

VOL. X .- No. 117.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.

EUROPE. Mail Dates to Nov. 3. Earthquake Shocks in England-Reverdy Johnson on the K. K. K.-Another Statement by

Von Beust-Condition and Prospects of Religion in Spain.

General Continental News

r By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to November 3. ENGLAND.

Remarkable Letter from Reverdy Johnson.

The London Daily News of the 3d published The London Daily News of the 3d published the following letter from Mr. Jobnson:— Sir:—As the report respecting the condition of the State of Texas in your New York corre-spondent's letter (which appeared in your columns on the 16th inst.) has been copied in other journals, thereby attracting much attention and creating distrust in the minds of those interested in emigration to Texas, we have to request that you will insert the accompanying letter from the American Minister.

We are, etc., PATTON, VICKERS & Co., Agents for Liverpool and Texas Steamship

Company. No. 26 Water street, Liverpool, Oct. 31. No. 4 UPPER POSTLAND PLACE, Oct. 30.—Sir:—

The letter from New York published in the Daily News of the 16th inst., to which your note of the 16th inst. calls my attention, I have read. As its statements are calculated to infure the interests of Texas, and as I am satisfied that they are unfounded, I feel bound to comply with your request. I left the United States on the ist of August, and for years immediately pre-ceding was a member of the United States Senate, In that capacity it was my duty to inform myself of the condition of the Southern States, and this I did from sources upon which I knew that full reliance could be placed; and the knowledge thus obtained enables me to say that the statethus obtained enables me to say that the state-ments in the letter referred to are unfounded. That there are acts of violence in that State is no doubt true, but not more. I believe, than occur in either of the other States, or in any other country. I have no doubt, therefore, that emigrants into the State will be as safe as in any other part of the Union. I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

J. J. Vickers, Esq., No. 22 Leadenhall street,

E.C. The following is the passage of our corres-pondent's let er referred to in the foregoing communications:-

"The accounts from the South do not change materially. In Texas society may be said to be dissolved, at least outside one or two of the larger towns. The only safety for anybody is to be found inside the quarters of the Federal troops, and they hold simply the ground they encamp on. The whole State is in the hands of mobs, who murder and burn houses at their will; and they, too, act under no recognized head, or in accordance with any fixed plan. This would be more dreadful if it were much of a change, but it is not-things were as bad as better

FIRST EDITION and continued for three or four seconds. The sky was covered with light, but there were no thunder-clouds. A few teinutes before the occurrence there was that strauge calm prevalent which has been noticed during the time of a complete eclipse. Great alarm was fell by the inhabitants. At Twynrodyn and other high quarters the people rushed out of the houses, some attributing the shock to explosions underneath in some of the coal or mine pits, but as Merthyr is not undermined, and no mine or coal stratum exists there, this fact was con-clusive that the disturbance proceeded from a greater and more mysterious cause. At the time of the occurrence there was a grand pro-cession by torchlight in honor of one of the candidates for representing the borough, and the great swell of the earth and shaking of foors and windows contrasted strangely with the merrymaking going on in the valley.

SPAIN. **Religious** Prospects.

The Madrid correspondent of the London but in all European countries, the religious question requires a different solution from that mere toleration which, to a certain extent, has been for many years admitted in Rome itself. Religious freedom must be a right, not a favor. Without unbounded freedom of faith and wor-ship there can be no other freedom. Such is the principle unanimously put forward by the Spanish people, as represented by all the inter-preters of public opinion on the very outbreak of the revolutionary movement. I do not know how far that principle may be followed up to its utmost consequences; but I think that, without its full development, the whole scheme of national emancipation is likely to turn out a chimera. Whatever Spain is, the priests have made it. If Spain is to be anything different, the work of the priests must be undone; men must be allowed full freedom to unde the priests' work. There must be not only freedom of conscience and freedom of worship, but free-dom of inquiry, freedom of propagandism, freedom of proselytism All creeds must rest on a footing of perfect equality. Spain has sunk too low in her abject superstition to be saved by any such compromises as have been adopted in France, Belgium, or Italy. We must not be surprised if there are men here who cry for religious liberty as it exists in the United States of America, or at least for liberty as in England.

