FROM EUROPE.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE. Deficit of the Me cenue from the Customs and Direct and Indirect Taxes.

Paris (July 19) Correspondence of London Times. The returns which the Monileur publishes of the revenue for the first six months of the current year show that the amount calculated upon has not been realized. As those calculations are always based on the return of the year immedi-ately preceding the last, those of 1865 were taken for those of the present year. Besides the soms specified in the Budget of Receipts, an augmentation in the latter was counted upon of 45,000,000 francs for the year. As, therefore, the indirect contributions produced during the first six months of 1865 a total of 552,000,000, the Minister of Finance thought himself justified in counting upon 597,000,000 for 1866, and on 642,000,000 for the first half of 1867. The primitive Budget of 1867 comprised the same figures as that of 1886, but to the amended Budget (Budget rectificatif) is added a sum of 95,000,000, for expenditure, and it was hoped that this expenditure would be covered by a corresponding increase in the receipts. As regards 1866 the calculations were realized, for in 1865 the first six mouths produced 597,000,000, and in 1866 they produced 608,000,000. But in 1867 the result is different, inasmuch as the amount obtained is only 601,000,000, or 41,000,000 less than was calculated upon, and then 41,000,000 have been spent in advance. It is remarked as strange that, whereas, in 1866, a year of war, there was considerable augmenta-tion in the receipts, in 1867, the year of the great Exhibition, and as was generally assumed a year of financial prosperity, there is actually a falling off. This anomaly, real or apparent, is shown from a comparison between the first six months of 1865, 1866, and 1867 respec-

AUGMENTATION IN 1867 AS COMPA: 1865, France, 11,280,000 Febuary 11,697,000 March 9,975,000 April 14,421,000 May 7,216,000 Fune 5,343,060	BED WITH 1866, Francs, 1,686,000 4,229,000 859,000 3,865,000 2,284,000 2,791,000
Total59,932,000	15,664,000
DIMINUTION IN 1867, France, 1870, France, 3,735,000 February 960,000 March 988,000 April 464,000 May 1,808,000 June 2,830,000	Franca. 8,350,000 1,460,000 4,872,000 1,127,000 3,364,000 3,367,000
Total10,795,000	22,040,000

In the first column the total mount of the augmentation is greater than that of the duninution, but in the second the diminution exceeds the augmentation. As regards the indirect imposts, hardly any one of them gives for 1866-7 an augmentation similar to that of 1865-6, while many present considerable diminution. The registration duties, however, have increased by 9,500,000 from 1865 to 1866, and only 2,500,000 from 1866 to 1867. This is to be ascribed, in part, to the suppression of the demi-decime. Stamps increased by 2,500,000 in the preceding period, and only 14,000; in the present one. There is a slight advantage in customs, though the con-sumption of tobacco is not in proportion to the number of visitors to the Exhibition, from whom much was expected. Many of them, I suppose, do not smoke at all, or, if they do, they have probably brought their own tobacco with them. The duties on drinks produced in January of the present year 5,398,0001. less than in the corresponding month last year; in February, 296,0001. less; and in March, 2,075,0001. For the two months of April and May together there is an augmentation of 1,713,000f.; for June a diminution of 1,951,000f. The other indirect imposts are pretty much the same as usual. In respect of the direct taxes there is a falling off—slight, however, as the five-twelfths payable on demand have been exceeded by 48,105,000f., in heu of 48,995,000t. in 1866. And, moreover, the legal expenses incurred in their collection are in the proportion of 0.78, whereas they were in 1866

THE RUSSIAN LOAN. Operations of the Imperial Contractors in Paris, Amsterdam, and London. From the London Times (city article), July 20.

The feeling against all new issues of securities seems to be as strong at Paris as on this side. The letters from the Bourse allude to the circumstance of the Russian Government, who had thus far confined their financial operations to England and Holland, having now also resorted to the French markets. According to these advices the following are the operations alleged to have been agreed upon:-MM. Pillet, Will, Fould & Co., Hottingner, Mallet, Freres Seillieres, Marcuard, Andre & Co., Pinard, and or two less important houses, with Messrs. Baring, of London, and Hope, of Amsterdam, have contracted to issue for the Russian Government bonds representing 300,000,000f. (equal to £12,000,000) nominal capital, the bankers to take only one-fourth firm and three-fourths to be on commission. The issue price to be 307f. 50c for every bond (obligation) of 500f., with yearly interest of 20f., and repayable at par by eighty-four yearly drawings. The commission allowed to the bankers to be 20f. per bond on those taken firm, and 10f. on the optional. Moreover, the Russian Government, in order to aid the success of the loan, grant a sum of about 1,000,000f. for advertisements, premiums,

It appears, however, that the participation of the contractors in the three places-London, Amsterdam, and Paris-is not on an equal foot ing. Messrs, Baring and Hope take firm only 27,000 bonds each, while they are to have the option each for a further 150,000 bonds, and the bankers of Paris take 96,000 bonds firm, with an option for another 150,000 only. The fact that a special guarantee of the Nicolai Railway accompanies the loan is referred to in an adverse instead of a favorable sense by those who seem opposed to it. "Notwithstanding the bad state of the Russian finances and currency," it is said, "it has not hitherto been supposed that she had arrived at the stage where special guarantees become an essential condition for raising money." One writer observes:—"We do not believe that in Bussia it will ever be possible either to sell or seize property belonging to the State, and thus this guarantee appears on the one side nunecessary, and on the other totally The subscription is to be opened the first of next month, in Paris, by the Comptoir d'Escompte.

