THE DATES IN ENTRY PILETERATED PRINCIPALS. SATURDAY, APPENDED S. 1862.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety f dis eases; it was borrowed from those rude prac-Mitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETEN-TION OR INCONTI-NENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CU-TANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our PLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

THE REPORT OF THE PERSON EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

RO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Governor Brownlow Re-elected by Thirty Thousand Majority—Complete Success of the Radical Ticket—Radical Negroes Discharged by Conservative Employers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 2. - Further returns indicate a majority of at least thirty thousand for Governor Brownlow. The other radical candidates were elected.

A large number of negroes have been discharged by conservative employers for voting the radical ticket. They have been immediately given work in the Quartermaster's Department. General Carlin will to-morrow publications. lish the names of all such employers. He has issued a circular to the Bureau agents through-out the State to assist the discharged freedmen, and also to compel a settlement of accounts with them by their late employers.

The Election at Chattanooga-A Flag Captured from the Conservatives by Radicals at Kingston.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 2 .- All the necessary preparations were made by the city authorities yesterday to preserve the peace. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, and the colored League, organized en masse, formed in column at the polling place, till noon, when six hundred and eighty-nine votes had been cast, and nearly all the negroes had voted. Certificates were furnished by the League to many negroes from Georgia, who voted the radical ticket. The negro vote was cast solid for the radicals. The Metropolitan Police distributed radical tickets to negroes. The straight radical tickets were stamped with a broadaxe, meaning that the axe is laid at the root of the tree. This was done to prevent counterfeiting, and for the benefit of such negroes as could not read.

The utmost order and good feeling prevailed all day and night, and there was no intoxication. The whites who were not radicals held no conversation with the negroes, but let them

The whole number of votes cast in the city is 925. Brownlow received 820, Etheridge 95, Stokes 822, Fleming (Independent) 39. The whole radical ticket is elected by an overwhelming majority. Brownlow's majority in the county is estimated at 1225. Stokes is reelected to Congress in the Third District.

Etheridge and Maypard spoke at Kingston on Wednesday. Colonel Byrd, a conservative, had Wednesday. Colonel Byrd, a conservative, had the flag of his old regiment, the 1st Tennessee Infantry, on the stand white Etheridge was speaking. After the speaking was done the radicals captured the flag for their stand. The conservatives formed to charge and retake the flag, but were prevented by Etheridge. No other disturbance took place. All was quiet at last accounts, but the flag has not yet been re-

VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Republican State Convention—Harmony in the Ranks— Speeches of Mr. Botts and Governor

August Convention has adjourned. The Republican party in Virginia is established, and by accident more than diplomacy, all parties and cliques are harmonized. Yesterday, as if tate had decreed it, Mr. Botts and his friends were accident by the mass of colored pages and excluded by the mass of colored people, and, today, by a most skilful master movement, the

Convention adjourned before that gentleman and his triends could participate.

Hunnicutt is triumphant. He must now be regarded as the leader of the Republican party in Virginia. Botts, Pierpont, Judge Rives, and that class are now virtually his supporters.

After the adjournment Botts was allowed to

address the assemblage, which had then resolved itself into a mass meeting. He defended himself against imputations and charges that had been circulated against him. He stated that he opposed the extension of suffrage at the Philadelphia Convention because he feared it would be an acquisition to the Democracy. That party was not dead; it had still to be fought. Mr. Botts also delivered a prepared address to the people of Virginia, which was well received. He endorsed, on his own part and that of his friends, the action of the previ-

Governor Pierpont made an address which, though short, was eminently Republican, and was well applauded.
Others followed, and the speaking continued until a late hour to-day, when the meeting ad-

Governor Pierpont has consented to stump the State at the solicitation of numerous citizens. It is said by some of the leaders that the Convention was divided between Senator Wilson and General Grant for the Presidency, though

SOUTH CAROLINA.

it was not openly discussed.