Can this country bear so much light out of so much darkness? The Junta of Barcelona has intimated to the Archbishop that, as freedom of worship has been proclaimed, every religious ceremony out of doors must be discontinued; every sect and denomination must perform its rites within the buildings destined to its special uses. In Madrid and other cities the images at the street corners, with the oil lamps dimly burning before them night and day, are tast disappearing. It may be mere accident, but I have not for nearly a month met the Holy have not for nearly a month met the Holy Sacrament, with bell, and book, and candle, on my way along the Madrid thorougfares. It is not long since the tinkling of that bell used to throw a whole neighborhood into consternation, when the words "Pasa Dios!" were the signal for every man to get out of the way, those who tarried behind being compelled to in-terrupt all business and traffic, to prostrate themselves on the ground, and even to alight from their carriages, give up their scats to the priests, and follow on foot, give Such were, up to yesterday, the rights and privileges of the dominant Church. Are we going to change all that? Are Spaniards willing to give up all the pageantries of their proces-sions and the gorgeous trappings of the Corpus Domini? And is the work of demolition this time going so far as to preclude all possibility of reconstruction? There is no doubt that the decree providing for the suppression of monastic orders is nowhere suffered to remain a dead letter. There are 15,000 workmen in the em-ployment of the Madrid municipality at the present moment, and few of them have any other task than levelling the old nests of monks and nups with the ground. The work of de-struction is not altogether unsparing and indiscriminate, but it will be so thorough as to prevent the possibility of the old editice again rising from its ruins.

PARAGUAY.

Spicy Correspondence Between Minister Washburn, Lopez, and Foreigu Diplomats.

The Rio Janeiro correspondence of the New

What every one is now talking of is no longer finance nor even politics. It is the great Wash-burn correspondence, the greatest diplomatic scandal that has occurred here since the famous Webb and Chrystie squabble, to make men wonder and look wise with shrugged insinua-tions, and to give food for flaming editoria's by used up editors famishing for new materials Unfortunately, however, the documents were at published in Spanish by order of Lopez, and they are so lengthy that it would be impossible to translate them and furnish them for this steamer. But Mr. Washburn has published some letters, written by himself and others, which give the main points of the whole correspondence between him and Benites and Caminos, the Forcien Ministers of Lopez, and show the state of Paraguay under the tyranny and fear of Lopez. With these and the summary of the events to which the correspondence refers, which follows, may be conceived the long dislomatic battle which Mr. Washburn maintained for the inviolability of his house and for the protection of American and other foreign citizens who had taken refuge there when the allied iron-clads were ascending to Asunciou in February last, and the causes of his inability to continue his protection, in consequence of the pressure and threats of Lopez, which culminated at length in accusing him of being the acting spirit in an asserted conspiracy in favor of the allies, in sending him his passports and in seizing when departing two members of his suite-Mr. Porter Bliss, his interpreter, an American citizen, and Mr. George Masterman,

American cliezes, and all, George anateriata, ar. Englishman acting as doctor of the Legation. Mr. Washburn writes a very long and very claborate letter to the Hon. William Stuart, har Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres. This letter was written on the 24th of September, and says:-

Sir-When I left Paraguay on the 12th instant, I regret to inform your excellency that nearly all foreigners in that country, including several of your countrymen, were in prison; and as I am the only person beyond the reach of President Lopez's power who has any personal knowledge of their situation, it seems to be my duty to give such information as I possess to the representatives of the different foreign governments, that, knowing the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, they may take such action as may seem most proper in order to extricate them from their terrible situation. Unless speedy action is taken there may be none left to tell the tale of their annihilation.

Minister Washburn gives an idea of Lopez's merciless treatment of persons at Assuncion after the battle at that place, and states:-For a time we feared it was the intention of

Lopez to cut the throats of all the foreigners, as we knew but little of any arrests at that time of Paraguayans. If they were arrested they were taken off so quietly that we might not hear anything of it for weeks or months. But while the English who had been in the legation were detained in the railway station the train came detained in the railway station, the train cam in one night at midnight full of prisoners. Tae In one hight at minight full of prisoners. The English could see nothing, as no light was allowed in the station: but the clauking of the chains, and the sighs and groans of the prisoners, as they were forced from the cars and driven forward towards the bank of the river were distinctly audible. They were all embarked in a steamer for San Fernando before dayl.gnt. A few days after I learned that that this crowd of prisoners was almost entirely composed of Paraprisoners was almost entirely composed of Para-guayans; that nearly every man in the new capital-the judges, clerks, accountants, and all, save the Chief of Police, Sanabria, a man eminently distinguished for his brutality, Bonitez, and the Vice President were the only ones left there, besides policemen and soldiers-that there was a gloom over the place so deep and funeral-like that the women and children

it will be long before he will be unable to present as strong a front to his enemies as he did when he landed above the Tebicuary-viz., one man to watch the telegraph.

