in their ways, and as decorous in their language, as any in this country. It is the outside, the froth and the foam, that we see and hear. It is not by these speakers and writers, or by their arts and methods, that the United States are really governed, their legislators and rulers really chosen, and their policy dictated. Else that mighty fabric had been a wreck long ago.

FRANCE.

Comments on the King of Prussia's Speech.

Streral of the Paris journals comment on the lat guage of the King of Prussia at Kiel, and their appreciation of his words are exceeding to various. The most important of the articles ap-p ars in the *Constitutionnel*, and may justly be looked upon as semi-official. It says:-"The pacific intention of the King of Prussia in his observations cannot in our opinion be attenue. ns cannot at d by the phrase in which his Majesty eulogiz is his aimy and navy. This compliment to tion is easily understood as coming from a soy reign proud of the military successes of late years." Of the other journals which remark on the King's words the Avenir National expresses itsell in these terms: - 'King William calls God to witness, before whom he declares himself . He affirms that in Europe he sees responsible no threatening circumstance; but he points to his first and his army, that strength of the country which has proved that it does not fear to accept and carvy to a successful termination a struggle when torced on it as a principal guarantee of peace. The sovereign of Count de Bismark evidently desired to speak to Europe as much as to the rector of the Kiel University. He Bees no reason for war, he says, and in presence of Goo he desires peace. It, in order to maintain thi desirable ranguility the principal support ust be found in that fleet and immense army read, to to to war, whose is the fault ?"

OBITUARY.

Count Walewski. The cable announces to us the death of Alex. ander, Count Walewski, son of one Braperor of the French and cousin of another. The origin and the story of this really clever and brilliant and the story of this really clever and brilliant man are alike romantic. During the heydey of the first Napoleon's triumph over united Europe in 1809, in the time when Taima came from Paris to play before a "parterre of Kiugs," at Thisit, and the Emperors of the East and of the West, Alexander and Napoleon, met on a raft in the river Nizmen to divide the world, a lovely Polish lady, married, not to a Moor, indeed, but a Polish hady, married, not to be her "grandsire carred is alubater" met al Warsaw the arbitra carved is alabaster," met at Warsaw the arbiter of Europe. The arbiter of Europe, unlike the rival of young Lochinyar, was neither "a laggard in love nor a dastard in war. He con-ceived a violent passion for the beautiful Countess Walewski, and stated the fact in his usual clear, imperial, and peremptory fashion. Who clear, imperial, and peremptory fashion. Who could resist the master of forty legions? The Countess Walewski was not only beautiful, but intelligent and patriotic. She loved Poland and the hopes of Poland in the person of the terrible Corsican who alone could make those hopes realities and Poland a nation once more. Of course, the laws alike of God and man forbade the with of a Poland a pation once more. the wile of a Polish noble to save her country by becoming the mistress of a French Emperor. But "nice customs courtsey to great kings," and so long as Napoleon held the continent in his iron grasp, his traitties and sins were counted to him, even by eminently respectable persons, as creditable illustrations of the fact that after all he was a man, and shared the weaknesses of his kind.

M. de Lamartine has drawn a most pathetic picture of the despair in which the Countess Walewski passed the fatal night of the 4th of April, 1814, at the door of the cabinet in the parace of Fontainebleau in which the Emperor Nepoleon I was meditating upon his abdication. The poetical historian declares that the Polish lady alone, of all those whom Napoleon had statuched to his person, remained faithfui to the fulling hero, and that her most poignaut grief was the stern refusal of the Titan in his agony to admit even her true and broken heart to one to admit even her true and broken heart to one moment's communion with his spirit in its death-throes of empire. This is all very effec-tively told by M. de Lamartine, and is recom-mended by us to be believed by all those who dote upon the emotional in history. As plain chroniclers of things knowable and known, we can only make ourselves responsi-ble however for each state ourselves responsi-

