THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 58. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CUBA CABLE.

Laying of the Punta Rasa Cable—Movements of the Narva—The Arrival from Key West—Laying the Shore Line at Punta Rasa—Yellow Fever on Board the Narva—Death of Three Men—Laying the Cable to Within a Few Miles of Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 1, via New Orleans, Sept. 5.—I have the pleasure of announcing that the entire cable from Havana to Punta Rasa, Fla., is now in working order, with the exception of seven miles of shore end off this point, which will be laid by the United States double-ender Lenapee to-morrow, if the weather is favorable: if not, the first fine day. As the Raleigh leaves to-night for New Orleans, I send this by her, to be telegraphed from that point, lest the northers in the Gulf may delay the splicing off this harbor.

The following is my log of the trip:—

Wednesday, Aug. 21.—Took in supplies at Key West; could get no suitable coal, and at 8 P. M. the Narva left for Havana.

Aug. 22.—Arrived off Moro Castle, Havana, at 7 A. M.; remained there all day taking on board ice and ship's stores for the Narva and Lenapee, which leaves Key West to-night for Punta Rasa, to assist us in laying the Punta Rasa and Key West Cable. Coal was put on board in bags. None of the crew were permitted to land, lest the ship should be infected by the yellow fever raging in Cuba. Left at 8 P. M. for Punta Rasa direct.

Aug. 23.—Early this morning crossed Tortugas Island, and had fine view of Fort Jefferson, the abiding place of the assassination conspirators; weather very fine, and we are making six knots. At 11 P. M. lay off Cape Romano, so as to enter Punta Rasa harbor by daylight.

Aug. 24.—At daylight sighted the Lenapee at the channel buoy, and ran down to her.

Aug. 25.—The Narva is anchored at the buoy, seven miles off the telegraph house. The Lenapee, which draws less water, is four miles from shore. Her boats, with Engineers Webb and Preece and Electricians Crook and Medley, landed, and preparations were at once made to land the shore end. Ensign Gorman, with a boat from the Lenapee, towed out two pontoon boats to the Narva, where they were crossed with boards, and a raft formed, upon which, on the morning of August 26, one mile and a half of heavy shore end was coiled. Two launches of the Lenapee, under the command of Ensign Gorman, started ashore with the raft in tow at 2 P. M., Mr. Webb declining the offer of Captain Irvine, of the Lenapee, to tow the raft by steam. A heavy wind arose, and the tide was setting off from shore, and rendered the landing very difficult. About 3 o'clock the propeller Emily, Captain Moxen, passed us, bound in, and Mr. Webb was only too glad to accept the offer of a tow from her. We arrived ashore at half-past 4, and at once connected the shore end to Mr. Hannan's office, at the terminus of the land line. Mr. Webb at once chartered the Emily to lay the shore end, but just as we were ready to start for the Narva on the Emily a fearful storm came up, and we were all forced to camp on shore, among the countless myriads of sand flies and mosquitoes, for the night. At daylight the Emily proceeded to the Narva, six miles off, and additional cable was coiled upon the former from the tanks of the Narva, and the Emily ran in to the shore. The splice was made between the small sized and the shore end upon the raft, and by dark the shore end was laid and placed upon the Narva, where another splice was made to the cable in the Narva's tanks. It was fortunate that the services of the Emily had been availed of, as we could not have laid the shore end in four days without her assistance in the rough sea that was running.

We lay at anchor all night, intending to start at daylight on August 27. At 6 A. M. a colored cable hand, who had been ill several days, was found dead. Investigation into his case, as well as others of the sick on board, showed that the Narva had yellow fever on board, and of course it was impossible to sail until the deceased was buried. We were six miles from the mainland, and boats were at once despatched to bury the deceased. Messrs. Webb, Medley, Captain Dowell, and others, accompanied the boats, and the latter read the Episcopal burial service over the grave. Before the boats returned from the shore another of the remaining two patients sick with the fever died. We are all ready to start. Mr. W. E. Everett, Engineer of the Telegraph Company, was very impatient, and urged the Captain and Mr. Webb to throw the body of the deceased overboard; but these gentlemen insisted upon giving him decent burial, and Mr. Webb declared he should be buried on shore if the cable was never laid. Another funeral party started ashore, and of course rendered it impossible to start for Key West that night. To-night Dr. Dunlap, of the Narva, issued quinine rations to all on board, and fumigated the ship with disinfectants.