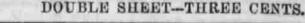
It was not, however, till August that I heard, LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. besides the conspiracy against the Government that there had been a great robbery of the public that there had been a great robbery of the public treasury. Of the particulars of this robbery I could never learn anything; neither did I ever have any knowledge of the details of the plan of the conspiracy. It was said in one of Benitez's letters that Mr. Bliss, a member of my Legation, had signed a paper with others in which they had engaged to assassinate President Lopez. I knew that was false, or, at least, had no doubt that it was so, and deded them to produce any such paper, but hey never Excitement in New York Gold them to produce any such paper, but they never showed it. They never gave me any clue as to the manner of the con-piracy or how the revo-lution was to be effected, and I do not believe to this day that anything of the kind was ever attempted. The declarations of the prisoners **Financial and Commercial** prove nothing except the merciless cruelties of Lopez, for it is known that he freely employs the torture. He loads his prisoners with heavy fetters, some imes two, three, or four pairs, and besides flogs them, if they do not give the testi-mony he requires, till they die. The country, however, is entirely denuded of lts male population. All the ploughing, plant-ing, and sowing is done by women. Women must yoke the oxen, do the butchering, and all the other work manify done by men. There prove nothing except the merciless cruelties of Reported Failure – Excitement in the Stock Market.

the other work usually done by men. There are many women also with the army to do the labor of men, and thus relieve the troops; but

mone, I believe, are forced to bear arms. With the hope that the war would end shortly remained a year longer than I intended, very much against my interest, and suffering great discomfort. I believed that at the final caras-trophe I could be of great service, especially to the foreigners; and had Asunciou been taken in as we then expected it would be, I should doubtless have been able to save the lives of many who now will never see their native lands again. But when all of them had been killed or made prisoners, and nobody, native or foreigner, dared come near my house, and I was utterly powerless to do a service for any-body I thought it time to obey the orders of my Government and return to the United States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. WACHBURN, The letters from Mr. Porter C. Bliss were written while still at the American Legation, while still at liberty, but doubtful whether he and Mr. Masterman would be allowed to leave Paraguay, notwithstancing their being defended by Mr. Washburn as attached to his legation. But read the following letter written by the unfortunate man but one day later, but within the clutches of Lopez, and judge what threats or even tortures must have been employed to extort it from him. No greater damning evidence of the utter untrathluiness of the long string of depositions which Lopez has published to convict Mr. Washburn of the charges brought against him could be adduced than the simple perusal of a letter which bears the most convincing internal evidence of having been written under threats of instantaneous and painful death, or under the reaking tortures of

unscrupulous cruelty. SEPT 11, 1868.-To His Excellency Hon. Charles A.Washburn, United States Minister Resident.-Str:-Fidding myself at length relieved from the restraint which your Excellency has so long exercised over my will, I cannot do less than exercised over my will, I cannot do less than confess freely and apontaneously the important part which your Excellency has taken in the revolution, in which you have involved many persons, and among them myself. I have de-clared (feeling deeply, because I would like to avoid such a scandal to your Excellency, but following out the truth) that your Excellency has been the could the revolution end of the has been the coul of the revolution, and if this deed now appears to the light of heaven, confessed to by all its accomplices, to whom does it owe its existence save to your Excellency, who has continued its direction up to a very recent period? I consider myself, therefore, completely absolved from the promise which your Excellency extorted from me yesterday in your office not to reveal your proceed ings, old or new. Even your brilliant specula-tions with the company of Hopkins, for which your Exceliency ought to pocket a hundred and odd thousands of patacones, have been put in evidence, as also the gilded pill you made Polidoro and Octaviano swallow, as also the last of Caxias, at the time of your Excellency's celebrated visit of mediation in March, last year, PORTER C. BLISS. The tone of the native presses of the River Plate and Brazil is decidedly against Mr. Washburn. He is taunted by them for cowardice in not sacrificing himself before yielding so far as to allow the foreigners under his projection to leave his house. But such accusations of



SECOND EDITION 1862, 109;@1094; do., 1864, 106;@1074; do., 1965, 1077@1074; do. July, 1865, 110@1104; do. July, 1867, 1104@1104; 1868, 1104@1104; do. July, 1867, 1104@1104; 1868, 1104@1104; ido., 1965, 1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119:25. Gold, 1341@135.