ble, however, for asserting the fact that Count Alexander Walewski, just deceased, was always declared by his mother to be the son of the first Napoleon. The declaration was obviously supported by the personal appearance of the deceased nobleman. With the exceptions, perhaps, of the Prince Napoleon Jerome and of the Brince Decret Bouncards and of the Prince Pierre Bonaparte, no men of our times have borne so close a personal resemblance to the first Emperor as the late Count Walewski. He was born on the 4th of May, 1810, and was consequently in his twelfth year when, on the Sth of May, 1821, his imperial father died at St. Helena, He was then a schoolboy in Geneva, and three years afterwards, in his fifteenth year, returned to Poland. Against the will of the Grand Duke Constantine, the brutal and atrocious scoundrel who irreparably disgraced the House of Romanwho irreparably disgraced the House of Roman-off by his conduct in Poland during the Polish revolution in 1831, the young Walewski made his, escape to France in 1829, and was conse-quertly enabled to profit, for himself and for his country, by the French revolution of 1830. Being neither a Pole nor a Frenchman, and yet at the same time both a Pole and a Frenchman, the young Walewski accounted a delivate mission the young Walewski accepted a delicate mission the young Walewski accepted a delicate mission from Marshal Sebastiaui, Minister of War under Louis Philippe, to Poland. He fulfilled his errand, and then joining the revolutionary forces in Poland, earned the military cross of his an-cestral country on the glorious but unfruitful field of Grochow. When Poland, "the France of the North," was finally overpowered by the bunch force, of another Count Walewski soo brute force of numbers, Count Walewski, seeing no immediate hope for the land of his mother's ancestors irankly made himself a Frenchman. He became naturalized in France, and proved himself worthy of his naturalization by undergoing a baptism of fire and blood as an officer of the Chasseurs d'Airique and of the Hussars in the wars with Aiglers. He subsequently passed from the army into diplomacy, and long before the fall of Louis Philippe he had made himself a name in the Foreign Office. In 1840, during the critical period of the Quadruple Alliance, he was intrusted by M. Thiers with the honor of France in the East, having been sent at that time on a private mission to Mehemet All just before the borabard-ment of St. Jean d'Arc by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford. His conduct in this mission secured to him the respect and confidence of the President. In 1849, the Prince-President Louis Napoleon sent him as French Minister to Florence, and in 1850 he was advanced to the post of Ambas-sador at the Court of Naples, from which post, suffer the coup d'elat, he was despatched to after the coup d'elat, he was despatched to fill the high and responsible position of Am-bassador in London. His subsequent career is more generally known. He was called to the head of the French Foreign Office in 1855, on the retreat of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and in 1856 he had the interest satisfaction of resulting care he had the intense satisfaction of presiding over that Congress of Paris in which Russia con-fessed her terrible Crimean defeat, and France was once more recognized, under a Napoleon, as the arbitress of Europe. Count Walewski, as President of the Corps Legislatiff since that memorable epoch, and in private lite, contined to gain upon the esteem and respect of the French people, and his death, at the early age of fifty-eight, undoubtedly de-prives the Emperor Napeleon III of one of his most trusted and most independent advisers, and France of a statesman who, to rare advan ages of position and of circumstances, united a faculty not less sare for the knowledge and the administration of the public interests. Count Walewski was twice married-once to a daugh ter of the English Earl of Sandwich, and once to the last female descendant of the last Polish sovereign of Poland. It is well known also that he had formed a close connection with the empress of tragedy in our times, and that two young men, now in the first flush of manhood, who have been duly recognized as the soas "born out of wedlock" of the Count Walewski, inherit with their noble Polish name a fusion of the blood of the great Corsican conqueror with that of the immortal Rachel .- N. Y. World,

negro, he is made utterly worthless as a laborer, and dangerous to the peace of our society. Our people, having become impovershed by the war, desire now to recuperate. They can do so only by cultivating their laads, and for that purpose need the negro as a laborer. It is their interest, therefore, to be kind to him. I know the Bepublican party could have commanded the white vote of the South after the surrender, if they had parsued a different policy towards our people. Those of us down there who had opposed secession always charged that the Democratic party would bring about disunion, and that disunion meant destruction. The facts turned out as we predicted. We also told the turned out as we predicted. We also told the people that the party opposing the Democracy did not hate the Southern people, and would not do them an injustice. But the reconstruction policy destroyed the confidence which otherwise might have been felt. But for which otherwise might have been feit. But for this, I do believe all the evils of secession would have been charged by the people on the Democracy, and the white vote of the South would have been largely against that parts. But this reconstruction policy of suddenly disfranchising whites and giving the ballot to ignorant negroes, and the plan of forcing these things upon us, threaten to tail the worst picture ever drawn by the most rabid seces-sionist." ionist."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Interview of a Radical with the Ex-Confederate Vice-President - A New Reason Given for the Collapse of the Rebellion.

In the Washington correspondence of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of September 23, we

ander H. Stephens, not with much expectation that he would accede to the request of a Repub-lican newspaper correspondent for an interview. I was disappointed, however, for in a lew min-utes I was ushered into his room.

After replying to a few inquiries relative to his health, which he said was all that he could expect at his period of life, he opened a converexpect at his period of life, he opened a conver-sation relative to the South and his own State more particularly, by the remark that he did not see much to be surprised at in the condition of affairs in that section. He could speak with certainty about Georgia. The people there were anxious for peace; they had had enough of war and bloodshed; they were weary with the clash of contending political elements; they signed and longed for repose. "I am," said he, "but a mere observer, so far as politics are concerned. mere observer, so far as politics are concerned. I have retired for ever from public life, and what I may say one way or the other is but an individual opinion, entitled to no particular weight. I represent no party, no faction, no interest.