THE WAR ASPECT. France and Germany in Preparation-Russia Likely to Join Prussia.

From the Cork Examiner, July 25. Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia. A council of war is at the present moment being held in between the staffs of the armies of Russia and Prussia, and under the Presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaign suggested by probable coalitions between France and other under consideration. Further, States are under consideration. Further, it is asserted that Prossis is eager to begin the war immediately, and before France has got into States are attitude. Russia, however, inclines to a ponement, which does not make the strite it may defer less inevitable. No doubt from the vast struggle impending will come a cataclysm

THE ROMAN QUESTION. Signor Rattazzi on the Situation-Im-portant Proceedings in the Italian Parliament.

Florence (July 28) Telegram to London Times. In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber lof Deputies Signors Pianciani and Curti interrogated

the Government respecting the inspection of the Papal troops by a French general, which they declared to be a fisgrant violation of the September Convention, and on the armaments and enlistments which were being made, it was supposed, for the invasion of the States of the Church.

Church.
Signor Rattazzi, in reply, said that he believed the rumors of the armaments were exaggerated, and declared that they were being made by the Romans themselves. He did not consider it necessary for him to contradict the reports that the Italian Government had assented to or indirectly participated in these preparations. He said that those were under a delusion who believed that the Italian Government would tolerate any violation of their endelusion who believed that the Italian Government would tolerate any violation of their engagements. The Roman question must be
solved by moral means. Explanations had
been, he said, demanded of the French Government as to the reported inspection, which
would be contrary both to the spirit
and the letter of the Convention, which
he would cause to be respected, Signor
Ratazzi denied that any arrangement had
been entered into with France for the restitution of Roman deserters, and no representative of France had ever stated that a foreign
legion should be regarded as an indirect interlegion should be regarded as an indirect intervention on the part of France. He believed that the French Government, which desired the execution of the convention, would not be the first to yields it.

the execution of the convention, would not be the first to violate it.

Signor Laporta said the Romans had the right to enter their territory and endeavor to obtain freedom for their country.

Signor Ratazzi, in reply, declared that he would always cause the territory subject to another Government to be respected,

Preparations to Resist an Attack on Rome.

From the Corriere Italiano. Preparations are being made at Rome to resist an attack by the revolutionary party. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed inquiries to the representatives of foreign powers, asking them what steps their Governments would take lift could be proved, first, that the insurrection broke out with the connivance of the Italian Government; second, if the revolutionists should arrive at the gates of Rome; third, if the insurrection should break out in Rome itself. The Ambassadors replied that they would protect the Pope and the Cardinals, but that they must refer home for instructions as to what more than this they ought to do.

Garibaldi Makes Another Speech. Garibaldi, on entering Pistoja, was received with a verifable evation. Addressing the crowd, he said:—"I know that all your demonstrations, he said:—"I know that all your demonstrations, so flattering, so enthusiastic, are addressed, not to the man, but to the principle, and they teach me that the national cause is progressing. The Italians do not want foreign pressure; your demonstration of to-day is a proof of that. We want to see Italy strong and powerful. Rome must be ours, in spite of internal enemies and all foreign despots. Old though I am, I firmly hope to go with you to Rome. Adieu."

GULF OF MEXICO.

The Paying Out of the Cuban Cable Begun-The Passengers and Crew of the Ciudad Condal Safe-News from Mexico and the West India Islands.

Mexico and the West India Islands.

Havana, Cuba, July 28, via Punta Rosa,
Florida, August 4.—Two engineers of the International Ocean Telegraph Company arrived in
the smack Oriental from Key West, and, not
meeting the steamer Narva here, returned today. They assured me that the order to quarantine vessels from Cuba was rescinded.

Havana, July 31, via Punta Rosa, Fla.,
August 4.—We have heard nothing yet from
Key West. The Narva is expected on Saturday,
but we do not anticipate the completion of the

out we do not anticipate the completion of the

cable for a week.

The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis sailed yesterday evening, with Mr. Neminger and the Government representatives.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 3, via Lake City, August 4.—Everything is in readiness to lay the

Cable. The paying-out began to-day (Saturday).
The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis had
arrived on Thursday, with the Spanish officials. She is to escort the Narva. The line will be opened about the 15th of August, SHIPPING NEWS.