Marshal Epping Arrested as a Good Joke —Gen. Sichles Does Not See the Point.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 2 .-- United States Marshal Epping was arrested last night on a bogus charge preferred by some of his political opponents, who thought his arrest would be a good joke. The charge against him was said to be the sending of a challenge to C. C. Bowen, who was reputed to be the author of an abusive article relative to the Marshal published in the Mercury; and the whole gist of the trouble, acdesire to lead the Republican party in this State. The truth is that Epping sent no challenge, and took no notice of the article in the Mercury. General Sickles, not appreciating such jokes, has ordered an investigation of the affair.

Registration in Sickles' District. CHARLESTON, S. C., August 2 .- General Sickles has issued his explanatory registration orders to-day. Registration will commence imme-

General Robert E. Lee.

diately.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, July 31. The following extract is taken from an interesting letter written by a lady in Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, to a friend in this city:—"General Lee, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mildred, stopped here for a night on his way to the White Sulphur. While here the General's old officers proposed giving him an entertainment in the shape of a dinner him an entertainment in the shape of a dinner or supper, but he declined all public demon-strations. As he rode through the village on his departure the citizens assembled, and while he was passing along the streets every man raised his hat and stood with bowed head. The General also raised his hat, and this silent tribute of the people to their favorite General was indeed beautiful. A gentleman riding with the General at the time says 'that he felt like weeping, it being such a solemn tribute of respect—so silent and sad—not a voice was raised—'twas the heartfelt love of a conquered people for a beloved hero.'"

The Destitute Southern Widows and Orphans—Letter from Jeff. Bavis.

Montreal, C. E., July 19.—To Captain J. G. Ryan:—My Dear Sir—The cause in which you are engaged is one most near to my heart, and it will, I trust, be advanced by your efforts. The field you have chosen for your volentary labors encourages hope of much success. A free, brave, Christian people may not be slow to hear and to respond to the call you make. The organization of the association at New Orleans gives full assurance that the funds placed in the hands of their Board of Directors will be properly and judiciously applied. Thanking you for the zeal manifested, and wishing you prosperity and happiness, I am very respectfully yours.

Jappanson Davis.

THE LOCKOUT IN PITTSEURG.

Compromise Between the Ironmasters and Ironworkers-What Has Been Lost by the Strike-Effect on the Business of Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, August 2. The great lockout, as it is now generally ermed, which has since the 12th of Januars last closed, or nearly closed, our rolling mills, is now regarded by all parties concerned as at an end. The ironworkers generally appear to be satisfied with the compromise, and express

their intention of observing it.

The suspension of labor has been one of the most extensive that has ever occurred in this locality, and the effects have been felt by all classes of society. It was rumored, in De-cember, 1866, that on the 15th of the following January the various iron mills in the city and vicinity would suspend business on account of a difficulty about wages. The proprietors of the rolling mills had notified their puddlers that the wages they were paying would have to be re-duced, as they could no longer give \$9 per ton. The workingmen re'used to submit to any reduction, and a strike, or lockout, as it is now called, was the result. On Monday, December 10, the rolling mill of Jones & Lough-

10, the rolling mill of Jones & Loughlin, Brownstown, which had been paying
\$9 per ton for a week, stopped. Saturday, January 12, the Duquesne Iron Works and the
rolling mill of Zug & Co., in the Fifth Ward,
stopped. Nearly all the mills in the vacinity
also stopped at this time. The only mills that
continued in operation were the following:—
Lyon, Shorb & Co., Monongahela Borough;
Hutchinson, Glass & Co., Soho Run; Gregg's
mills, Four Mile Run; and the mills of Hussey,
Wells & Co., Fifth Ward. These mills con Wells & Co., Fifth Ward. These mills con tinued to run all winter. On Monday, April 1, several of the mills commenced running a few furnaces, paying \$9 per ton. Affairs remained in this state, with no immediate prospects of a settlement, until a card appeared, April 24, from Messrs. Zug & Co., of the Sable Works, stating that they would hand over their mill one year to any responsible party, on the condition that the mill should be run to the extent of its capacity, and the party should pay over to them, as their share of the profits, the average difference between the prices then demanded in Pittsburg, and those then paid over in Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and New Jersey. This proposition was not accepted. At this time several of the mills were running partially, and there were not so many men out of employment as during the winter. of Jones & Laughlin started April 30, and has been running ever since. Zug & Co, also started the first of May. The Duquesne Iron Works also commenced running. These establishments, however, still claimed that they could