Gold, 1341@135.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881. 114
@1144; do. 1862, 1064@1094; do. 1864. 1065@ 1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. 1365, new, 110@ 1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1365, new, 110@ 1104; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1365, new, 110@
@1104; do., 1867, new, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104 @1104; do., 6s, 10-40s, 105@10054. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1364@1355.
Silver, 1314@1334.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144@1144; old 5-20s, do., 1094@1093; new 5-20s, 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; 10-40*, 1054@1055. Gold, 1364.
—This morping's gold quotations, reported

1364 SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD --FIRS MORTGAGE BODDS, DASCO UPON the Valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CEN-TRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOW nessily completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and re-munerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow. A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi annual gold coupons attached psyable in January and July. Information, etc., to be had of DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc., No. 40 Sputh Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 16 .- The Flour Market presents no new feature. There is a good demand from the home consumers at current quotat ons, but for shipment there is little or nothing doing. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at \$5.50@6.50; extras at \$6.75@ 7 00; spring wheat extra family at \$7.25@8.00; winter wheat do do. at \$8 50@10 75; and fancy brands at \$11@13 00, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$7.75 to \$8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

netice in Corn Meal. There is a steady inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions are not wanted; ssles of 1000 bushels red at \$205, and amber at \$215. Rye sells at \$148@150 per bushels of Western. Corn is quiet; sales of 500 bushels of yellow at \$115; new do. at 80@87a; Western mixed at \$110@112. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 68@70c. for heavy and 60@65 for light. Barley is selling at \$22210 per bushel for New York; 6000 bushels sold on secret terms. Mait is unchanged, with sales of 1000 bushels at \$2.30 Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$4250 per ton. Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at \$650@ 740. Timothy is nominal at \$275@3.00. Flax-seed is taken by the crushers at \$260@2.63 Whisky is held at \$108@110 per galion, tax paid.

ties easler at 74; minors contain, bo, Line bucyant at 302. FRANKFORT, Nov. 16-A. M.-United States Five-twenties firm at 781@782. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16-A. M.-Cotton quiet; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 16 .- Beef cattle were very dull this week, but prices were without any material change. About 2300 head arrived, and sold at 8@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 61/071/c. for fair to good do.; and 5@6c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality The following are the particulars of the sales:-

ng the war, and not very much before it.

Our New York correspondent, it will be seen. was not writing for or against any land or emigration scheme, but simply summarising the latest current intelligence. Mr. Johnson's contradiction, therefore, does not so much concern him as the American press, Since, however, the question has been raised, we will observe that our New York correspondent's trustworthiness does not need the certificate of any foreign minister; and Mr. Johnson's new-found friends in England can tell him that our countrymen would have been richer by some millions at the present moment if they had heeded his truthful reports in time past, when gentlemen from the Southern B ates were, as now, endeavoring to entangle them in their doub ful schemes. Our New York correspondent knows the whole South by obser-vation and travel, and, with all due respect to Mr. Johnson, we believe that the paragraph just quoted from his letter contains a true and faithful description of the state of Texas at the present Bearing in mind the claims of Louisiana, where, on the 16th ult., in St. Mary's parish, a sheriff was shot in his hotel and a magistrate in the streets-of Arkansas, where, on the 15th ult. a deputy sheriff was killed at Pine Bluff-of South Carolina, where, on the 16th, a Senator was shot by three men as he was standing on the platform of a railroad station in the Abbeville district-bearing all this in mind, we say, we are still compelled to think that Texas excels them all as the most lawless and barbarous country in the world where the pretense of civilization is kept up, We do not know whether Messra, Patton, Vickers & Co. are Englishmen, but as such we earnestly warn our countrymen against being induced by foreign misrepresentation to carry their capital and energy to a country where organized raffianism exists.

Earthquake Shocks,

The London Times of the 2d instant says: -Shortly after 10.30 on Friday night a distinct shock of earthquake was felt in many places in the west of England and in South Wales. The unusual sensation lasted for about a couple of seconds, and is presumed to have been occa-sioned by what is termed an earth-wave. Five years ago (in October, 1863)] a similar shock occurred, which was feit throughout a considerable part of the west of England.

The shock on Friday last was felt in Worcester and numerous towns and villages on the western bank of the Severn, up to the bounda-ries of the county on that side. The incidents appear to have varied considerably. In some situations it was so slight as hardly to be perceptible, while in others the witnesses described it as even more severe than that which was experienced in 1863. It appears pretty certain that persons who happened to be in the upper chambers of their houses did not experience the effects of the shock so acutely as those who were at the time in the basement. Many persons who had retired to rest, and were undisturbed by it, were incredulous when informed of the fact by their neighbors, until corroborative evidence was accumulated from all quarters. The time when the shock was perceived was, as near as can be ascertained, 10:40 o'clock. The night was cloudy but light, the moon being nearly at the full. The indications of the earthquarks were very some perceived carthquake were various. Some persons describe it as a trembling of the earth, as if a laden wagon was passing along the street; others imagined some animal had got into their bedroom and was scampering about the floor. The motion of articles of furniture, the jingling of glasses, and the oscillation of beds were very common. Most of the reports agree that these indications were accompanied by a noise like that of a high wind, or of a vehicle or train passing. Reports were brought into Worcester in the course of Saturday from different towns and villages westward, describing the shock in very similar terms. It is a fact, though it may have nothing to do with these phenomena, that up to the time of the shock the weather was cold, but the thermometer rose fifteen degrees

At Merthyr the shock was rather severe, and occurred on Friday night about 10.30. The movement appeared to be from south to north,

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Benst's Explanations, From L'Independance Belge.