KEY WEST, July 30 .- Arrived, steamer Alliance, New Orleans; schooner G. T. Thomas, five-days from Philadelphia. salvage and expenses on the ship Narragansett amount to \$4000.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 31, via Punta Rosa and Lake City, August 4.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal's passengers and crew were saved.
The Havana merchants have unanimously agreed to charge their customers one quarter per cent, in consideration of the new tax.

SHIPPING DISASTERS. On August 1, the Prussian bark Michael, with sugar, for New York, was struck by lightning and drifted ashore, rounding the Moro Castle. She will be got off without much damage. A Spanish ship in port was burned to the

water's edge.
Trinidad do Cuba, July 27, dates state that the
bark Ella Adele has been detained, the Captain
being suspected of the murder of Murray, the

News from Sisal to 28th of July, Vera Cruz 24th, and Mexico 17th, has been received. Santa Anna is still in prison. Nothing has been heard of Marquez as yet, but Vidaurri had been shot. The foreign ministers were unmolested. Por-firio Diaz, who it had been reported resigned, had reassumed command. General Garcia has been relieved of his command. General Martinez opens the Sierra campaign. The press was advocating a general amnesty, but all agree that severe punishment should be meted out to Marquez, Lacunza, Lares and others. Ex-Chamberlain Negret has been recaptured. ureau and Camacho are at Cienfuegos

(We have, since the above was sent, learned that Lacunza is at Pensacola.—En.) The arrival of a specie conducta at Vera Cruz Hayti.

The news from Hayti is that Nissage, Suget, and Chevaller had disappeared. The election of Salnave was an enthusiastic affair. Tranquilility was complete, but trade paralyzed. The steamers that used to run weekly to Port au Prince run now only monthly. The death of many heads of cattle which arrived here from Florida is not owing to any disease.

Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo dates to July 20 state that the popularity of President Cabral was diminishing, owing to his opposing the representatives of the people and supporting the Ministry. Several members had resigned, and Congress was dis-

members had resigned, and Congress was dissolved. In consequence, new elections were ordered. Garcia had resigned his portfolio, causing a vacancy in the Cabinet, which was afterwards filled by Bonca. The triumpn of the Ministry was looked upon as complete.

The Haytien Commissioners to make a treaty with St. Domingo arrived in the war steamer Liberte, and were well received. Mutual salutes were exchanged. Many families were still arriving from Hayti. There was great activity in the guano trade. Capital was needed for in the guano trade. Capital was needed for mining purposes.

The imposts have been modified. Guano will pay a tax of \$2.50 per ton; petroleum, crude, two and a half cents, and refined five cents per gallon. Coal, iron, lead, and zinc mines eighty cents per ton; copper mines \$1 per ton of ore. Gold and silver mines will pay double duty.

All claims on the State are to be discharged by Government securities. by Government securities. They will be admitted also in payment of Custom House duties to the extent of one-fourth of the whole amount.

A public credit bureau was to establish a legal paper currency. Porto Rico. Porto Rico dates are to the 17th. A lawyer and a doctor who had absconded are cited to appear before the Government on charges of sedition. The new taxation system has been abandoned, and the deduction in salaries of employes is to cease. The estimates of July show a deficiency of \$118,000.

The British West Indies. The latest advices received here from Jamaica report a continued paralyzation of trade as existing in Kingston, and a general luminity for frauds and robberies as committed in official circles, and in the rural districts.

The administration of the Ocionial Govern-

ment under the new system planned in England is unsuccessful.

Reports from Kingston of the 19th of July are ment under the new system planned in England is unsuccessful.

Reports from Kingston of the 19th of July are replete with lamentation about the new and heavy taxation system imposed by the Colonial authorities.

British Honduras. News has been received here from British Honduras, dated Belize, on the 16th ult. The colony remained quiet.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Tennessec. NASHVILLE, August 3.—Election news comes in slowly. The State Senate will be, so far as known, unanimously radical, and the House overwhelmingly. Twelve counties in Tennessee, except Hamilton, give Brownlow 13,000 majority. The conservatives admit that the remaining counties will increase the majority to 23,000. The radical majority in Given county is 759. In the mountain counties, where there is scarcely a colored voter or disfranchised citizen, the radical majority is about the Union majority in 1861.

THE COUNTY MAJORITIES.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—The following additional returns have been received, showing the majorities for Brownlow:—Meakley county, (Etneridge's home), 487; Knox (Brownlow's home), 1860; Marshall, 890; Lincoln, 520; Montgomery, 1000; Wilson, 300; Marion, 460; Hamiton, 725; Sequatchie, 100; Smith, 460; Macon, 3/0; Giles, 1760; Roane, 1885; Sallivan, 1000; Polk, 200; Greene (Johnson's home), 738; Jefferson, 2100; Monroe, 1055; McMinn, 900; Auderson, 3/3; Carter, 1056; Sevier, 1100; Warren, 244; Franklin, 520. Butler's majority for Congress (First District), 12 000; Maynard's majority (Second District), 10,000; Stokes' majority (Third District), 7000; Mullen's (Fourth District), 500; Trimble's (Fifth District), 7000; Arnell's (Sixth District), 500); Hawkins' (Seventh District), 1500; Num's (Seventh District), 1500; total majority, 50,590; East Knoxville (Brownlow's precinct) gives him over 800 votes, but not one for Etheridge, Majority for Brownlow in Tennessee where no millita were stationed, and where a full vote was thrown, 23,000. The vote in the State will reach 100,000 or 10,000 less than was registered. THE COUNTY MAJORITIES.