ron the full number of furnaces. On Saturday morning, June 22, a train of cars direct from New York arrived at the Union Depot, containing over two hundred iron workers from Germany. These were put at work in some of the mills, and considerable excitement

not afford to pay the prices asked, and did not

was the result. In the early part of last week a committee from the Iron Masters' Association, and a com-mittee from the Iron Workers' Association, met and agreed upon a compromise, which was sub-mitted to the last mentioned body on Saturday evening last, and ratified by them. This com-promise allows the boilers nine dollars per ton until the 17th of the present month. After that they submit to a reduction of one dollar per ton, with an agreement that a further reduction shall take place in case the price of iron decreases. This arrangement seems to be accepted by ali parties as final, and in a few weeks the mills will undoubtedly be running to their full

The number of men out of employment March was estimated to be as follows:-Puddlers, 700; nelpers, nail laborers, and others dependent on the work of the puddlers for support, 3000; miners on the south side of the Monongahela, on the Youghiogheny and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1000; iron moulders, 360; laborers dependent on their work for employment, 1000; glass-blowers, 300; laborers dependent on them or work, 700. This makes the total number of men out of employment at that time 7000. An average of \$3 per day for these men would be a low stimate at the prices paid at the time of the strike; at this rate, from January I to March 31, the wages paid would have been about \$1,302,000. At this time some of the mills starting furnished part of the men with work. Allowing 5000 to have been out of employment ince that time and to remain a part of the men with work. since that time, and to remain so until the new arrangement goes into effect, and their wages at the same rate would amount to \$1,680,000. The total amount of money, had the mills not stood idle, that would have been paid out, therefore, is \$2,982,000. This estimate, perhaps, will not cover half the loss which our city has sustained

Californians at the Siege of Queretaro. From the San Francisco Alta Californian,

The readers of the Atta will remember the leparture of Colonel George M. Green with a party of sixty Americans, veterans of the United States volunteer prvice, from San Francisco for Mexico, upwards of a year since, and the subsequent notice of their receiving positions in the Liberal Army of Mexico, after a terrible march in midsummer through Arizona and Chihuahua—a march in which two of their number gave out and died by the way. The following letter from Colonel Green to his brother in this city shows that the old Californians were in the thickest of the fight, and rives some interesting particulars of the fall of Maximilian:-

Maximilian:—

QUERETARO, May 15-4 P. M.—Dear Brother:—It is with piesaure that I write to let you know that the long war is over. This morning at a o'clock we attacked the piace in force, and at a o'clock we had oc cupied the principal positions. It was quite cheering to us after having been on the outside tor seventy days. We had hardly taken off our clothes during the whole slege, as Maximilian's force was nearly equal to our own, and we were compelled to be on the watch day and night; but we have had our reward. My small command, with sixty American officers, which composes the Legion of Honor, captured the Carlotta Regiment of Cavalry, 500 strong, with so officers, among them several chiefs. Our victory is complete. We have taken Maximilian, with Miramon and all the principal General, of the empire, all the artillery and transportation—in fact, making a clean sweep. We have 10,000 prisoners.

The first thing our hoble General Corona did on entering the city was to issue rations of beef and bread to the starving lumboliants. I have just seen Maximilian, who takes it quite coolly, but says he is Finperor no more. We have with him captured a great many foreigners, who, I fear, will all be shot. Max expects to be sent out of the country, and I hope to have the honor of escorting him to Sanua Cruz.

Quiretaro is a beautiful place, with 40,000 inhabitants. It was here that the treaty of Gundaloupe Hidaigo was signed. I shall leave to-morrow, with my command. for the City of Mexico; forty-five lengues hence, where we shall remain until the President arrives. We hope our stay will be short, as we are now anxious to get back to the shores of the Pacific once more.