"I have no doubt," said he, "that time will heal all our difficulties and troubles, and that under constitutional laws we shall be as happy

under constitutional laws we shall be as happy as we once were." This word "constitutional," hit on, perhaps, accidentally, started him on a new train of thought. His eye brightened up, the tobacco wreaths curled up faster and faster, and he broke out rather impassionately:-"The real causes-ideas-which animated and influenced the leaders of the Southern people at the outbreak and previous to it of the late war are not, in my opinion, clearly understood. It

are not, in my opinion, clearly understood. It is my behef that four-fifths of the men who led the movement did not seriously contemplate the disruption of the confederation of the States. Their theory, my theory at least, was that if we could succeed in obtaining from the North a recognition of the State sovereignty principle we should all come together again on equal terms and form a new Union. After the fall of Richmond you of the North, even we of the South, and the world generally, indeed, were astonished at the collapse of the Rebellion. Were astonished at the compose that the South was it is a mietake to suppose that the South was physically beaten then, and that she was utterly incapable of making any further effort or of prolonging the contest almost indefinitely. Be-fore the war the people of the South saw the incapable contralization of nowar in the whole gradual centralization of power in the whole country. We saw that the Union, composed of equal and independent sovereign States, was drifting into something that hardly differed from a monarchy except in name. We placed ourselves firmly against that tendency of the day. We resolved to battle against it when we saw that it could not be combated by other means. As I said before, we (the majority of the leaders) never contemplated absolute independence. Well, war came. Year followed year, bringing to us and to you more and more bloodshed and misery and desolation and ruin. By and by the more thoughtful of our people 88.W tha were arriving precisely at that state we things to resist and ward off which s took up arms, and that the experience of Europe and of the Old World was to be learned by us. A comparatively few men at Richmond ruled the entire South. We battled for an idea against despotism, and battling on in fancied scourity we swoke one morning and found that we had the most terrible despotism in the world ourselves. From that moment, while Lee was still commanding armies oftener victorious than defeated, the Confederacy was braten. "It was much the same with us as it was with you in Washington-power had become central-ized and the reins were held by one or two men. When we on our side saw this, our people lost heart, we asked 'what are we fighting for?' and we gave up the contest. There was no arrange-ment, no misunderstanding: the sword was laid down by a sort of tacit consent that we had departed from our first ideas of the war. We had abandoned the course we had mapped out, and there was no return to it."

THE CAMILLA BUTCHERY.

Spirit of the Southern Rebel Press. A few negroes paid the penalty for this attempt to inaugurate a war of races. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost upon their felthat the lows in ether sections. Comment has been made upon the forbearance exhibited by the citizens of Mitchell in not slaying the leaders of this outrage when captured. What has been foolishness; and we have neither sympathy or admiration to waste upon it. Justice domanded the instantaneous death of these culprits. They should have been killed in class of the extension should have been killed in place of the colored people who did the music for the srmy. We cannot find language to express our contempt for, and indignation at the part played by the thing who calls himself Governor of Georgia. We say it with a full knowledge of the language we use, that he is, above all, responsible for this oatrage, and the declaration can be made good by his own words and acts. We sincerely trust that the bloody lesson taught to the poor deluded nearest and the machine body lesson taught to the poor deluded negroes, and the vagabonds and the adventurera who are leading them to destruction, will not have to be repeated in Georgia. If enough has not been done to exorcise or quiet the demon of radicalism, we but express a common sentiment in recording the wish and hope that at the next collision sure and speedy vengeance may seek and find the white leaders, rather than their ignorant and deluded dupes.—Columbus (Ga.) Sun, 24th.

The Camilia affair shows that armed negroes The Camilia affair shows that armed negroes may shoot and murder anybody. White men will go to the poils also armed, and will surely protect themselves. This whole affair proves— what we have from the first maintained—that universal negro suffrage is nothing but war. The great error in the Camilla affair was in shooting at all at the negroes until their white leaders had been disposed of. If such an affair should again take place, we hope that we will should again take place, we hope that we will be able to chronicle that every white man has been slain. They are the chief criminals—the enemies of both races.—*Charleston* (S. C.) Mer-cural Sentember 25. cury, September 25.