was thrown, 23,000. The vote in the State will reach 100,000, or 10,000 less than was registered. In Henry county the polls were not opened. The Kentucky Election Occurs to-day, with the following State ticket

before the people:-Republican, Conservative, Democratic, Sid, M. Barnes. Wm. B. Kinkhead. John L. Heim. R. T. Baker. Harrison Taylor, J.W. Stevenson.

John M. Brown, John M. Hariau. John Rodman, J. Smith Hurtt. D. Howard Smith.

M. R. Roark. Alfred Allen. James W. Tate. J. M. Fidler, J. J. Craddock, Jas. A. Dawson,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Dan. Stevenson. Benj. M. Harney, Z. F. Smith.
At the special election, May 4, for Members of

Congress, the aggregate vote was:—Republican, 28.894; Conservative, 6266; Democratic, 77.621. At the election held a year ago, when for the first time the returned Rebel soldiers were allowed to vote (by the repeal of laws passed during the war), the result was:—Democratic, 97,060; opposition, 59,493.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Steam Yacht Alice Riggs-She Sinks in a Gale off Cr pe Hatteras-Her Officers and Crew Rescued by the Steamer Virgo.

The steam yacht Alice Riggs, he property of Mr. Jacob Lorillard, of this d y, salled from this port on the 28th of July for taracoa, Cuba, to load with bananas, oranges, s d other tropical fruits for the New York market. Captain Wm. B. Barker reports that at four o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst, he went on deck, and was informed by the mate that the vessel was making water very fast. Qu going to the fire-room he found two inches of water over the floor. At that hour a heavy swell was setting in from the eastward. At six A. M. he found that it would be unsafe to continue on his voyage, in the condition the vessel was then in, and after consulting with his officers decided to make for Hatteras Inlet.

They arrived off the bar at haif-past one o'clock P. M., and signalled for a pliot. A heavy surf was rolling on the bar, and the captain being totally unacquainted with the passage, con-sidered it would be imprudent to attempt its passage without a pilot; he accordingly waited two hours for one to come off, but without suc-ceeding. He then started for Fortress Monroe, and at 5 P. M. the weather assumed a very and at 5 P. M. the weather assumed a very threatening appearance, with a heavy sea running. Under those circumstances he concluded to make for an anchorage at Hatteras Cove, when, at 7 P. M., the atmosphere became so thick and hazy that he could not see land, and he hove the vessel to with her head off shere.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the wind had risen to a strong gale, and the leak steadily increased. The water in the engine room became too deep to keep the fires going with coal, but by burning

to keep the fires going with coal, but by burning wood they were able to generate steam enough to keep the donkey engine at work, and all hands commenced balling, as the deck pumps were choked up and the engine pumps not working. By constant labor they were able to keep the water from gaining and every every keep the water from gaining, and every exer-tion was made to find the leak, but without

During the night the wind changed to the westward and moderated, and at 8 o'clock on the following morning the steamship Virgo hove in sight, and took them in tow. Shortly afterwards the donkey engine broke down, and

afterwards the donkey engine broke down, and all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned, there being at that time over two feet of water in the hold. All hands were immediately transferred to the Virgo, and when the Alice Riggs was abandoned at 11 A. M. on the 2d instant, the water was rolling over her decks. Captain Barker, together with James Warren, mate; W. E. Whilter, chief engineer; Samuel S. Vollum, assistant engineer; Albert Mason, steward; Thomas Davis and John Raymond, seamen; Levi Anson and Henry Hink, firemen; and G. Finley, boy, all of the Alice Riggs, have signed a card of thanks to Captain E. M. Bulkley, Purser E. A. Sanders, and the officers and ley, Purser E. A. Sanders, and the officers and crew of the steamship Virgo, for rescuing them from their perilous situation, and also for the kind and humane treatment they received while on board the Virgo.—N. Y. Herald.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Wire of 1866 Again Broken. Our English files by the steamship America, to hand yesterday, report, for the first time, another break in the cable of 1866. The an-

nouncement reads as follows:-To the Editor of the London Times:—A telegram, dated Valentia, yesterday, 6 P. M., reports that the cable of 1886 was broken suddenly Saturday afternoon; that the preliminary experiments give the locality at fitty nautical miles from the other side—i.e., Heart's Content.

This would indicate a very moderate depth of water, in which the injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to the shore end of the same cable, The 1865 cable is in perfect order.

oct order.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES STEWART.
Chairman Anglo-American Telegraph Company.
No. 102 Lancaster Gate. July 21.