In a circular of Baron Beast, dated Oct. 30, which our Paris correspondent says was communicated to him, the Chancellor of the Empire declares that he spoke before the Military Committee not as a Munister, but simply in his character of deputy. The reports of the debates of the Committee, which are not taken down by short-hand writers, are not generally trust-worthy. Baron Beust did not by any means use the alarming language attributed to him. While indicating the useful-ness of the reorganization of the army, he touched far less upon the aspect of foreign politics than upon the necessity of demonstrating the solidity of the new internal organization of Austria. He observed that if the Cisleithan Parliament approved of the bil as adopted by Hungary, it would show that dualism does not exclude the harmony and union of the forces of the different parties of of the Empire. He naturally had to cast a glance at the situation of Europe; and, while noting the good relations existing between Austria and the other powers, he remarked that in presence of the armaments of other countries, specially those which had no aggression to fear, it was requisite that Austria should be able to dispose, if necessary, of sufficient military resources. Beyond this he said nothing but what indicated his pacific intentions, and he declared that peace was necessary for the interests of Austria. With regard to Russia Baron Beust merely alluded to his efforts to render Austria's relations with that power more and more friendly; and, if he did not quite succeed, the fault was not his own, but was in great part due to events which preceeded his coming into office. After having stated the good relations which exist between Italy and Austria, he said that if the hostile demonstration against the Austrian Government in Tyrol and at Trieste had not been disavowed as trongly as he could have desired, it was im portant to take into consideration the interposition of Italy, which prevented her from acting as freely in that matter as would be consistent with the sincerity of her loyal and pacific intentions.

Englishmen and Americans in Dresden

"An American in Dresden" makes kuown ome singular facts in a lette: to the Times. The American colony in that city formed the maority of the congregation at the English Church. and contributed largely to its funds, so that the church came to be called "the English and American Church." Under these circumstances the clergyman thought it but proper to introfuce a prayer for the President of the United States, after that for the Queen of England and for the King of Saxony. The first time this was done a gentleman interrupted the service with the exclamation. "I thought this was an English Church !" On other days persons let the building when the new prayer was read. The clergy man adhered to his practice, and considerable animosity was roused against him. At length a portion of the congregation secended, and conrived to obtain authority from the Bishoo o London for building a new church to be strictly "English," and, as it seems, high church. Soon, however, the Americans found their way into the new congregation, and the same thing was enacted, although with a different conclusion The prayer for the President was introduced some of the English objected, and the clergy-man gave way. The *Times* is confident that if the Bishop of London had known the circum-stances, instead of authorizing a new church, he would have administered a severe rebuke to such unchristian and almost uncivilized jealousy

-A balloon in St. Louis is under attachment for a printer's bill.

scarcely ventured out of their houses, and they did it was with fear, as if they had just felt the shock of an earthquak, and were in dread of another. For more than fifty years the country has been a Dionysius galiery. was always the policy of Francia, and of Carlos Antonio Lopez, that everything said should reach the ear of "El Supremo." But in the worst cays of Francia the Government was mild and paternal compared with what it has been under this younger Lopez. People have been thrown into prison not only for saying things percectly innocent, and for not reporting what they had heard, but also for the crime of not reporting what they had not heard. It is made the daty of everybody to be a spy on everybody else and woe to him whose cars are not open to every