There is no law authorizing negroes or whites to attend political meetings in battle array, with arms, accoutrements, and munitions of war. The negroes of Mitchell county, Georgia, under the leadership of mean white men, did this against the earnest remonstrance of the Sheriff and a delegation of citizens. Their Sheriff and a delegation of citizens. Their going armed and in battle array was construed as meaning bostility. It could not have been construed otherwise. A collision was the result, and the mob was scattered and driven off, some being killed and wounded, after they had shot six white citizens who had given no hostile manifestation.—*Richmond* (*Va.*) *Whig.* There are a minority of the negroes (in this State a majority we claim) who are not with the black malcontents, but would, as shown in Georgia, side with the whites against the insur-

Georgia, side with the whites against the insur-gents. We repeat in substance what we have shown in the foregoing remarks, that this proplem will have to be decided by arms, if not de-cided at the polls in November, by the election of Seymour and Blair. Ballots are cheaper than blood, and elections better than battles. But if Grant be chosen, and we do not misjudge him and his policy, then the disciplined concris of the South must be marsbaled once more, and of the south must be marsuated once more, and the issue will be, shall white or black men rule in the South? When that issue comes to the last argument, reposed in the musket muzzle and the bayonet's point, where will the poor



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

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Donnelly-Hubbard Quarrel. Sr. PAUL, Sept. 29.-The Donnelly-Hubbard quarrel has assumed a new phase. Hubbard has withdrawn, which leaves Donnelly the only Republican candidate for Congress. His opponents are urging another convention, and the fight is likely to grow more bitter than ever.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cuble.

LIVERPOOL. Sept. 29. — Arrived, steamships Americs, Tarifa, and City of Baltimore. LONDON, Sept. 29—A. M.—Consols, 941 for money and account; Erie heavy at 323; Illinois Control 944

Contral, 944. Cotton firm. The sales will reach 12,000 bales to-day. The shipments from Bombay to the 26th inst., since the last report, were 6000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

Spirits of Petroleum 1s. 3d. [The quotation of Petroleum last evening at 11d. was an error.] This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 29-P. M.-Consols, 943 for money and account; Erie flat at 32; Illinois Cen-

Tral brmer at 954. Liverspool. Sept. 29-P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active. It is thought the sales will reach 15,000 bales. Cotton at Havre 122f. for tres ordinaire. Pork

quiet. Naval stores firmer. LONDON, Sept. 29-P. M.-Calcutta Linseed, 629, 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 29-2.30 P. M .- The financial

market is unchanged. LIVEBPOOL, Sept. 29-2:30 P. M.-Yarns and fabrics at Manchester flat. Breadstuffs firm. Red Wheat, 16s. 10d. Peas,

LINEBROOL, Sept. 29,-The barque T. Tupper, from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at

sea on the 3d. The crew are safe.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORE, Sept. 29.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 1(1)5; Reading, 93%; Canton, 47%; Rrie, 47%; Cleveland and Toledo. 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Bouthern, 83%; New York Central, 127%; Filmois Central, 148; Cum-berland preferred, 38; Virginia 6a, 53; Missouri e, 91%; Hudson River, 137; 5-908,1862, 115%; Gold, 199%; do. 1865, 110%; do. new, 108%; 10-408,104%, Gold, 141%; Money, #65 per cent. Exchange, 8% — NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Cotton firmer at 25%(2)230. Flour dull and declined 1066 its State \$740(3)8; Ohio, \$7.9:6610-25. Western, \$6.40(3)80; Bouthern, \$8.60(6)12:90; California, \$8.50(10.75, Wheat dull. Corn quiet at \$1.44(3)118. Oats quiet at 74. Beef quiet. Barley firm; State \$1.90. Meas Pork steady at \$28.50. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet. BaltTimone Fept. 23.—Cotton firm at 25%(2)260. Flour dull, with fair businees and prices unchanged Whisky quiet. BaltTimone fept. 28.—Cotton firm at 25%(2)260. Flour dull fair fair businees and prices unchanged Whisk y quiet. Balt Timone fept. 28.—Cotton firm at 25%(2)260. Flour dull fair businees and prices unchanged Whisk guiet. Balt Timone fept. 28.—Cotton firm at 25%(2)260. Flour dull fair businees and prices unchanged Whas y quiet. Balt firm; At \$200, 901000, \$17%. One firm At \$200, 9000, 15% firm at \$120, 901000, \$17%. One firm At \$200, 9000, 15% firm at \$120, 9000, \$17%. One firm At \$200070. Bref firm at \$1400156. Provisions firm Park, \$35, 50; Ba-con rib sides, 16%, c. Clear + 166a, 170.: shoulders, 13%(2) Ho.; hams, 21(2), 220. Lard, 20%c.

| Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 44 for Consell-

In Canal shares there was less doing. Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred soli at 20, no change; and Lehigh Navigation, at 234@23;, a sight decline. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 714 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