Aug. 28.—At 9·15 this morning we got under steam to draw in the slack, but on doing so it was discovered that the cable had become entangled in the ship's anchor. To get it loose it was necessary to cut the cable. At 1·30 the splice was again completed, and at 2·15 we sailed at the rate of one and a half knots, steering south, half east. At 2·45 Messrs. Crookes and Medley, electricians, reported that the insulation of the cable had ceased, and no signals could be had with Mr. Hanner on shore. The vessel was at once stopped, and the entire afternoon was consumed in cutting the cable and taking out the flaw. At ten P. M. we were again ready to sail, when Mr. Dunlap announced the death of another hand. We lay at anchor all night, and at daylight buried the third and last yellow-fever patient on board. All of these men had the worst kind of yellow fever and black vomito. We now hope to be clear of the fever, as no other cases have been reported.

Aug. 29.—We buried the deceased on shore with becoming solemnities, and got under steam for Key West at 11 A. M., the Lenapee leading slowly at first, and gradually increasing to four and five knots. Captain Dowell took the course south, half east, and despite all remonstrances kept on clear through. It was the same course taken by the Lenapee, which acted as our pilot ship. The ship's log showed the following rate per hour:—Counting from the Punta Rasa buoy, seven miles off shore, at 5 P. M., twenty-seven and a half miles run; at 6 P. M., thirty-three miles; 7 P. M., thirty-eight miles; 8 P. M., forty-three miles; 10 P. M., fifty-two and a quarter miles; from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., August 30, five knots per hour, which continued to 8 A. M., when the speed was reduced to four knots. At 10 A. M. we had run by the log one hundred miles, when we stopped in a thick fog and rain and anchored. The Lenapee, which found the Key West buoy about 9 o'clock, fired a gun and ran back to the Narva, which was at anchor. A heavy rain and fog had set in, so that it was deemed expedient to remain at anchor. The Lenapee at once started for Key West, where she arrived the same evening. A stiff norther set in in the afternoon, and the Narva cut and buoyed the cable.

Aug. 31.—A heavy sea running. The Lenapee about noon left for the Narva with supplies. The weather very threatening. Arrived at two P. M., and at three returned to port.

Sept. 1, five P. M.—The Narva came in this morning; all on board are well. This being Sunday, no work will be done. The weather has again settled. To-morrow, if the weather is favorable, the Lenapee will take out a scow with the Key West shore end on board. The cable hands from the Narva will then splice it to the deep sea cable and connect with the telegraph house ashore, thus making the connection between Havana and the rest of the world complete. It is believed that we shall have half a mile of cable to spare by using two miles of the deep sea cable belonging to the Telegraph Company.

The Punta Rasa cable ran out splendidly, there being no stoppages for twenty-four hours, at the rate of four and five knots. I have seen specimens of many cables, but never a better one than the Punta Rasa cable, which, as well as the Cuba and Key West cable, was the first complete cable made by the Silvertown India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company of London.

It is more than probable that before Wednesday, when this despatch reaches you, I shall have telegraphed you by Punta Rasa the news of the entire completion of the cable.

Arbitrary Conduct of the Captain-General of Cuba—He Refuses to Permit Despatches to the Press to go over the Cable—Unsettled State of Politics the Supposed Cause.