word spoken in his presence. The arrest of all the civil magistrates indicated that it was not the foreigners alone that had made themselves obnoxious to Lopez. what it was all for no one in my house, as I yet firmly believe, had the least idea. The published correspondence, however, will show that about the 18th or 20th of July the Government sus-pected, or affected to suspect, a conspiracy, alleging that ex-Minister Berges was a traitor and was in collusion with the enemy, and that ur der my official seal I had transmitted the correspondence to and fro between the conspirators. I must refer you to the published correspondence to show how they undertook to connect me with the conspiracy, or, at least, as knowing that a rev intion was in contemplation. At first revo would seem that they were so confident of implicating me that they began to publish the correspondence, but after receiving my letter of the 11th of August, in which I showed so many contradictions in the declarations that had been made by the accused—probably un ter torture-that they suspended further publica-But it was not in the nature of Lopez to tions. show any magnanimity, or even justice, by acknowledging he had been led into error by false depositions. Men who know him would as soon accuse him of ordinary courage magnanimity, and he never was accused of that, except in his own Semandrio, of which he is virtually the editor. During all this war Lopez has never exposed himself to any personal danger; he has never on a single occasion risked himself in any batile, and while he was at Paso-Pucu he had an immense cave, or rather house, with walls of earth over twenty feet thick, from which he never ventured for weeks together; and at the same time that his organ was filled ad nausuam with accounts of the great Lopez leading, with dauntless valor, his legions to victory, he was sitting quaking and quivering in his cave, a'raid to venture out lest a bail might reach him. On one occasion, some two years ago, when he was out with his bishop and his staff, a shell struck at a distance of hall a mile or more from his Excellency. Instantly the brave Lopez turned and ran like a scared sheep, with his staff, including the Bishop, after him, the latter losing his hat as he fied affrighted after his chief. This is the only h stance known of his ever having been in per-sonal danger; he has not even the vulgar merit of personal courage, nor has he any other. Hu firmness, carried to obstinacy, is the result of personal fear. Many persons, his own people who have escaped from his power, and whose families have been tortured and otherwise persecuted to death, have sent messages to him threatening to kilhim at sight should they ever meet him; he, therefore, dares not treat with the enemy. for so many have sworn to pursue him the world will not afford him a refuge if he once has no army between him and his enemies; he knows the country to be lost and ruined; he has no navy, and, in my oplaion, not more than one-fith of the land forces of the enemy. Why the latter do not attack him, and put an end to the war, I do not attack int, and put an end to the war, I do not know; but they do not do so, and the war may not end for a long time. Lopez has recently said he compelled soon to fall back from the river, and then he would retire into the mountains, driving everybody, foreigners and Paraguayans allke, before him. In that case, at the rate the allies have been going on for the last two years,

conardice come with a bad grace from a city whose inhabitants not many years ago allowed Rosas and other tyrants of his stamp to tread upon their necks for years without oue having the spirit to rise and slay their tyrant.

PANAMA.

Attempt of the Revolutionists to Collect a War Tax from Foreigners. The N. Y. Iribune's correspondence from

Pasama, on the 5th instant. states that the Government issued a decree on the 20th ultimo, doubling the commercial taxes for that month. As soon as the attempt to collect the tax was made, a memorial was drawn up by the merchants, and sent to their respective consuls, protesting against the decree, and setting forth that the ordinary tax to been collected by the Go

A meeting of all immediately, to take question submitted to The result of this co remonstrance to Govern President, courteously against the decree, and i citizeus were advised by under protest. The Consols, in their reply to their memorialits; informed them of the result of their meeting, and advised their citizens not to embarrass the action of their Government by paying the extra tax, except it was collected by force, and then under protest. These protests would be immediately forwarded to their respective Governments for action. A lengthy reply to the remonstrance of the Consuls was received the following day from Senor Men doza, in which he endeavored to justify the action of the Government, and declared his determination to adhere to his original intention of collecting the tax. This note received a very laconic answer from the Consuls, to the effect that the reply had failed to change their opinion as to the legality of the tax, and that they still protested against it. The Government are reolved to enforce the decree, and as all the merchants will refuse to pay except by force. you may expect some very lively times among

us before long. The only way that the Government can collect this unjust tax is by sending as armed force into every foreigner's place of business and forcibly seizing his goods. Up to the present moment no seizing have been made, probably because the Government believed that some compromise would be arrived at before going to extremities, That the Government 15 for a compromise is apparent from the fact that one of the merchants was approached privately, and the request made to call a meeting to ascor tain if they would loan the Government \$6000. The following resolution was unanimously ap-

for all time, and the authorities be made to comprehend that solemin treaties cannot be set aside by a stroke of the pen. On several pre-vious occasions the attempt to levy a war tax upon foreigners has been attempted; but, unfortunately, the merchants always compromised by making a loan to the Government, and hence losing the opportunity of testing the question.

Naval stores firm. HAVRE, Nov. 16-P. M.-Cotton dull.

New York Stock Quotations-1 P. M.

Circles-Reported Failures-

Burning of a Steamer

at Fortress Monroe.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 .- It is announced on the

street that a well-known firm, and extensive

dealers in gold and Government bonds, of Broad

There was considerable excitement in the

Open Board Stock Exchange here this morning,

in consequence of the indications of a sinking

of the gallery, which was crowded to suffocation

with excited brokers. There is more excitement

here! to-day in the stock markets than ever

heretofore known. The fluctuations in Erie are

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Burning of a Steamer.