The Unadilla Bank Fallure,

TROY, N. Y., August 2 .- I learn to-night that it is contemplated to institute criminal proceedings against the President and Cashier of the Unadilla Bank, on the ground that the failure of Unadilla Bank, on the ground that the failure of the bank is alleged to be a preconcerted swindle, though I imagine this will be hard to prove. They have made an assignment to Sands & Loomis, which step is said to involve the question of their ability to pay the depositors, not only of the old Unadilla Bank, but likewise of the Unadills National Bank. It also now appears that in many instances the President and Cashier gave their individual notes to ignorant country depositors, who supposed, until the bank departed this life, that they hold certificates of deposit. The liabilities are latest estimated from a quarter to half a million of dollars, with few it any assets of reliable value.

I am advised of further trouble among these banks, A crisis would appear to be at hand.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant Opposes the Removal of Generals Sheridan and Pope.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING THLEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 3 .- General Grant has been in constant consultation with the President for several hours, both yesterday and to-day. It is said that a grave controversy has been indulged in. General Grant is reported to have expressed he opinion that the President would overstep his power in removing General Sheridan under the recent act of Congress. This opinion is based upon a thorough examination of the whole subject made by Major General John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff, and an able constitutional lawyer, and Chief Justice Chose, Under the influence of General Grant's reasoning on this point, the President delays his order removing Sheridan and appointing Hancock to succeed him.

The affair will probably remain in statu quo until the return of Attorney-General Stanbery. These reports create much talk here, and fears of a collision between Grant and the President are visible.

Scarcity of Naval Seamen.

The Navy Department is much embarrassed by the difficulty of obtaining the proper propor-tion of trained seamen required for vessels intended for the relief of those now serving on foreign stations. The Minnesota, a noble fri-gate, has been detained at New York nearly a month on this account. She has her full complement of marines, firemen, and landsmen; but is, or was, deficient in seamen, the frigates Franklin and Guerriere having exhausted the supply of the receiving ships.

Upton vs. Casey, et al.

It is reported here, among military men, that General Casey, author or compiler of the "Infantry Tactics" now employed in the army and marine corps, and his publisher are exerting all their influence to prevent the adoption of the new tactics of Brevet Major General Upton, which have been recommended by two Arms Boards as superior to those bearing Casey's name. The President of the last Board, which met at West Point on the 9th ultimo, was General Grant, who is said to favor the change.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Washington, August 3.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution, and said he had not yet had an opportunity to address the jury, but his time had now come. "Yea, all that a man hat will he give for his life." This is as true to-day as it was in the days of Job, and to secure life he will give up his liberty, resort to any measures, give up home and friends, desert father and mother, sister and brother, and he will even commit perjury, and "jump the life that is to come, to save the life that bow is." Just so far as the connsel feels interested in a case, just so far will they be ome imbued with the feelings of their client.

Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the fact that, while the other counsel knew the juvors, he was a compara-

tive stranger, but he did not feel altogether like a stranger, and if he met them in his own city, or else-where, he could meet them as triends. He had come into this case at no little personal sacriff e, for when the case commenced he had just taken his seat in the New York Constitutional Convention, which was now

in session.

He explained how he came into the case upon the request of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State, and he averred that no other member of the Cabinet knew of his retainer until be came on here and entered into the case. When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated he (Mr. Plerrepont) was sent here by a committee of New York citizens to attend his funeral, and when standing in the East Room, and his tears were falling freely, he would have considered himself derelict to duty if he had not at that time resented any insult coming from an enemy of his country. He left this was assoiemn a scene as at the funeral, and he would induige now in no petty quarrels. In pursuing this argument, he would not cast any vituperation or abuse upon the prisoner. He did not know John H. Surratt except that we were to try him as one of the assassins of the President.