KEY WEST, Sept. 1, via New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the Gulf cable is nearly completed, the Captain-General of Cuba refused to permit press despatches to be sent over the cable. Your Havana correspondent can therefore send nothing. Senor Arantave is a liberal-minded gentleman, and acts as inspector of despatches, but General Manzano is playing a despot's part. He gives as an excuse for his interference that the line is not yet open for business; but I learn that political affairs in Cuba are in an unsettled state, and this is probably the real cause of the Captain-General's action. So much for liberty of the press and free speech in the realm of the Cuban Mogul, who, fortunately, is shortly to be recalled.

THE PLACENTIA CABLE.

Successful Laying of the New Cable of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company from Placentia to Cape Breton.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 4.—The new cable, manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, has just been successfully laid between Placentia, Newfoundland, and this place, thus completing a new route from Nova Scotia to the Atlantic cables, to work in connection with new lines now being constructed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The cable has been tested and proves to be one of the most perfect ever made.

DISASTER TO THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

The Shaft of the Steamship George Cromwell Broken in her Stern Bearings—The Vessel Nearly Filled with Water—Safety of her Passengers.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 5.—We learn that the steamship George Cromwell, Captain Stannard, from New Orleans on the evening of the 1st instant, bound to New York, when off Indian Key, Fla., on the 3d, broke her shaft in her stern bearings, through which the water flowed in considerable quantities.

The passengers, thirty-three in all, with their baggage, were taken off in safety.

Two hundred and seventy bales of cotton were saved dry. The remainder of her cargo is damaged by water.

Captain Stannard has hopes of saving the vessel by the aid of a steam pump.

The following is a list of the passengers on board:—

Miss A. Haraden, Mrs. Blair, two children and servant; Master W. Davis, Master C. Davis, Mrs. Pagmee, J. T. Hardy, Edward McDewitt, D. R. Gross and wife, Miss L. Houston, G. G. Burns, Master M. Commagere, Master Soniat, Mrs. Custer, Mrs. Stillwell, W. E. Carlisle, J. A. Langurst, F. S. Nicholson and others.

The cargo comprised the following articles:—278 bales cotton, 190 hogsheads tobacco, 434 barrels flour, 50 bales moss, 19 barrels oil, 634 hides, 12 bags wool, and 57 packages merchandise.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

A Close Vote, and Probable Slight Democratic Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Henry H. Haight, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority so large in this city and elsewhere that it is almost impossible for the radicals to overcome it by their best efforts in the other portions of the State. The returns from the interior are very uncertain, and come in slowly. Nothing definite can be ascertained for several days. It is, however almost certain that the Democrats have gained the victory, though by a very close vote, the most sanguine among them placing their probable majority at 1000. Probably two of the three Democratic candidates for Congress will be elected.

California Redeemed.

From the N. Y. World.

The Democrats have carried California, electing their Governor, two Congressmen probably, and a majority of the Legislature, thus preventing the election of a radical United States Senator. Read this handwriting on the wall, ye disunionists who have squandered a third of the nation's wealth, a million of its lives; who have substituted a military despotism for republican liberty in ten of the sovereign States of this Union, plundered the people with your protective tariffs, robbed them with your paper money, and cursed them with a colossal debt. Read this handwriting on the wall and know your fate, for this is the beginning of the end of your power.

The Present Cotton Crop.

The aggressive tendency of rumors, so happily portrayed in the story of the "three black crows," finds illustration in the gradually increasing reports of the ravages of the cotton worm, and the consequent annihilation of the crop. The statement of the *Merchants' Exchange Price Current*, of Memphis, would appear to show that these reports have been greatly exaggerated, since it announces that, from Sept. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, the number of bales received here was 112,952, while from the first of September, 1866, to the present time, the number received has been 217,408 bales; and that it is expected that the crop of the present year will be considerably larger than that of last. Indeed, the receipts at Memphis even in the year previous to the war were not very much greater than the present year's, having only reached the amount of 368,633 bales, which is not a third more than the sum of the current year's production already received.

These facts and figures seem to show that the worm has done much less injury than was generally believed, and may also tend to allay the alarm of those who foreboded the ruin of the cotton trade by the emancipation of the blacks.