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

	\$1000 The de Deserter	D DALIND,
	\$1000 Pa 6s. 2 series	1 sh Minehill
	\$1000 Read m 68, '44-80. 91%	Real Late II In the second
	\$500 I ob 00 mold 1 00. 0179	
	\$500 Leb 6s gold 1 90%	2. ah Sch Nav Pf 20
	\$1000 Leh 68, RR 1 85	
	ATING AND AND ANALY ANALYSIS DO	50 ah Len Nav
	¥/00 GO	100 do
	100 sh Penna R 580. 56	100 00 9952
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1	00 00	400 nb Reading
	100 do. 94 557	
	a Anterestan Man Darge	100 sh Ocean Oil
1	0 GO	10 ah Hestonville. #60 10%
	9 00	TOO TO THE TALLOW TO
	Wer manager waster DO 72	100 00

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

10.00 A. M.		1414	11 15 A. M.	1.2	1414
10.03 **			11:30 "	- 5	1411
10.08 **	11.5		11.45 "	1.	
10.35 "	- <u>*</u>			.*	1415
N. 00			11 00	14	1413
10 30	- X -	1411	12.17 P. M.		1411
10.50 **		1416	12.30 "	17	1412
-Mesars.	Jav		& Co. anot	• *	Govern

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 29 .- The Flour Market continues steady, and the home consumers operate with more freedom. The sales foot up 800 barrels, in lots, at \$6.50@7.50 for low grade and good superfine; \$8@875 for extras; \$9 25@975 for new spring wheat extra family; \$9.75@10.25 for spring wheat do. do ; \$9:50@10 for Minnesota dodo.; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.;

do.; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12:50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9:50 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, which is wanted and commands fall prices. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$225@230, and amber at \$233@335. Rye may be qwoled at \$160 % bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is without material change. Siles of yellow at \$1:26@1:27; the latter rate for 700 bushels very choice, and Western mixed at \$1:25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 76@77 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Mait. Bark is quiet, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$48 \$ top. Seeds-Cloverseed may be quoted at \$7.50@8. Timothy ranges from \$3 30 to \$3.50. Flaxseed be wanted by the crushers at \$2.85@2 90. Whisky is selling at \$1.50@1.55 \$ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER \$9.

 Br. brig Talba. Campbell. Prince Edwards Island via Co.
Br. brig Talba. Campbell. Prince Edwards Island via Halinax C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Prentlas Hobbs, Snow, Bangor, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Lynn. Sinnickson & Oo Schr Ossuna, Haskell, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston, Scott. Walter & Co.
Schr Admirai. Steelman, Salem, Soit, Walter & Co.
Schr Admirai. Steelman, Salem, Soit, Gordon & Co. & Co. Scor W. F. Cushing, Cranmer, Salem, do. Scor John Slusman, Weaver, Salem, do. Schr John Slusman, Weaver, Salem, do. Schr J. P. McDevitt Mullen, Alexandria, Tyler & Co. Schr John Tyler, Cook, Boston, L. Audenreit & Co. Echr J. Klenzle, Steeiman, Roxbury, Day, Huddeli & Co.

Guizot on Napoleon's Position.

The New York Heraid's (Paris) correspon-

particularly masmuch as Prussia and Franc writer says:-I do not think that the Italian war, with the grave embarrassments which attended, and have followed its successes in the Mexican war, with its lamentable issue, can have greatly strengthened in the Emperor Napoleon's heart a taste for war, and for the problems which it raises. I know not wheteer he still retains all that faith in his destiny, all that confidence in his fortune, which for a long time characterized his l.e. The experience of disappoint-ments and of reverses is a heavy burden to bear, even for the most ob tinate optimists or fatalisis. Moreover, age comes on, bringing with it other than personal in crests and other preoccupations than the fancies of imagination workings of solitary thought. From these facts and moral probabilities I infer that in the question of peace or war erising out of the events in Germany, and in spite of the regret and annoyauce these events must canse him, the Emperor Napoleon is more inclined to neace than war, and that he will seek rather to allow time gradually to heat the wounds of France and his own than emb.tter them by running tresh risks.

SWITZERLAND.

The Approaching Peace Congress.

The committee charged with the arrangements for the Congress of Peace and Liberty, which is to open at Berne on the 22d just, bave published their programme. After affirming that religion, a mater of individual consc ence as well as public instruction, ought to be eliminated from political institutions, in order that churches may no longer prevent the free development of society; that the United States of Europe can have no organization except one founded upon popular democratic institutions, having federation is its bond; and that the existing economic system ought to be ra ically changed, they protest in the name of the League against any attempt at social reform which is made any despotic power, and propose for discussion the following questions: -1. What, in relation to peace and liberty, are the advantages of the tion of permanent armies and national m'l t as, or even of a general disarmament? 2, What are the relations of the social and economic questions with that of peace by means of liberty? 3. What, in relation to peace and liberty, are the advantages of the separation of Church and State? 4. How may the federative principle be applied in different countries, and what may be the Constitution of the United States of Europe? At this congress women will be allowed the same rights as men. They are invited to take part in the discussions, and to propose questions which especially interest themselves.

