FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER,

The Imperial Pow-wow at Salzburg

THE COSTUMES OF THE EMPRESSES.

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

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

The Imperial Negotiators on their Way -Napoleon in Robust Health-How the Empresses Were Dressed and Met-French Precautions - General Rejoicings.

Freilassing, Aug. 18-P. M.—The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were met at the railread depot by the Emperor of Austria and his consort, the Archdukes Ludwig Victor, William and Franz Carl, the entire French Embassy in Vienna, the Prince Hohenlohe, and a very select company of visitors. Napoleon, who was dressed in plain clotnes, appeared hale

Eugenie was dressed in a very short white skirt, made with a long body, both trimmed with black. The Empresses of France and Aus-tria kissed immediately on meeting, and were simultaneously presented by their husbands to the visitors, and vice versa.

Hearty cheers broke out as the train reached

the station, which was decorated very tastefully with the flags of both nations. The waiting-room was resplendent, and exotic plants from Vienna surrounded a magnificent marble statue of the Austrian Empress.

Over two hundred French spies are in Salz-burg this day. Fifty of them in disguise were in the depot. This beautiful town, standing in the middle of an amphitheatre of hills, will present to night a scene of unparalleled grandeur. Bonfires will be lighted on every mountain top, fireworks displayed in every gorge, and im-perial salutes simultaneously fired from every iort. Napoleon and Eugenie remain here until Monday. Public opinion is yet divided as to whether the Salzburg meeting will have a political signification or not. The visit will be a very quiet en familie.

IMPERIAL MEETING.

First Symptoms of the Peace Mevement
—Reciprocal Imperial Compliments.

SALZBURG, Aug. 21 .- It is stated that the desire felt by the Emperors of France and Austria for the preservation of peace will be manifested by an invitation to the other European powers to join in an agreement which has been entered into between the two sovereigns for the settlement of certain questions. The basis of this agreement is believed to be the maintenance of the treaty of peace signed at Prague.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, on presenting Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at the Court of the Tulleries, with the Order of the Golden Fleece, eulogized, in pressuce of the whole court, the services he had rendered the State by re-establishing a good understanding with France. The Emperor Napoleon expressed aloud to the Emperor Papoleon expressed aloud to the Emperor Francis Joseph his thanks for this declaration. This incident created a great sensation among those present.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Reassuring Reports from the Provinces. MADRID, Aug. 21.—Intelligence of a reassur-ing character has been received here from Catalonia and Arragou. The armed bands which made their appearance in these provinces had offered no resistance to the troops, and had dis-

Throughout the rest of the Peninsula perfect tranquillity prevails.

THE FLOW OF BULLION.

A Daily Accumulation in the London Money Markets - Effects of the Specie

From the London Times (eity article), Aug. 19. The daily increasing prospect of a long continuance of the accumulation of bullion in all the European money markets fails to produce the slightest effect upon prices, and consols have again been inactive to-day at 941 to 941 for delivery, and 942 to 942 for the account. At the bank there is an almost total absence of discount demand, and in the Stock Exchange and elsewhere it is difficult to obtain even one per cent, for the use of floating balances. From steadiness of the continental exchanges and the large arrival of silver by the West India mail, it is probable that further amounts of gold will sent next week into the bank, where there has already been an increase of four millions and a quarter since the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the large orders already executed for grain and the call that has always to be met at this season for the requirements of the harvest and for home and foreign travel. At the Bank of France the addition to the stock of bullion since the 1st of January has been eight millions sterling, and the total now held is ex-actly five times as large as that at the beginning of 1864. The fact that under these circumstances the spectacle is presented of foreign States of all kinds being unable to raise loans, even of small amount, at seven or eight per cent., and of the shares of public companies which still purport to be carning dividends at rates rangfrom five to fifteen per cent, being nearly unsalable on any terms, constitutes a lesson to nations and individuals on the consequences of

THE DEBT OF ENGLAND. Statement of the Financial Situation.

financial laxity never before enforced on such a

From the London Times (city article), August 21. From the Parliamentary returns just issued it appears that the total funded debt of the United Kingdom on the 21st of March last was £769,541. 008, involving an annual charge of £25,890,422, and showing a reduction of debt during the past twelve months of £3,772,225, but an increase of charge to the amount of £63,470. The unfunded debt amounted to £7,856,800, of which £5,656,800 consisted of Exchequer bills, involving a charge of £199,750, and £2,300,000 of Exchequer bonds. involving a charge of £87,250. Compared with the preceding year, the unfunded debt shows a reduction of £230,000. Of the Exchequer bonds, 2900,000, bearing 33 per cent. interest, become payable on the 6th of November next; £1,000,-000, £t 4 per cent., on the 27th of March next; and £600.000, at 34 per cent., on the 18th of March, 1859. The total amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, is £777,497,804.