—A farmer's daughter in a Somersetshire village, near Wiveliscombe, lately sheared the whole of her father's flock, averaging from twenty to twenty-five per day.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Amnesty Proclamation to be Discussed in Cabinet Session To-day.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Browning is rapidly recovering from his late illness, and was at the Interior Department for a short time to-day. He expects to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, as it is the desire of the President that all the members of the Cabinet in the city may be present. Questions of great importance are to be discussed, and among other things the long-talked-of Amnesty Proclamation, which, it is understood, is now in shape, though not finally decided upon. This is only reason why the President requests all the members of his Cabinet to attend the meeting to-morrow.

I may state in this connection that the idea of a general amnesty meets with great favor here, and is regarded as one of the best developments of the President's policy lately. Owing to the silence of the President and every member of the Cabinet on the subject, I am not able to supply you with any reliable information as to the exact character of the coming proclamation.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The rumor is again current to-night that both Seward and McCulloch are soon to resign and make way for men more in accord with the President. Inquiry does not justify me in stating that there is new cause of difficulty calculated to hasten the resignation of these two officials. I can only report what has been so often announced before, that there seems to be little doubt that they will soon retire to private life, probably at an earlier day than most people imagine. Among the parties named for successor to McCulloch are Cisco and a Philadelphia banker somewhat known to fame.

The Struggle for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins—Sharp Letter from Colonel Hillyer to Thurlow Weed.

The struggle for the removal of Commissioner Rollins has become quite warm and exciting. It is said that the President favors the removal, but that McCulloch is opposed to it, and has strongly urged the President not to heed the hue and cry now being made against Mr. Rollins. The tussle for the spoils of the office has been attended with some curious developments, not the least interesting of which is a letter of Thurlow Weed to General Grant pitching into Colonel Hillyer, Revenue Agent at New York, and a reply from the latter containing some heavy hits back on the veteran lobbyist. The following is the correspondence:—

THURLOW WEED TO GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Dear General:—Public men are responsible for their friends. There is widespread demoralization among the internal revenue officers. The combination here is formidable. Among others Colonel Hillyer is alleged to be implicated. If, as is represented, he is aiding the effort to remove Mr. Rollins, that act will confirm suspicions. It is also alleged that Colonel Hillyer has paid little to the Government, while his predecessor has saved large amounts. There will be Congressional investigations into these frauds, and I am unwilling to see damaging exposures in the case of any officers for whose integrity General Grant is responsible. I have no objection that Colonel Hillyer should see this letter. Truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