Matanzas, Captain Hazard, from Savannah for

New York, with a cargo of cotton, blew out the

tube of her boiler on the night of the 15th, off

Hatteras, setting fire to the vessel. Every effort

was made to save her, but the fire gained

rapidly, and the crew had to take to the boats.

They were out seven hours, when they were

picked up by the schooner Frank, of Sidney,

from Turk's Island for Halilax, and brought in.

They leave for New York to-night. The Matana

zas was a 1260 tons propeller, built in New York

Passed up, brigs Mississippi and Potomac,

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONLON, NOV. 16-A. M.-Consols, 944 for both money and account; United States Five-twen-

ies easier at 741; Illinois Central, 96; Erie

LONDON, NOV. 16-A. M. -Sugar firm at 36s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16-A. M .- Petroleum, 52f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 16-P. M.-Consols, 94 for both money and account. United States Five-twentics heavy at 74. Stocks-business small

nois Central, 954. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16-P. M.-Cotton quiet.

Provisions unchanged. Spirits of Petroleum,

quotations generally lower; Erie, 304; Illi-

in 1861.

from Demarara.

By Atlantic Cuble.

Petroleum quiet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16 .- The steamer

very wide, and the stock is very unsettled.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

street, failed here this morning.

-There are only two bar-rooms in Salt Lake City.

-Sea water contains about four onnees of salt in every gallon.

-A Yankee walkist did it backwards from Lynn to Salem and back again.

-Fifty thousand herring were taken in one night by one boat down East.

-Nineteen voters over 70 years of age cast their ballots for Grant at Morristown, Vt.

-A fleet of coal barges, containing 1,000 000 bushels, is on the way to Louisville from Pittsburg.

-Derby Centre, Vt., has twenty-nine widows and only one widower-a blooming youth of ninety.

IND COMMERCE

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday, Nov. 16, 1865.

t was moderately active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Govern-ment securities were a fraction higher. 105 was bid for 10-40s; 1132 for 6s of 1881; 1093 for '62 5-20s; 1064 for '64 5-20s; 1071 for '65 5-20s, 1094 for July '65 5-20s; and 1104 for '67 5-20s; and 1104 for '68 5-20s. City loass were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1023.

Railroad shates were in fair demand. Reading sold largely at 491@501, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; Norristown at 67, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35, no chauge; an Philadelphia and Erie at 26, an advance of 1. 1234 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 454 for Little Schuylkill; 571 for Minehill; an 1 40 for Elmira preferred. City Passenger Ballway shares there was

nothing doing. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 164 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 654 for West Philadelphia; and 104 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, nut we hear of no sales. 151 was bid for First but we bear of no sales. 151 was bid for First National; 242 for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 311 for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 101 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 201 for pre-ferred do; 28 for Lehigh Navigatiou; 30 for Morris Canal; 141 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

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

the second se	AP OF URLES	213
200 sh Read R		b5.0 m. 50
P/Duff 1	DOL A CON	
FIRST 1	DOWER	and the second second second
\$ 000 5-208 '67. cp. 85 wn. 110 14		Read R.Is. b10. 49 8
\$1000 City 68, New	1.0	do
\$1000 do. New10232	100	dobi0wn_ 495
\$300 do. New 102%	200	
		dola. C. 49%
\$9000 Leb 65.gold L 92%	100	do 47%
\$7000 Pittab'g 58 713	100	do
50 ah Peuna R	100	do 495
55 do	100	do
		COmmenter and Alarda
4 do	100	do
10 . 40	100	do
50 do	100	do
100 do	203	do
1 sh Leh V R 54%	100	do
to ab Woundaile		
12 sh Norrist'n	100	de 493
100 sh N Penna R. b60_ 25	20	40
100 sh Phil & E b60, 26	00	00
100 sh Ocean Oil	1.0	do
500 sh St Nich Coal 1	100	do
Totanh Dan diana ANI/	AWN	
100 sh Reading 4034	10.00	2 and 1

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 68, 1881, 114 2114;; U. S. 5-208,