Names of Those who L'ed of Yellow Fever on the Steamer Resaca, on the Passage Between "_name and San

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—The following are the names of men who died of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Resaca, on her board the United States steamer Resaca, on her passage from Panama:—Rando'ph Graham, Patrick Halpin, Howard Mixell, Henry E. Hall, Solomon Falk, John North, William Clark, John Madden, Edward Cassidy, George Faulkner, James Downing, James Malcady, James McLoughlin, Edward Shields, John Griffith, Patrick O'Ram. There are now seventeen cases under treatment—four critical. One new case since her arrival.

Murderous Affray in Atlanta. CINCINNATI, August 3.—Daniel Conner and James Lloyd, two well known gamblers, quarrelled in the St. Elms saloon, at Atlanta, last Wednesday, and Lloyd, drawing a pistol, fired two shots, killing Conner tostantly. The murderer surrendered himself,

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Washington, August 5.—The trial of John H. Surmit was renumed this morning in the Criminal Court. dee Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepost resumed his argument on behalf of the prosecution, and proceeded further to consider the Lloyd testimony, which shows his unwillingness to testify against Mrs. Surrait. The testimony read also relates to the field-glass and cartridge-box, and to whom it was given the night after the assassination. Heferring to the testimony where Lloyd said he did not care to hear the news of the assassination. Mr. Pierrepont said the reason he did not wish to hear about it was because he knew all about the assassination before it occurred.

Mr. Bradley was right when he said Lloyd knew all about it. Why did not Lloyd wish to talk about the assassination? He gives as a reason because he feared Mrs. Surratt's name would be drawn in. Mrs. Surratt had gone to Lloyd's in the day time, and had given orders relative to the arms and the bottle of whisky, and Lloyd had a good reason for saying that he leared Mrs. Surratt's name would be brought in. Lloyd said he did not dare to drink when he was about to go into a Conrt to testify, because he feared he would say something he should not say. The jury saw this reluctant witness on the stand, and know that he was not intoxicated when he testified here. Lloyd's testimony was further read to show that the prisoner and Haroid were together when the arms were secreted, and that they were engaged together in the transaction just before they started from the house on He street for Surrattsville. The testimony relating to the trip to Surrattsville was also read to show that on the way to Surrattsville Mrs. Surratt expressed gratification on the iemoval of the pickets during the night.

[Continued in our next estition,]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3 .- The weather has assumed a very stormy and unsettled condition for the past three days, the wind blowing from the eastward almost continually, with heavy rain squalls. From the great quantity of rain that has fallen, the general opinion is that the crops must greatly suffer.

A flect of vessels sailed from here yesterday during a lull in the storm, bound for New York and Boston, with coal, but they will doubtless have to put into the Delaware Break water for a

A meeting was held recently in the town of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, N. C., to take into consideration the building of a railroad from that town to the Roanoke, at Edwards' Ferry, there to meet a line of steamers con-necting with the railroad at Halifax. A committee was appointed to open books of sub-

General George A. Lewis having received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Williams on and Tarboro Railroad, of North Carolina, is making a preliminary survey of the line for the purpose of making projected improvements. The stockholders are making efforts to place the road in proper working order, and are con-

fident of success.

A family named McCaine were all polsoned in Portsmouth yesterday, by eating toad-stools, gathered by some children, who supposed them to be mushrooms. Medical assistance being promptly afforded, the sufferers are considered to be not of department. to be out of danger.

German Schuetzenfest in Washington. Washington, August 5.—The second annual Schueizenfest of the Washington Schueizen Verein commenced to day at the Park, and will continue till Friday. This event promises to surpass the grand celebration of last year, as for weeks past the German citizens have been making great preparation for the coming fest. Large delegations from the Schuetzen corps of Philadelphia, Newark, Lynchburg, Baltimore, and other cities arrived to-day, and were for-mally welcomed. There were many public and private carriages in the long and brilliant pro-cession, the occupants being in Schuetzen uni-There was everywhere a blending of the American with the German flag. Among the more prominent features of the display was a tastefully ornamented car containing the Schuetzen king, with lads engaged in printing and distributing handbills, and a car with thirty young ladies dressed in white as occu-pants, and drawn by six white horses. The pants, and drawn by six white horses. The procession halted a few minutes at the White House to greet the President.

Case Growing Out of the Late Rebellion.

A CANADIAN COMMISSION SITTING IN NEW YORK. During the last ten days a commission has been sitting in this city taking the evidence of witnesses on behalf of the United States in a suit instituted in the Court of Chancery, at Toronto, Canada West, against Jacob Thomp-son, George T. Denison, and others, to recover a steamboat called the Georgian, which, pears, was purchased by Thompson for the Rebel Sovernment in the month of October, 1864. The testimoney given by the witnesses clearly shows that the object in making the purchase was to arm the vessel with guns, and Contederate soldiers who, after capture by our troops, had escaped into Canada, and then to employ her in expeditions on the lakes against our shipping and frontier cities.