B. H. HILL.

Interview of a "Tribune" Reporter with the Gentleman from Georgia.

A representative of the New York Tribund called on the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, at his hotel, and, during a long and inter-esting interview, that geutleman expressed the opinions of which a synopsis is given below:-"My opinion of the reconstruction policy of Congress is, that its successful establishment will totally ruin the South. It will demoratize society, disorganize labor, and destroy confi-dence. Georgia will vote the Democratic ticket, the whites baying a decided majority, as well as the support of large numbers of the negroes. But in many portions of the South the negroes are in such large majority that evil-disposed white men can control enough of them to secure the offices; but the means by which the negroes are so con-trolled and influenced are such as engender among them absolute hatred of the white race. As a result of this hatred, we of the South are in constant dread, and cannot leave our wives and children alone with salety or confidence." In reply to a query about the prevailing opinion in the South on the suffrage question Mr. Hill the South on the suffrage question, Mr. Hill said:-"I think our people would have accepted mpartial suffrage as a compromise and finality. They do not object to negro suffrage because they hate or would oppress the negro, but for the reason that they consider their late slaves in-capable of understanding it at once, and iear that they would become (as they have become) teo's in the hands of wicked and designing white men. Thus he almost a sufficient the slaves of the start of white men. Thus, by giving suffrage to the

GENERAL DIX.

Further Evidence of His Earnest In-dorsement of Grant.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Sept. 25.

A letter from General Dix was received in this city yesterday, giving his views about the two candidates for the Presidency. We copy it en-

tire, omitting only the opening paragraph:-PABIS, Sept. 8 - I have taken pains to contra-dict the statement in some of the newspapers, that I am in favor of Seymour's election to the Chief Marinters of the University election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. If I were at home, I should oppose him by all fair and honorable means. I know him well; and it is my sincere behef that his want of firmness would renew the dissensions which have brought so much evil on our country. Indeed, I do not think be has any of the qualifications which are indispensable to maintain the public tranquillity at this juncture. I have great confidence in General Grant's honesty, good sense, sound judgment, moderation, steadiness of purpose, and disinterested patriotism; and I believe the speedy restoration of the Union to its constitutional and harmonious action depends very largely on his success.

hardly necessary to add that I am in favor of paying in specie the debt contracted to save the Union, and that the resolution of the Fourth-of-July Convention, to pay the large portion of it in paper, constitutes, in my mind, an insuperable objection to the candidates bominated to carry out what I regard as a pal-pable violation of the public faith.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

JOBN A. DIX. In order to fully appreciate General D.x's patriotism, it should be known that he intends returning to this country in the spring, no matter how the election results; his advocacy of General Grant, therefore, originates in no desire to retain his position abroad. His family have already returned.

What, perhaps, is still more to the credit of What, perhaps, is still more to the credit of the illustrious patriot who has served the coun-try so long in affairs of state as well as in the field, is that in January last, when his own name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, and when the ground that the Democratic Convention would take was still uncertain, General Dix wrote to another friend in the United States as follows:-

"PARIS, Jan. 16, 1868 .- I have thought for a

negro be ?- Southern (Va.) Opinion, 26th.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

-The New York Tribune of this morning says:-"Money is decidedly more active, and the bulk of business is done at 5 per cent. Government brokers continue fully supplied at 364 per cent. The bauks hold in greenbacks about \$1100,000; the balance of what is called legal-terder is in 3 per cent, certifi-cates, of which they now hold about \$2000 000. The is called legal-terder is in 5 per cent, cer-tificates. Some banks are now doing this in a small way and should any demand for currency occur, either from the South or West, a rapid movement might be seen in that direction. "Sterling Axcharge was dull and weak at grots hold, be seen in that direction." "Sterling Axcharge was dull and weak at grots hous - London, & days, 1085(2000) is 1010, it was 224(2000) is 225(2000) is 32(1000, sizt), 1009 (01094; Lopden, prime commercial, 1089(1005); Paris, how a 20000 is 153; Paris, short, 5175(2000) is 164; Autwerp, 5224(2000) is 225(2000); Franktort, 405(2000); Kreinen "The is anactions at the office of the Assistant for force, \$43,000; roal receipts, \$7,000; 830(000; for governets, \$23,000; for Customs, \$330(00; for governets, \$23,000; for for her were a a sight reaction from the booyancy of her were to railway shares and empedially in Erie -The New York Tribune of this morning says:-