In commenting on the evidence he would make no individual assertion, but his business was to convince the jury that the accused was guilty. If he did not so convince the prisoner of a verdict of guilty. If he did not so convince them, be neither wanted nor expected a verdict, He was here for the purpose of showing that Surratt was a member of a conspiracy that resulted in the death of Abraham Lincoln by the hand of John Wilkes Booth. He did not see why Mrs. Surratt's name should be brought in.

[Continued in our next edition.] He explained how he came into the case upon the

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of United Steamer Resaca, with the Yellow Fever on Board-Eighteen Deaths on the Voyage-Haif a Million of Internal Revenue Receipts in July. San Francisco, August 2 .- The United States steamer Resaca has arrived from Panama, with the yellow fever on board. She reports sixty-eight cases on the voyage up and eighteen deaths. Most of the dead were buried at sea. The sickness was confined to the crew of one hundred and thirty-five persons. There was not

cases are reported on board now, and no com-munication of the vessel with the shore is per-The Pacific mall steamship Montana also arrived from Panama, with New York passengers, July 11. No cases of fever are reported, but two deaths from other causes.

one case among the twenty officers. Sixteen

The registry of voters is proceeding in this city. Nearly twenty thousand are already The Internal Revenue receipts at San Fran-

cisco for July amount to nearly half a million.
The Central Pacidic Ratiroad has just completed grading twenty-five miles east of the Summit Mountains. They are now hauling iron to lay the track. The Summit tunnel will be done in two months. The track is in good order, and the business with Nevada large.

The fifth arrival from the Northern Cod Fisheries to day reports that the total catch this season will amount to 122,000. The receipts of wheat continue large at \$1.80

The coinage at the Mint in this city for the fiscal year ending in June is over \$19,000,000.

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY. Fire at a Foundry-Loss \$20,000-Festival of the Dental Association.
CINCINNATI, August 3.—The foundry of Charles
Kilgour, on Third street, was destroyed by fire
this morning. The loss is probably \$20,000, on
which there is about \$8000 insurance.
The Dental Association that has been in Con-

vention here for the past week, met at Hopkins Hall last evening, at an entertainment provided by the Cincinnatians. A number of toasts were offered and speeches made by prominent mem-bers of the Association. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed, and at a late hour the guests departed, with pleasant recollections of the festal evening.

Markets by Telegraphe

New York, August 2.—Chicago and Rock Island,
1015; Reading 1003; Cauton Company, 20; Erte, 75%;
Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
845; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 166;; Michigan Central, 186; Illinois Central, 118; Cumberland preferred,
805; Virginia & 51; Missouri &, 1005; Hudson River,
119; Pive-twenties, 1862, 112; do, of 1864, 1095; do, of
1865, 116 do, new issue, 1084; Tea-forties, 1035; Seventhirties, first series, 1075; all others, 1075; Exchange
steady, Gold, 1463.

Highway Robbery.

Sz. Louis, August 3.—The United States Express was robbed of about \$1700, near Maysville, Lafayette county, yesterday morning, by three men who stopped the stage. The passengers were also robbed of considerable money and other valuables.

Salute in Honor of Tennessee. HARRISBURG, August 3.—A salute was fired this morning, under the supervision of General Russell, by order of Governor Geary, in honor of the victory in Tennessee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER BESSIONS-Judge Pierce-Describe cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court to-day.

The habeas cop put list was called, but there was no new case ready for hearing. In one case—The Commonwealth ex rel., pro Mages, vs. The Commandant of the United States Navy Yard, a writ for the discharge of a minor from the United States Navy service—the relator proposed putting in a substitute, and hence the matter was continued.

hence the matter was continued.

Descriton cases were then taken up.

The case of the City vs. Patrick Flynn was resumed.

This was a sult for maintenance brought by the wife, on the ground of having been descried by her hunband. The wife stated that her husband's violent and cruel conduct rendered her life burdensome and in tolerable, and therefore she was forced to leave him, she said that liquor was the cause of her husband's bad treatment towards her, and if he would not drink he would be a good husband.