COLONEL HILLYER TO THURLOW WEED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Thurlow Weed, Esq.—Sir:—General Grant has forwarded to me, without comment, your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to him. The impertinence of the letter would be incomprehensible did it emanate from any other man than yourself. The impertinence of your addressing General Grant on any subject—the impertinence of your addressing General Grant about me—the impertinence of your accusing anybody or implication in fraud, is impertinence without a parallel. You certainly have lost your reputed shrewdness, or have been smitten with unwonted modesty. Don't you suppose that General Grant knows your reputation and my character? I had supposed that you gloried in your reputation as King of the Lobby and the Prince of Jobbers. Does Satan rebuke sin? Since I have been in office I have had but one official transaction with you which you were connected. I have your special letter of commendation to me of a gentleman who called as the attorney of one B. to interpose in behalf of his client. I was satisfied that B. was guilty of intent to defraud the Government. However much I might have desired to accommodate you and your friend, I could not conscientiously do otherwise than recommend that he be fined $5000, conscious of his guilt and the justice of the punishment. He gave me his check for the amount, payable to the Collector of the District. I am informed that the amount was afterwards remitted by the Commissioner, by whose influence I do not know. That was the last application ever made to me through you. You found you could not use me, and, with the same chivalry which a man exercises when he attacks another by writing to his wife that her husband is untrue to his vows, you wrote the purest of men—and one of my best friends—making insinuations against my integrity. General Grant, as you know, is neither responsible for my appointment nor my integrity. I was appointed at the special request of the President. You told me in Washington that you applied for the appointment for your friend, Webster, and the President and the Secretary told you the place was promised to me, and that as soon as you heard it you said it was a most judicious selection. Your suggestion of the appointment of a Congressional committee is what you know I have announced that I would ask for, and what you least desire. I have repeatedly and publicly stated that such a committee should be appointed to make a thorough investigation into the corruptions and abuses of the revenue sustem in this city. Such an investigation would doubtless reveal the fact that the morality of the Albany lobby has been transplanted to the city of New York. It is notorious that the corruption of revenue officers in this city is in direct proportion to their intimacy with you. It is doubtless owing to the fact that those who are most under your influence are most shameless in their corruption that the world has dubbed you with the soubriquet of 'Fagin.' I have never made any attack on the integrity of Mr. Rollins, but I should think better of him if the ring of which you are chief did not rally to his defense the moment he is in danger. No one who knows you will believe that your championship of Mr. Rollins is creditable to him as a man or to his character as an officer. It is not for Mr. Rollins, but for your expected gains, through dishonest means, that you tremble. If access to the Treasury could be obtained more easily through his successor, Rollins' name would soon be added to the list of friends whom you have used, wheedled, cajoled, ruined, and abandoned. I have only one word more to say. You state that I am said to be implicated in frauds. Your age alone saves you from my branding you as a liar. After an experience of six months in office, I can proudly say, what I should not have been able to say had I been controlled by you, that my hands are entirely clear. What prouder record can any officer in New York, possessing power and patronage, have than the fact that Thurlow Weed is his enemy?

I am, etc., WILLIAM S. HILLYER.

Colonel Hillyer was formerly a member of General Grant's staff, and is a warm friend of both Grant and the President. He has been foremost in the anti-Rollins movement, and recommended General Steedman for the position. This has earned him the hostility of Rollins, Wood, and, probably, McCulloch.

The New Amnesty Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Times.

A great deal of speculation is being indulged in as to the tenor and conditions of a new amnesty proclamation which the President is said to be about to issue. Whether such a document will be put forth or not is yet a mere matter of conjecture, but if it is, the public will call to mind the following act, which was introduced into the House by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, on the 3d of December, 1866, passed the same day, and sent to the Senate, where it passed January 4, 1867. It was sent to the President, and indorsed by him, "received January 9, 1867," when it became a law without his signature, he having failed to return it with his objections within the constitutional ten days, which fact is duly indorsed upon the original copy on file in the State Department. It is as follows:—

"Be it enacted, etc., That the thirteenth section of an act entitled 'An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes,' approved July 17, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed."

To appreciate the force of this, it is necessary to read the repealed section, which is in the following words:—

"Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

In the Senate a long discussion occurred on the question as to whether the repealed section conferred any power upon the President which he did not possess under the Constitution, and the best lawyers in that body maintained that it did, to wit, a power of wholesale amnesty, and that, therefore, the repeal of the section deprived him of that power, at least leaving him nothing but the simple pardoning power expressed in the Constitution. If the President issues a new proclamation in the face of this action, it will be accepted as another indication of his determination to overrule the will of the people, as expressed through Congress.

General Grant and the President.

The interview between General Grant and the President, which has become the talk of the press, did not occur yesterday, as has been stated, but took place on Tuesday after Cabinet meeting. The President found General Grant as firm and positive in the expression of his opinions as he is himself. There are many reports afloat as to particular things which General Grant said on this occasion, but no one has any authority to put words into General Grant's mouth. It is known, however, that he did charge upon Mr. Johnson the responsibility of the failure of the Constitutional Amendment, by which the South lost more than the North, for thereby ten organized enemies had been kept out of the Union until they complied with the proclaimed conditions of safety.