In a despatch from Thompson to Benjamin written about that time, he says, in allusion to

"She had scarcely been transferred before the story went out that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of sinking the Michigan releasing the prisoners on Johnston's Island, destroying the shipping on the lakes, and the cities on the margin. The widest consternation prevalled in all the border cities. At Buffalo two tugs had cannon placed on board, four regiments of soldiers were sent there—two of them are represented to have been drawn from the army of Virginia. Bells were rang at Detroit, and churches were broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement."

No expense was spared in procuring the can-

No expense was spared in procuring the can-pon and other war material; but notwithstand ing the utmost caution and secresy on the part of the Rebels, the vigilance of our Consul Toronto (David Thurston) and the detectives of ne Canadian authorities discovered their operations before any damage was done.

Thompson, it is alleged, apprehending a seizure by the Canadian Government, made a ictitious sale of the vessel to the defendant Denison, with whom he had become acquainted in Toronto as a Rebel sympathizer; but the Canadian Government, notwithstanding the pre-tended sale, at the instance of Mr. Thurston setzed the bost on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of the province, whereupon Mr. Denison applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for her release, alleging that he was the rightful owner, and that there was no ground for the seizare. The Court, however, delivered a unanimous judgment sustaining the action of the Government.

Mr. Thurston, fearing that the decision would be otherwise, and that Denison and his friend Thompson would become possessed of this boat, instructed Messrs, George and H. B. Morphy the solicitors of the United States in Canada, to file a bill to the Court of Chaucery for recovery of the vessel and for an injunction to preven any disposition of her in the meantime to defeat the rights of the United States.

The Canadian judges upon argument granted

the injunction which is still in force, and the evidence is now being taken to prove the claim of the United States. So far the case seems clear, and it is expected when all the testimony is taken that a decision for delivery of the vessel to our Government will be given.

The Georgian has been chartered at the request of the Consul, and the charter money paid into the Court to abide the event of the suit. The commissioner appointed by the Canadian Court of Chancery to take the evidence is Peter J. Gage, of this city, counsellor at law. The parties to the suit are represented by Mr. George Morphy, of Toronto, counsel for the United States; Daniel McMichael, L.L. D., for Jacob Thompson; Mr. John Bain for the Attorney-General of Canada, and Mr. Denison appears in person.—N. Y. Heraid.

Slave-lash Restored-Outrageous Treatment of a Colored Girl.

Treatment of a Colored Girl.

A Cincinnati paper publishes the following:—
In the vicinity of Lebacon, Kentucky, a few days since, a colored girl was sent on an errand to the house of one Wythrow, whose wife was, at the time, repairing an old dress. After the girl had returned home Mrs. Wythrow discovered—or rather thought she did—that one breadth of the dress-skirt was missing, and the conclusion was at once arrived at that Mrs. Dorsey's servant girl had taken it. The hisband Norman Wythrow, immediately went over to Dorsey's and accused the girl of the theft. She denied the charge and protested her innocence in the strongest terms. The house was then searched from roof to cellar, but the messing article was not found. Wythrow not being satisfied, however, the mother of the accused girl offered to pay for the property supposed to be stolen, the value of which was about thirty cents. Wythrow refused her offer, at the same time declaring that he "would like to take it out of her d—d hide." No one being present who was able to resist him, he took a plough-line and tied it to the girl's wrists, took hold of one end of it humself, get on his horse and rode off at a brisk trot, compelling the girl to follow on foot. In this way he pulled and dragged her two miles out into the woods, where he was joined by his brother, and the two men fastened one end of the rope around the girl's neck—after having stripped her—then threw the other end over the limb of a tree, drew her up so that her feet barely rested on a log which they had placed there, and in that position whitped her until they had worn out sixteen green withes. They took the girl away from her home early in the morning, and she did not get back until late in the evening. Persons who saw her say that she was bruised and scarred from head to foot. The Wythrows were next day arrested by United States officers, and brought before the District Court. This act, though one of the sons whe her say that she was bruised and scarred from head to foot. The Wythrow seem end

INDIAN MURDEKS.

INDIAN MURDERS.

Daring Attack of Indians on Railroad Employes—Seven White Men Killed—Stage Stock Run Off.

Fort Harker, August 4.—The Indians attacked and killed seven men yesterday, six miles from this post, One of the men was living when first found, but died before reaching this Fort. The men killed were laborers on the railroad, and in the employ of Campbell & Clinton, contractors. After scalping two of the men, the savages proceeded on to Big Creek stage station, and ran off twenty horses and mules. This was done in daylight, and while exposed to the fire of fifty infantry and a dozen stage employes, at a distance of three hundred yards from them. It is considered the boldest dash the Indians have made, Captain Ames, of this post, staited immediately in pursuit, and overtook the Indians last night, but found them too numerous to attack with his force, and sent back here for reinforcements, which were lorwarded.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

were ionwarded.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—William R. Mann, District Attorney.—The August term of the Court was commenced o-day, Judge Brewster on the bench. On account of the repairs now being made in the new court room, the business will, at least for a few days, be carried on in the old Quarter fessions is appointed foreman of the Grand Inquest. After the noministration of the oatt and affirmation, the Court instructed the Grand Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—The obligation which you have just taken sufficiently indicates the scope of your authority and the extent of your duty. It has been wisely observed that "this oath seems well contrived to express briefly and faily the duty of a grand jury. It constitutes a good directory for the discharge of this honorable office in a proper masner, and deserves the serious and minute attention of every grand juror." Adopting its text as your guide, you will perceive that you are clothed with certain powers, and that authority comes to you, as it siways comes, charged with correlative duties. Your jurisdiction, then, it of inquire as to annot presents to the control of the contro

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 5, 1867.