The defendant called witnesses to prove his good chars exer for sobriety, and offered to take his wife back to his house, and treat her well.

The Court made an order of three dollars per week for the wife, and added that when the defendant reformed is habits, and kept away from liquor shops, the order would be suspended, and the wife permitted to go back to his home.

City vs. William H. Harony. This was a suit for

formed is habits, and kept away from liquor shops, the order would be suspended, and the wife permitted to go back to his home.

City vs. William H. Baroux. This was a suit for maintenance of the detendant's wife and two children upon the ground of desertion. Mrs. Baroux testified that she had been married to the defendant about five years, and had two children living, 'hey lived at No. 1142S. Sixteenth street, the defendant paying the rent and supplying the money for the table. But she left her husband on the 6th of May last, because he did not clothe her properly, and was so disagreeable about the house that she could not live peaceably with him.

The defendant being called to the stand, testified that he h's been for some years a compositor at King & Baird's printing establishment, in Sansom street. This difficulty was caused by his wife's mother, who attempted to rule his household and his wife's conduct towards him. He put her mother out of his house on the lat of May, and on the 6th she left. He was perfectly willing to take her back to his home and provide for her. The wife had no ground upon which to base this action, and therefore, with the suggestion that the parties go home logether and endeavor to live together harmoniously the case was continued.

Margaret Welsh was discharged from an arrest under the professional thief law. She was arrested in Fibert street, in company with a person suspected of being a professional thief, but there was no evidence to show that she was other than an honest women.

City vs. William Hyer. In this case the defendant

of being a professional thief, but there was no evidence to show that she was other than an honest wemen.

City vs. William Hyer. In this case the defendant was tried for the support of his aged mother. Jacob Hyer, the defendant's brother, testified that his mother was aged eighty-one or eighty-two years, and was perfectly helpless; she was at the Episc pal Hos pital, where he and his sister were paying her bo ard and defraying other expenses. The defendant, the witness stated, had done nothing for her support, though he has competent means.

The defendant stated that he had for many years taken care of his mother, but that he was at the present time unable to do anything. However, the Court made an order for \$250 per week, which the defendant said he would endeavor to pay.

City vs. Samuel C. Lawrence. In this case the wife testified that she had been married to the defendant about three years and during that time her husband has not lived with her more than four months. The last time she went to live with him he kept her at his father's house three weeks and then she was turned out. He has doe nothing for the support of herself and child and she was compelled to have recourse to the Guardians of the Poor.

The defendant stated that he was physically unable to work, and has himself been dependent upon his father and sister.

The Court decreed an order of \$1 per week for the wile and \$150 for the child.

The Court decreed an order of \$1 per week for the wile and \$150 for the child.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, August 3, 1867. The Board of Brokers held but one session o-day, and the business is consequently very The inclement weather was another addition to the many causes at work to keep the market in its present depressed condition. Government stocks show some light improvement. The Sixes of 1881 were quoted at 1104 bid, and 1105 asked; coupon Five-twenties at 112 bid, and 112 asked; Ten-forties at 102 @102 ; and Seven-

thirties at 107+@108. In State Loans there were no transactions reported. For the second series 102; was bid; and for the third, 102;. The coupon 5s were not offered under 98.

City loans firmly maintained former figures, and holders of new loan were asking 1004. The share list was again very weak. Pennsylvania Raitroad declined † and Reading †; Camden and Amboy sold at last figures; 122 was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton; 30 for Little Schuylkili; 64 for Norrisvown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania, 58 for Nor 35 for North Pennsylvanie; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; and 442 for Northern Central.

The Passenger Ballroad stocks were very dult. We quote 76 bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 45½ for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 28½ for Ri ige Avenue; and 37 for Union. Canal stocks were excessively dull, with 45) bid

for Lehigh; 30 for Chesapeake and Delaware; In Bank and other stocks there were no changes

Gold was a little firmer this morning, 140? being the average rate.