The Presidential clique here who are urging changes in the Cabinet profess to-day to be certain of what I intimated last night, viz.—that the President would take the responsibility of removing General Grant within a week, despite all legal obstructions, public opinion, or anything else. General Steedman's name is still mentioned as General Grant's successor, and whether he will be Secretary of War or not depends much upon whether he is willing to relinquish his very profitable position at New Orleans for the doubtful honor of a seat in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet for the brief period of seventy days, as the Senate would undoubtedly reject him without ceremony. General Gordon Granger is in New York, daily expecting an order from General Grant directing him to join his regiment. He is likewise daily expecting an order from the President assigning him to the Freedmen's Bureau in place of General Howard.

The Reported Rupture Between the President and General Grant.

The Boston *Post's* Washington special says:—A rumor of "high words at the White House" was generally discussed in our streets to-day (Wednesday), and it was asserted, and confidently believed, that Postmaster-General Randall and General Grant, happening to meet in the President's audience-chamber, had some sharp words on the proclamation published this morning, and in which the President participated. I am authorized to say that the story is without any other foundation than the fact that these two gentlemen did meet as stated. The interview between them was entirely pleasant, nor was the subject of the proclamation mentioned.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:—"In this interview, while on the subject of reconstruction, it is understood that General Grant said to the President that but for his stubborn opposition the Constitutional Amendment would have been adopted, and the ten excluded States would now have been in the Union. Notwithstanding the legal difficulties thought yesterday to be in the way of General Grant's removal, it seems almost certain that he will be out of the War Office within a few days."

More Disturbances in Birmingham.

The London *Star* says:—

"On Wednesday, August 21, a lecturer from Liverpool, whom Murphy brought with him to Birmingham, wished to deliver in the 'Tabernacle' a lecture antagonistic to Mr. John Bright, M. P., and, indirectly, in favor of the lately beaten conservative candidate for the representation of Birmingham. The audience would not listen, and Murphy's friends were thereby so exasperated that one of them actually menaced the refractory portion of the audience with a life-preserver, and Murphy shouted threateningly to them that he had his 'bull-dog' (a revolver) in his pocket. This was done without a single act of violence having been committed, except by two of Murphy's agents, who were engaged for nearly two hours in selecting from among the audience, and turning out, every individual who would not listen.

"On Thursday night the proceedings of Wednesday night were altogether thrown into the shade. Murphy and his friends were jostled on their way to the 'Tabernacle,' but even the Murphyite accounts of the matter do not represent that a single blow was struck. Murphy, however, pulled out a revolver, and threatened the crowd with it. For their own safety they were then disposed to disarm him, but Murphy was taken to the police station. He went to the 'Tabernacle' soon afterwards, and among his own friends on the platform, there being no show of violence whatever, he flourished a revolver in one hand and a Bible in the other, and declared that any Papist who dared to attack him should 'have a six-barrelled revolver, for he intended to take the law into his own hands henceforth.' He boasted that he was in the habit of carrying six revolvers with him. It the authorities cannot or will not put a stop to such proceedings, there will certainly be further loss of life in Birmingham.

"An artisan named Raffles having met Murphy at the Tabernacle for discussion on Friday, the platform was cleared with rotten eggs. The chairman of the meeting twice menaced the audience with a pistol, and several of Murphy's friends brought out similar weapons. Intense excitement and great uproar prevailed. The occupants of the platform were panic-stricken, and tumbled down stairs over each other. There was, however, no fatality. The police cleared the body of the hall. The feeling of the populace has been against Murphy since he gave indications of conservatism in politics."

GENERAL SICKLES RELIEVED.

A Court of Inquiry to be Demanded by General Sickles on the Allegations in the President's Proclamation—General Canby in Command of the Second District—General Sickles' Orders Confirmed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.—General Sickles turned over to-day to General Canby the command of the Second Military District. The latter adopts and confirms all existing orders of General Sickles.

General Sickles, it is understood, will demand a court of inquiry on account of the allegations of the President's proclamation and Assistant Attorney-General Binckley's opinion.