-The N. Y. Heraid of this morning says:-"There was a slight reaction from the buoyaacy of ist week in raliway shares and especially in Ecte, but a very confident ie-ling animates the builts, and the decline in the latter was generally regarded as 'a scoop game' in the midst of an exciting contest, in which desires Drew as the supposed to be con-cerned. Money was in abundant supply, but in some quarters the exceptional loans at 5 per cent ware re-ported more numerous. The general rate on mixed collaterals was, however, four per cent, and the principal dealers in Government securities were disred large amounts at these. There is a very moderate supply of commercial paper offering, and the best grade is still rated at 64@7 per cent.-a few choice names only passing at 6. There is an aimost to tak cessation of the drain of currency westward, and some of the banks report that they are receiving packages of currency from Western clies. A Chi-cups are on the whole more satisfactory, and both wholesale and retail dealers appear to be in very comfortable circumstances, considering the back-sume of the banks is rather heavy: but no difficility is experienced in obtaining funds on straight snip-ping back and retail dealers appear to be in very comfortable circumstances, considering the back-sume of the banks is rather heavy: but no difficility is experienced in obtaining funds on straight snip-ping bills". -The Ban Francisco Commercial List of Bept, 12

-The San Francisco Commercial List of Bept. 12

-The San Francisco Commercial List of Bept. 12 says:-"The demand for money is very active for general commercial purposes. The backs, however, meet the demand with very little change in rates-1601%. The supply of money out of the current of commer-cial channels-that is, with trust and loan companies -seems to increase, and the investments in real estate and on long terms are free. This gradually comes in aid of the commercial wants, which tempo-rarily press poon the regner supplies, and great abundance of money is looked for in a few weeks. The amount of currency here, as compared with last year, has been as follows:-1867. 1868.

le	Other deposits	259.803
04.1	Chishe other alue of the account:	
d,	Gov. securities 13,790,131 No change. Other securities 15 124,020 Decrease	01.634

Other accorning, 15 124,020 Decrease, 91 88, Notes unemply 0 10,006 580 Increase, 220,88 'be am' out of notes in circulation is £23,655,455, being a decrease of £20 500; and the stock of builton in both Departments is £20,775 592, showing an in-crease of £39,844 when compared with the proceeding return

return Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Hank of Regiand and the price of Consols and French Rentes:--Sec. 10 Wee

1	- At	Present.	last Yea
	Bull'on	130.735 992	£24 490 25 794
1	Notes in circulation	3.645.455	23,706.
1	Rates of discount	er cent,	2 per o
1	French Rentes	69 5	69 3

-A newly-married man of seventy-eight, was grieved but not surprised to find his bride of eighteen had run away with his brother, the other day, in Buffala.

-A New York barber paid \$75 for a crop of blonde hair on a single head, taking it "as it stood."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER; SESSIONS-Allison. P. J.-Willism H. Ruddimao, Prosecuting Attorney.-Thomas Prentice. a lad of sixteen vears, was tried upon the charge of assault and battery with in-tent to kill Cornellus McFillen, one of his compa-clope. From the statements of the wincesses it ap-peared that on the 18th of August, these two boys and several others met in front of the honse in Lotta street, near Sixteenth, where McFillin lived, some of them intending to go out shooting with pistols, and the defendant pricked McFillen's neck with a pin. The latter, being somewhat enraged at such sport, threatered to strike him with a brick. Prentice then drew a pistol from his pocket, which was immediately completely out.

completely out. The effense set up that the pistol was d awn in sport and discharged by accident, there being no de-sire whatever to inflict injury: and evidence of good character was offered. On trial,

-The Ohio spotted fever kills in five minutes.

-London papers advertise a song, "God Bless the Princess Too;" which leads to the inquiry, who is the "Princess Too !"

-The daughter of a former street contractor boasts the finest display of diamonds in New York-\$300,000 worth.

-Clara Louise Kellogg has made a four years' engagement with Max Strakosch, three years to be spent in Europe, and one in this country.

-Savannah negroes have perfected the art of chicken stealing to such an extent that they can clean out a roost while it is carefully watched.