The probability of capital finding its way from Europe to this country in consequence of the glut of gold there, continues to be a subject of discussion. It is an interesting fact that the present is only the third time on which the Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to two per cent., the former occasions having been in 1852 and 1862. In 1852 it remained at that point for eight months and a half. The coin and builion in both departments amounted on the 17th of July to £22,686,726—a larger sum than it ever held before, although the Bank of France has the equivalent of more than thirty millions sterling. The extreme rate of ten per cent, has only been reached twice in the history of the Bank, namely, in November, 1857, and again last year during the financial crisis. -The New York Tribune this morning says :-

The New York Tribune this morning says:

"The supply of money on call continues largely in excess of the wants of the street. Leading houses get a good deal of money at 465 per cent, but at the same time 6 is freely paid by houses not inclined to change their loans daily. For commercial paper the rates are unchanged. Short paper only passes at cheap rates, and doubtful credit and long engagements are made to pay high interest."

-The total national debt was as follows at the dates mentioned, exclusive of the amount in the

1	Alchous J.	AND
١	3664.	1866.
ı	Tune 28	May 1\$2,827,676,871
١	Traine 98 1 805 528,564	June 1 2,790,970,400
١	A COLUMN DEL STEEL BASE BASE BASE	A
1	August 30 1.878.565,233	August 1 2,770,416,608
ı	September 30 1,900,978,716	September 1 2.728,314.835
١	1865	LICENSTANCE 1 13 PROJECTION OF THE PERSON OF
١	March 31 2,366,968,077	LYOYOTH LIDE I WEST AND DAY
١	May 31 4.645.265.753	December 1 2,684,995,875
1	August 31 2.787.089,871	1867.
ı	August of ares designed	A1007)
١	Rebremoer on " a tashattan	January 1 2.676,062,506
ı		
ı	November 50 2,714,638,314	March 1 2,680,587,289
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۱	Do the shows it will !	he observed that there
	DV LUC AUDVO IL WIII	DE ODSERVAGE that there

was a net increase of the debt between the end of June, 1864, and the end of May, 1867, of \$947,003,830. The value of the gold imported into England

The value of the gold imported into England in the five months ending May 31, this year, was £4,483,897, as compared with £5,745,456 in the corresponding period of 1865, and £5,127,943 in the corresponding period of 1865. Of these totals the United States yielded £1,228,338, £1,957,822, and £1,374,684; and Australia £1,991,777, £2,179,925, and £1,152,852. The total exports of gold from British ports in the five months ending May 31 amounted to £2,563,924 as compared with £2,625,972 in the correspondas compared with £2,625,972 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £2,517,424 in the corres-

ponding period of 1865. In these totals the exports of gold to France figured for £1,621,598, £2,472,935 and £1,257,348 respectively. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1174.

—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, 1104 (21104; do. 1862, 112(21124; do. 1864, 1004(21094; do. 1865, 1094(21104; do. 1865, new, 1084(21094; do. 1867, new, 1084(21084; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1024(21024; do. 7-304, Aug., 1074(21074; do. June, 1074(21074; do. J

119:40; do. August, 1864, 1194@1194; do., October, 1864, 1184@1184; do., December, 1864, 1174@1174; do., May 1865, 1164@117; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@116; do., September, 1865, 1154@1164; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 1404@1404. Silver, 133@1344. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1104@1104; old 5-20s, 112@1124; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1104; do., July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1081@1084; 10-40s, 1024@1024; 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do., June, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; do., July, 1074@1074; Gold, 1394@140.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 3 .- The unfavorable condition of the weather to-day had a tendency to intensify the duliness which already existed, and the attendance at the Commercial Exchange was quite small. The demand for Flour was entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, in lots at \$7.75@8.25 for superfine; \$8.50@11 for old and new wheat extra; \$10@12 for Northwestern extra

new wheat extra; \$10@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12:50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12@15:50 for new wheat do. do., and fancy. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at \$8.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate demand for fair to choice Wheat, but common quality is not wanted. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern Red at \$2:25@2:30; 400 bushels Ohio sold on secret terms. Rye ranges from \$1:55 to \$1:57 for old Pennsylvania and Western; 400 bushels new Pennsylvania and Western; 400 bushels new Pennsylvania sold at \$1:45. Corn is rather better: sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1:12@1:13. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels old at 90@92c., and new at 80@83c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. Whisky is held at 25@30c, per gallon, in bond for common.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 3. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THEM-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Steinon que Idolique, Durkee, Antwerp, I. Westergaard & Co. Brig L. Houghton, Norton, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris, Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Rozbury, L. Audenried