The current quotation for gold this morning was 1401. The Secretary of the Treasury is urged upon all sides to sell the surplus gold of the Tressury, and certainly there could be no better time to do so. That officer has now an opportunity to retrieve the memorable blunder of May, 1866, when, with gold at 130, and the Bank of England rate of interest at 10 per cent., he depleted the Treasury at the lowest price. The question is often asked, why, with money at 2 per cent. in England and gold at 140, he does not promptly give the market \$20,000.000, and use the proceeds in destroying \$4,000,000 of plain legal-tenders per month. This policy would relieve him from the almost universal imputation of running with the inflationists and gam-blers in gold for a rise, and from the charge of cowardice in living up to his declaration about pecie osyments.

The Stock Market this morning was looking up rather more hopefully, though the market was still very dull. A good many of the brokers who have been rusticating for the past two or three weeks made their appearance on the street this morning, and talked loudly in favor of brisker times, and declaring that they are going to put new energy into the market. intend to do it it is impossible to say, though the east we can say is that, for some reason or other, speculation seems to have taken a slight start. Government stocks were very firm. Fivetwenties of 1864 sold at 1094; and February and August Seven-thirties at 107;. 1124 was bid for the old Five-twenties, and 1027 for Ten-forties. City and State loans were also firm. Of the former there were sales at 100; for the untaxed, For the taxed 96 was bid,

With the single exception of Reading, the

with the single exception of Reading, the Share Market was steady. Pennsylvania was firm at 53; Catawissa preferred sold at 20, seller 60. We quote 125 bid for Camden and Amboy; 124 for Philadelphia and Trenton; 63% for Norristown; 523 for Reading; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for the preferred do.; 274 for Pulladelphia and Erle; and 444 for Northern Central. delphia and Erle; and 44f for Northern Central.

Bank shares continued very dull, at the following bids:—135 for First National; 232 for North America; 142f for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32f for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 31f for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 52 for Miners' of Pottsville. For the other banks, we heard no constations. the other banks we heard no quotations.

In the Canal stocks there was rather more inquiry, chiefly confined, however, to Susque-hanna, which sold at 16f, but afterwards de-clined to 16f, with sales at the latter figure. We continue Saturday's quotations for the other

Other stocks were very flat.

Other stocks were very flat.

—According to the Times, the New York bank statement to-day will show a further increase of about \$2,700,000 in currency deposits, while the loss of specie deposits is \$2,200,000, leaving the general line about half a million higher than last Monday. The greenbacks will be slightly higher, and the losus have been enlarged, chiefly on the public funds, about \$4,000,000. The foreign exchanges close weak at 109½@109½ for first class 50 day bills on London. first class 60 day bills on London.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is abundant at 4@6 per cent. on call, and many lenders are unable to keep their funds full's employed at the outside quotation. Commercial paper is without change, and not active. Late in the day there was a good demand for 6 per cent for money."

The New York Herald this morning says:—
"Our neighboring State of New Jersey presents an exhibit of indebtedness well worthy the attention and the imitation of many larger Commonwealths. The total debt at the close of the fiscal year ending November 20, 1856, was \$3.90,200, maturing between 1st January, 1867, to lat January 1962, in small instalments. Taking the population in 1865, which was 775.700, as a standard, the distributive share to each inhabitants is about \$4.39 per capita. During the war the several counties of the state incurred an indebtedness amounting to \$2.347 988 77 for bounties and other purposes, which is \$51 70 per head, or \$173-57 for each family. The total valuation of the State is \$467.018.224; The State debt in relation to this valuation is 72c to every \$100, and the local debt as \$5.00, or altogether \$5.73 to every \$100, which is by no means burdensome to a wealthy and industrious people.