-The actor who sustained the part of "Arthur Wardlaw," at Wood's Museum, Chicago, was caught in some very foul play by a deserted wife, who tracked him and a frail syren from St. Louis.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Bept, 29, 1808.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 4@5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent, per ADDUM.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were 4@4 per cent, lower. 1044 was bid for 10-40s; 1134 for 65 of 1881; 1134 for '62 5-20s; 1094 for '64 5-20s; 1104 for '65 5-20s; 1084 for July, '65, 5-20s; 1064 for '67 5-20s; and 1084 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 554@56, a slight decline; Minchill at 574, a decline of 4; Reading at 464, Minehill at 574, a decline of 4; Reading at 465, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 555, a decline of 4. 1284 was bid for Camden and Am-boy; 445 for Little Schuylkill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 333 for Cattawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and brie. City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 105, no change. 50 was bid for Becoud and Third; 70 for Tenth and Ele-venth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 64 for West Philadelphia; 7 for Ridge Avenue; and 285 for Germantown.

Germantown. Bank shares were in demand for investment

at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America: 163 for Philadelphia; 1304 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Com-mercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 314 for

Schr J. Kienzle, Steeiman, Roxbury, Day, Huddeli & Co.
Schr J. S. Welden, Brown, Danversport, do, Schr F. French, Throckmortsn, Providence, Biakis-ton, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Thaw, Boston, Castner, Stick-ney & Weilington.
Schr Z. Allen, Risley, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Nutting. Schr M. Reinhart, Hand. Boston, do. Schr Reading K. P., No. 50, Corson, Norwich, Ham-meit & Neill. Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, do. Schr D. G. Floyd, Weldon, Dighton, We'd, Nagle

& Co. Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro.

Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro, & Co. Schr Mary Standish, Bich, Boston, do, Schr Abbie B.arsley, Kelly, Boston, do, Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Boston, do, Schr Lizzie Mauli Baehler, Boston, Schr Parasyivanla Smith, Washington, Schr Adelaide, Macomber, Someraet, Schr Adelaide, Macomber, Bosnon, Schr Flora King, Cook, Halloweil, St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co, Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow ef barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, 86 hours from Provi. dence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr E. M. Pote, Pote, from New York, in ballast to Schr E. M. Pote, Pote, irom New York, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess. Schr Helen J. Holway, Brown, from New York, in ballast to J. E. Basley & Co. Schr Osanza, Haskell, irom New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Schr A. A. Andrews Kelly, trom Boston, with mdse. Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, wich mdse, Schr J. Maxfield, May, from Bath. Schr J. Stroup, Crawiord, from Portsmouth, Schr J. Stroup, Crawiord, from Solem, Schr J. Stroup, Crawiord, from Solem, Schr J. M. Fianzan, Suaw, frem Salem, Schr J. M. Fianzan, Suaw, frem Salem, Schr J. K. Weldon, Brown, from Salem, Schr J. K. Weldon, Brown, from Boston, Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, Schr D. & Kleiner, Steelman, from Boston, Schr J. Klenzle, Steelman, from Boston, Schr J. Klenzle, Steelman, from Boston, Schr John Sinsman Weaver, from Boston, Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, from Notwich, Schr A. Beardeley, Kelly, from Boston, Schr A. Deavitt, Mullen, from Notwich, Schr A. Fuedell, Slevens, from Notwich, Schr A. Fields, Phillips, from Onassett Schr A. Fields, Phillips, from Cohassett Schr Reading R 2, No. 50, Carson, from Branford, Schr Hora, King, Cook, from Chaiss, Schr Lucy Church, Adams, from Fall River, Stemer Henry L 6 aw. Her 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Tug Thos, Jefferion, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

Schr George W. Chase, arrived yesterday from Mira michi, is consigned to L. Westergaard & Co.

michi, is consigned to L. Westergaard & O. Oprrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Lawkes, Del., Sept. 27-6 P M.-Ship Cordella for Rotterdam; barque H. P Lord, for Portland; brigs contest, for Liverpool, and Cuba for Bristol. Eug. all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday. The tollowing vessels for Philadelphia have passed in:-Barque Augustine (?), from — and two large barques, unktown; brigs Mary J. Williams, from Sagua; Anna, from Savanna ia Mar; and sour King Bird, from Washlegton D. C. B. ig George 8. Berry, from Zaza, for orders: schr W. L. Springs, from Vir-mington N. C. for New York; S. E. Jayne, from Vir-mington N. C. Nor New York; S. E. Jayne, from Vir-water. The coast wrecking steamer Bellef left the harbor this P. M. for Ace York having in tow the brig Nero, Thomas and John, before reported. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMOHANDA. Ship Westmoreland. Hammond, from St. John, N. B. arrived at Liverpool 27th Inst. Steamship Saxon, Bogge, hence, at Boston this morning.

[RY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sopi, 20 - Arrived, steamships Cuba, and Heiveita, from Liverpool, and Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall. Fourname Monson, Sept 20. - The schr Ida R, of Philadeiphia with coal for Richmond. sprung a leak off the Potomac river, and suck in eight feet of water, Wreckers have gone to her ambiatance,