WHAT WOULD COME OF A FRANCO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.—A correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* writes from Paris:—"Public opinion in Germany is not the least in the world favorable to the combinations which are put forward apropos of the interview of Salzburg. I have had the opportunity of reading letters coming from Wurtemberg and Bavaria—letters which emanated from persons in positions to judge the sentiments of their fellow-citizens. All are unanimous in saying that an alliance between Austria and France would deprive the former of these powers of the last sympathies which she yet possesses in Germany. The German provinces of Austria, which have not ceased to regard themselves as making an integral part of the great German fatherland, would see in this alliance a treason towards Germany. Austria, in launching herself into such a war, would see herself once more abandoned, at the moment of danger, by the most vital forces of the empire."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LARGE INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The European Markets To-Day.

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

LONDON, Sept. 6—Noon.—The specie increase in the Bank of England has been so large that, for the first time in fifteen years, the specie now exceeds the circulation.

Consols for money, 94¼; U. S. Five-twenties are weak at 73¼; Erie Railroad, 45¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Great Western Railroad, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—Noon.—The Cotton market opens quiet at 10d. for middling upland and 10½d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 700,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were for export and 2000 for speculation. The stock on hand is 786,000 bales, including 302,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged.

Arrival Out of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—The steamer Java, from Boston on the 28th ult., arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—The steamer St. David, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Sept. 6—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 11-16; U. S. Five-twenties, 73¾.

Other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. Beef has advanced to 147s. 6d.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3½d. Sugar is firm at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—Petroleum is firm at 52f.

The Pereire Arrived Out.

HAVRE, Sept. 6.—The steamer Pereire, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived here on Wednesday.

The Cabinet Crisis—The Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The *Intelligencer* of to-day says there can now be little doubt that it is the intention of the President at an early day to issue a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to the mass of the Southern people who have been engaged in the late war, perhaps to all not implicated in offenses other than political.

The same paper also says:—"The rumor prevailing for the last twenty-four hours of a change in the War Department is wholly without truth so far as that Department is concerned, but we cannot but give credence to the reports that Cabinet changes are imminent." The *Intelligencer* is authorized to say that the account of an alleged interview between the President and General Grant, in which the latter is represented to have spoken and conducted himself in a manner in the highest degree reprehensible, is a fabrication from beginning to end.

General Grant did not say to the President "that he considered his opposition to the Constitutional amendment fortunate for the country," as it prevented the admission of the enemies of the Government, in the form of sovereign States, to representation in Congress. The assertion that "during the interview above referred to the rupture between the President and General Grant became irreconcilable" is equally without foundation, as is also another to the effect that the latter expressed himself dissatisfied with the evident animus of that document. (Meaning the late proclamation.)

The Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A letter from the Mayor of Pensacola, dated August 29, says:—"The yellow fever broke out here about three weeks since, and there have been, up to this time, about two hundred and fifty cases. It is not generally malignant in type, although it seems to become more so as the season advances. The presence of many unacclimated persons among us, and the poverty of our people generally, are causing much suffering."

The Light House Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Official notice is given from the office of the Light House Board that the light station at Little Cumberland Island, on the south side of the entrance to St. Andrew's sound and Santilla river, on the coast of Georgia, has been re-established, and the light would be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 1st inst. The illuminating apparatus is a fresnel lens of the third order, showing a fixed white light, which should be visible fourteen miles.