Bchr C. R. Vickers, Benten, Dighton, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Poweiton Coal Co. Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Moloy, Providence, Westmore-land Coal Co.

Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston. Powelton Coal Co. Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Boston, Blakinton, Graeff

& Co. Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Wannemacher & Co. Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr Lamarine, Griggs, Boston, Borda, Kelier & Nut-Schr Charlotte Flab, Scull. Salem, do,
Schr Charlotte Flab, Scull. Salem, do,
Schr Express, Smith, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, Boston, Bommel & Hunter.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Greenport,
Schr Reno, Foster. Portsmouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Reno, Foster. Portsmouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington. Terry, Providence, W. H.
Johns & Bro.
Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, Sinnickson

& Co. Schr Nellie D. Shellhorn, Pawtucket, Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Hoston,
Schr Bonny Ives, Holt, Portland, New York and
Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, Boston, Captain.

Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, 60 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, Boyd, from Portland, bound to Inagua, put into this port in distress, caused by a gale from 8.5W. on 29th ult., off Chincoteague Light, L. 1, during which shesprung a leak, which increased to 1000 atrokes per hour. The H. O. P. has recently been recoppered, recaulked, and thoroughly repaired. Consigned to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, with mose, to captain.

Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, 4 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Union Flag, Malony, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Union Flag, Majony, 10 days from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Colivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr G. D. Baker, Rocap, from Egg Harbor, with hay to T. O. Webb.

Schr G. D. Haker, Meredlith, from Rockport, Schr Cohussett, Gibbs, from New Bedford.

Schr Golden Ragle, Howes, from New Bedford.

Schr Golden Ragle, Howes, from New Bedford.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Dighton.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Dighton.

Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Providence.

Schr Bonny Ives, Hoit, from Providence.

Schr Bonny Ives, Hoit, from Providence.

Schr M. G. Farr. Moloy, from Boston.

Schr Maris Roxana, Palmer, from New York.

Schr Maris Roxana, Palmer, from Seen.

Schr Maris Roxana, Palmer, from Seen.

Schr Maris Roxana, Palmer, from Seen.

Schr A. Triedal, Barrett, from Boston.

Schr A. Triedal, Barrett, from Boston.

Schr A. Triedal, Barrett, from Boston.

Schr J. V. Weilington, Chipman, from Rew York, With moles to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fanole Fenton 2

Schr R. J. Leonard, Haley, 10 days from St. John. S. B., with lumber to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig Rio Grande, Beunett, for Philadelphia, cleared at bt. John, N. B., Siat the Schr Slak, Johnson, for Philadelphia or New York, salled from Pawtucket 1st inst.

Schra Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, for Philadelphia, astied from Providence 1st inst.

Schra Grace Watsen, for Philadelphia, salled from Norwich 1st linst.

Schra Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon: Hawatha, Newman; E. H. Naylor, Somers: M. D. Crammer, Crammer, H. Hand, Taylor, and L. Audenried, Crawbord, hance, at Newburyport slat ait.

Schr Gov. J. Y. Emith, Crowell, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, salled from Providence 1st ions.

Schr A. May; Molanghip, hence, at Pawtanket list Schr A. May; Molanghip, hence, at Pawtanket list Schr A. May; Molanghip, hence, at Pawtanket list Schr A. May; Molanghip, hence for Boston, Yacht Northampton, Carrington, hence for Boston, at Little Eng Harbor list all.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Disw York. August 2.—Arrived, steamship Niagara, liakeman, from Norfolk.

Ehlp Borealis, Henderson, from Shanghac,