"The shipping interest continues depressed. From statistics just completed we find that there were entered at this port f om foreign ports, in the three months ending June 39, 1897, only 631 American vessels, while the number of foreign vessels was \$48. The tonnage of the former was 318,318, and of the latter 548,454. Antecedent to the war the foreign tonnage was less than one-third of the whole, but now the figures are reversed. During the same quarter 383 American vessels cleared at this port for foreign ports, and 866 foreign vessels. During the first six months of each of the last seven years the arrivals at New York of American and foreign vessels were as follows:— -The New York Herald this morning says:-

follows:-	zimenci	act maria	Minister	- Vouseus	7700
*******		-Americ	dri.	Borei	on.
First half	of No	o. Vessels	. Tons.	No. Vezzett	Tona.
1861		1676	810,619	724	373,860
1862	***********	1386	724,546%	2167	481,144
1863	**********	1085	591,405%	1400	616,299%
1864	**********	720	421 604%	1771	789,92534
1865,		650	846,569	1547	661,940
1806		837		1790	996.327
1867		941	509 042	1455	906,062
It woul	d seem	that the	re was t	in increase	se in the
				ng the fire	
1807, but a	decrease	in the t	onnage.		Sec. 2 110.1 Sec.
PHILADE	LPHIA S	STOCK F	XCHANG	TE SALES	TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 5 .- The Flour void of animation, and low grades are neglected and nominal. There is a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchase of the better grades of spring and winter wheat and fresh-ground flour, the supplies of which are light: sales of a few hundred barrels, including super-fine, at \$7.75@8.25; extras at \$8.50@11 for old and new wheat; Northwestern extra family at \$10@

new wheat; Northwestern extra family at \$10812; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at \$10812:50; and new Wheat do. do., and fancy, at \$12815:50. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$266-25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, and we continue Saturday's quotations; sales of new Pennsylvania red at \$2.20@2.30; and new Southern do. at \$2.25@2.35. Rye ranges from \$1.50 to \$1.55 for ot \$2.25@2.35. Rye ranges from \$1.50 to \$1.55 for moderate request; sales of yellow at \$1.19@1.20: moderate request; sales of yellow at \$1·19@1·20; Western mixed at \$1·12@1 13; and 700 bushels choice white at \$1:17. Oats are unchanged; small sales of old at 90@93c., and new at 80c. No improvement to notice in Barley and Malt. Provisions are dull, but prices are firmly

Whisky-Nothing doing. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

maintained

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 5. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Hertha, Warnaar, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard

& Co. Brig Normanby, Otis, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co. Steamer Armitage, Brearley, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mose, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay, barque Sea Eagle, from Barbados, briggambria, from Porto Rico.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 34 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Andes, Dalling, 7 days from Portland, in bailast to Warren, Gregg & Morria.

Schr J. L. Maioy, Russell, 4 days from Middletown, with stone to captain.

Schr Eri, Sprague, 6 days from Boston, in bailast to-Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Echr M. W. Hooper, Hooper, from Buston.

Schr E., G. Irwin, Atkins, from Boston.

Ship A. E. Campbell, Wilbur, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.
Ship New England, Hodge, for Philadelphia, from Liverpool was spoken July 18, iat. 3l. lon. 12.
Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, hence, at Antwerp 2ist ult.
Ship Amoor, Olsson, hence, at Gothenburg 17th ult.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah Sist ultimo.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d linst, Steamship Clematus, Waltman, hence, at Quebec Statult. Storic Barque D. Corowall, Todd, for Philadelphia from ondon, Deal 2d June, was spoken lat lust., lat. 40 40,

barque John Mathues, Laughlin, hence, at St. Br. barque John Mathues, Laughlin, hence, as of Jago de Cuba leth uit.

Rital barque Pennsylvania, Pentronolo, hence, at Gueenstown 1sth uit.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 30 iost.

Brig Fannie Builer, Bartlett, hence, at Bangor istinstagt. Instant.

Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John. N. B., Elst uit.

Brig N. Stevens, Saunders, hence, for Bath, was supposed to have been below Portland ist Inst., at anchor in Hog Island Hoads.

Schr J. Truman. Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 2a inst.

Schr Meichant, Lloyd, hence, at Washington, D. C., 181 inst.

18t inst.
Schr S. P. Orr, Long. hence, at Richmond 2d inst.
Schr Specie, Smith. hence at Noriok 1st inst.
Schr Specie, Smith. hence at Noriok 1st inst.
Schr Hannibai, Cox. for Puliadelphia, cleared at
Bangor 1st inst.
Schr N. H. Heagan, hence, at Bockland 25th ult.
Schr Carrie Walker. McFarland, for Philadelphia,
sailed from Thomaston 2sth ult.
Schr Eastern Light, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed'
from Thomaston 2sth ult.
Schr E. and L. Cordery, Grace, hence, at Portsmouth
Sipt ult. Sohr Mary Price, Garrison, hence, at Plymouth Sist

Schr W. Thomas, White, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth 28th uit. Schr Mary Ella. Talpey, hence, at Portsmouth lat listage.

Schr Mary Ella. Talpey, Belles.

Schr Cutara, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Schr Outara, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Portsmooth sch uit.
Schra J. Buchanan, Callahan, and G. Twibell, MilBehra J. Buchanan, Callahan, and G. Twibell, MilBehra J. Buchanan, Callahan, and G. Twibell, Milsailed again same day, the former to return and the
sailed again same day, the former to return and the
sailed again same day, the former to return and the
sailed process of the former to return and the
sailed process of the former philadelphia, sailed
for Philadelphia, cleared at Besten 2d inst,
for Philadelphia, cleared at Besten 2d inst,