THE SHEFFIELD OUTRAGES.—The persons engaged in investigating the Trades-Union outrages at Sheffield report that out of about sixty Unions in that town thirteen have promoted or encouraged and connived at these outrages.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Edward McDermott was charged with malicious mischief in wantonly and cruelly torturing two horses. A policeman testified that on the 12th of August he saw two horses endeavoring to raise a hogshead of soda out of a ship at Race street wharf; one end of a rope was fastened to the horses and to the other end was attached a hogshead of soda weighing 1800 or 1900 pounds; the horses were utterly unable to accomplish the work, but, nevertheless, a man before them would jerk their heads, while a boy behind them would beat them, and by this treatment the horses were caused to make violent efforts, leap forward and be thrown to the ground, and to strain themselves to such an extent that froth came from their mouths, and their tongues lolled out, and they suffered great pain. The defendant who was stevedore in charge of the work, was remonstrated with, and was told to relieve the poor horses by taking them away, or by giving aid, but he refused to do so.

Several other witnesses, principally gentlemen in business along the wharf, testified to these facts.

The defense produced evidence to prove that the defendant was only discharging the ship as it was always done and there was no more weight for these horses to pull than is every day put to horses. One witness testified that he had often put 4300 to the same horses, with the same purchase they had on this day. The whipping was not cruel, but only so much as was necessary to keep the hogshead from getting the better of them, for if it had they would certainly have been seriously hurt, and probably killed, by being thrown by its weight into the river. Jury out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 6, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 107¾@107¾ for June and August 7·30s; 114¾ for '62 5-20s; 110 for '64 5-20s; 111¾ for '65 5-20s; and 108¾ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101, a slight decline; and old do. at 98¼@98¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51½@51¾, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Trenton at 125, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¾, no change; Minehill at 57¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56¼, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 126, a slight decline. 27 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 66½ for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 36½ for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 166, no change; and Corn Exchange at 70, no change. 205 was bid for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57½ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 108 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 94 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 46 for Consolidation; and 64½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 46¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are offered at 5 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges at from 6½@8 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142½; 11 A. M., 142½; 12 M., 142¾; 1 P. M., 142¾.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1800 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Phil & Erie	28⅜
$9000 do. New	101	4 sh Ocean Oil	4
$50 0 do...Old	98⅛	100 do	3·94
$240 C & Am 6s, '70	93	100 do	3·94
$10000 Susq. Bds	66½	14 sh Leh V R	56⅝
2 sh Phila Bk	56	300 sh Read R	51⅜
19 sh Phila & Tr	125	500 do	51⅜
5 do	125	500 do	51⅜
6 sh Corn Ex Bk	70	200 do	51⅛
10 sh Penna R	53¼	100 do	51⅛
14 sh Minehill R	57¾	100 do	51·56

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@110½; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., July, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, 108½@108¾; 10-40s, 99¼@99½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@107¾; do., June, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 107¾@107¾. Gold, 142¼@142⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109¼@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@108; do., June, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 107¾@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115½@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅛@115⅛; Gold, 142¼@142¾. Silver, 135@136½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. new, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅜@107½; do., 2d series, 107⅜@107½; 3d series, 107⅜@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅛; May, 1865, 117; August, 1865, 116; September, 1865, 115½; October, 1865, 115. Gold, 142¼@142½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 6.—Bark—The market is poorly supplied with Quercitron, and the demand for No. 1 is fair at $46 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed moves slowly at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3@3·25, the latter rate for lots from second hands. 6000 bushels Flaxseed sold, to arrive, on secret terms; and small lots at $2·75@2·80.

The Flour Market, as usual, is dull, and the inquiry is from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for old stock extra; $9@9·50 for new do. do.; $11@12·50 for new Wheat extra family; $11@12·25 for Northwestern do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is devoid of life, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2·20@2·30, and Kentucky white at $2·60@2·65. Rye is lower. Sales of 1300 bushels at $1·45@1·50. Corn is quiet and scarce. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·26@1·27 for yellow, and $1·24@1·25 for Western mixed. Oats are without improvement. Sales of 2000 bushels at 40c. up to 67c. ₱ bushel, the former rate for inferior. The last sale of Barley Malt was at $1·55.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@26c. ₱ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Ocean, Dickson, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. May.
Schr J. H. Rapp, Cole, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr G. E. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence, J. R. White & Son.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Quincy Point, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Amesbury, Blakiston, Gra