The following are the particulars of the sales:-Head. 62, Allen Smith, Western, 7%69, gr. 135, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7%69%, gr. 135, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7%69%, gr. 135, P. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8%, gr. 142, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8%, gr. 142, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8%, gr. 155, B. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8%, gr. 169, P. Hathaway, Chester county, 7@8%, gr. 170, Martin Fuller, Western, 8@9, r. 180, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 7@8%, gr. 199, Uliman & Bachman, Western, 7@8%, gr. 171, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6@8%, gr. 173, Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7%, gr. 185, Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7%, gr. 186, H. Chain, Western Fenn, 6@8, gr. 186, H. Chain, Western 6@8%, gr. 187, L. Frank, Western, 6@8%, gr. 187, Baldwin, Chester co., 9%68, gr. 187, Bulum & Co., Virginia, 6@7%, gr. 187, Blaidwin, Chester co., 9%68, gr. 184, J. Clemson, Missouri, 6%20, gr. 184, J. Clemson, Missouri, 6%20, gr. 184, J. Clemson, Missouri, 6%20, gr. 185, Hope & Co., Western, 6@7%, gr. 196, A. Kemble, Chester co., 9%68, gr. 197, Chandler & Alexander, Cues. co., 7@8, gr. 18, J. L. Horn, Delaware, 6%20, gr. 18, J. L. Horn, Delaware, 6%20, gr. 18, J. Elcon & Co., Virginia, 7@8, gr. 18, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 6%1%, gr. 18, J. Statu, Otho, 7@8, gr. 18, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 5%268, gr. 16, A. Kemble, Chester county, 5%268, gr. 16, S. Frank, Otho, 7%8, gr. 17, Elcon & Co., Virginia, 7@8, gr. 18, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 5%268, gr. 16, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6%268, gr. 16, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6%268, gr. 16, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6%268, gr. 160, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6%268, gr. 170, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6%268, gr. 170, Seldomridge & Kelly, Western, 6%268, gr. 171, Seldomri Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at \$400 0 for springers and \$45@80 p head for cow and

Sneep were higher. 6000 head sold at 4@7c. w

pound gross, as to condition. Hogs were in fair demand at an advance, 4000 head sold at the different yards at \$12.0 1250 \$100 pounds net, and a few extra at \$12.75.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. FORT OF PRILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 16.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Br. Colonial barque Tantivy, Pinckney, Liverpool, Workman & Co. Brig Fanny, Turner. Antwerp, D. S Stetson & Co. Schr Abble, Davis Portsmouth, Warren & Gregg. Schr E. Richardson, Nelson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutling. Schr W. P. Pnillpa, Somers, Washington, Casiner, Stickney & Weilington.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING, ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Chi. Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, from New York, with mase, to Warren & Gr.gz. Brig Walter Howss, Pierce, 4 days from Stonington, CL, with old fron to Knight & Sons. Schr Farrsgul, Uark & days from Calais, with lum-ber to Lathbury. Wickersham & Co. Schr Faragut, Obeney. 6 days from Newburyport, with mose, to Knight & Sons. Schr D. P. Dixon, 6 days from Newburyport, in bal-last to Knight & Sons. Schr Hiswatha, Lee 6 days from Newburyport, with mose, to Knight & Sons.

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

MEMORANDA: Steamahip Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York seterity: Brig Circeastan, hence, at Hoston yesterday. Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail Liver 12:h inst. Brig H. M. McGilvery, Brewster, hence, at Belfast, M. S. Broy Batter, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail Liver 12:h inst. Brig Golden Lead Dow, hence at Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole 21:h inst. Bost A. Weeks of Philadelphia, went ashore aix bilged, and is full of water. The New York Wreck-ing Co's steamer Lackswanna has gone to her assist south of Barneys for that the vessel will be saved with of casks. Bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, Schr Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bilged from Providence 10th inst. Bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portland 12th inst. Schr Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portland 12th inst. Bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bending at Charleston 11th inst. Bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portland 12th inst. Bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, was bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, sailed from Fail Kiver 11th inst. Bost Marioo, Darrah, hence, at Portlandelphia, sailed from Yeast, Godfrey, Godfrey, and S. O. Tyler, Steel-man, M. H. Tjers, Hoffman, hence, at New Lon-con Mario Schulze, for Pailadelphia, sailed from Fail River 11th inst. Bost Charleston 12th inst. Bost Charleston 12th inst. Bost A. Boboget, Schulze, for Pailadelphia, sailed from Fail River 11th inst. Bost Abbis Pitman. Lombard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehead 12th inst. Bost Abbis Pitman. Lombard, tor Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehead 12th inst. Bost Abbis Pitman Lombard, tor Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehead 12th inst. Bost Abbis Pitman Lombard, tor Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehead 12th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 16 - Arrived, steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

or, October had already	FINANCE A
overnment. the Consuls took place	OFFICE OF
into consideration the them by their citizens, onference was a joint for Mendoza, the acting but firmly protesting informing him that their them not to pay except	The Stock Marke morning, but price ment securities we was bid for 10-40s; '62 5-20s; 106i for '6 109i for July '65 5-