Affairs in St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 2.—A party of New York capitalists, connected with the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, are expected here te-morrow to examine the Southwest Branch Railroad, with a view to its purchase. There has been great rejoicing here over McCoole's

Libel Case in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—The editors of the En-quirer were arrested to day for libel at the in-stance of Miles Greenwood, the well-known Iron founder of this city.

Howard and Pope Must Go - Binckley Again at Work-He is to Justify the President's Charges Against Sheridan and Howard-Congress to Unearth the Grant Correspondence - Apprehended Trouble in Maryland-A Movement to Reinstate Sheridan.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The President is determined to relieve Howard, if what he says on the matter can be believed. He is only waiting to find a man to put in his place.

General Pope can not be considered safe in his position. The President gives out that he will surely remove him. When this occurs Binckley's services will again be brought into requisition, to make a report justifying the President in making the removal.

It is given out that Stanbery's lieutenant, Mr. Binckley, is now engaged in preparing a report

President in making the removal.

It is given out that Stanbery's lieutenant, Mr. Binckiey, is now engaged in preparing a report on the President's charges against Generals Sheridan and Howard, similar to his report on General Sickles. These reports will be submitted to the Cabinet before being made public, and anything in the cases that may injure Johnson will be suppressed, of course.

Apropos of Binckiey, since he has become so fancus as an expounder of law and a writer, it is related here that not a long while ago he was made an editorial writer on The World, and that the first and only editorial he wrote for that paper was rejected, and the manuscript enclosed to his friend here who had recommended him, asking him if the writer was crazy.

It is not likely that the President will give the Sickles and Grant correspondence, Grant will not let it go to the public, claiming that he has no authority to do so. When Congress meets, however, all these suppressed documents will be exhumed and given to the country. This correspondence, and Grant's letter to Johnson on the removal of Stanton, will probably be the first things called for on the assembling of Congress.

A movement is on foot here, among loyal citizens from Louisiana and Texas, to petition Congress at their next meeting to reinstate General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District. They are of the opinion that the only way this can be done is by impeaching the President.

It is stated this evening, from a trustworthy source, that General Hancock has applied for an extension of thirty days to his time before reporting for duty in New Orleans. The yellow fever is so very prevalent there, that his physicians and friends urge him not to go at the present time, as he would surely be a victim to the disease, especially as he has been so accilmated to the pure air of the prairies.

to the disease, especially as he has been so accli-mated to the pure air of the prairies. Prominent citizens from Baltimore state that

Prominent citizens from Baltimore state that great apprehension exists among the Unionists of that city in regard to the coming celebration of the anniversary of the battle of North Point, which is to take place in that city on the 8th inst. The militia of Maryland, since Swann's apostacy, is composed mostly of returned Rebel soldiers. Their number is put down at thirty thousand strong. Those regiments made up in Baltimore and adjacent counties are to take part in the coming celebration. So also are part in the coming celebration. So also are several independent regiments, composed mostly of colored men who served in the Union army during the Rebellion. A conflict is anticipated. These Baltimoreans state that the Rebel element in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore is very creat and they mean mis-Baltimore, is very great, and they mean mis-chief if they can make it. They go so far as to express a willingness to obey a summons from Johnson to disperse Congress.

Radical Plans for Deposing the President and Carrying Stanton into the Presidential Chair.

From the N. Y. Herald. I learn this evening from a gentleman who is generally regarded as having sufficent shrewd-ness and foresight to see a few moves ahead in

ness and foresignt to see a few moves ahead in the political game, that a little plan has just been decided upon in the radical camp to carry Mr. Stanton to the White House. The plan is said to have received its finishing stroke during the visit of Hon. Simon Cameron to this city, which terminated this morning, Mr. Cameron having left for Pennsylvania. I give it as a rumor coming from a radical source.

In carrying out the plan the events, it is said, will occur as follows:—Mr. Stanton will resign

as Secretary of War, which will be followed by the resignation of Senator Cameron. Governor Geary will appoint Mr. Stanton United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Mr. Wade will senator from Fennsyrams, in. water with then resign as President of the Senate, and Mr. Stanton will be his successor. The President will be impeached and deposed, and Mr. Stanton will seat himself in the Presidential chair. Mr. Wade will then be re-elected President of the Senate, and Simon Cameron reappointed Senater vice Stanton Chief Magistrate of the vice Stanton, Chief Magistrate of the Senator, vice & United States.

Radical Stump Speakers for Virginia.

L. H. Chandler, District Attorney at Norfolk, Va., and L. Edwin Dudley, leave here in a day or two for a political tour in the Shenandosh Valley, Va., under the auspices of the radical Congressional Committee,

The President's Despatches-Grant's Last Order-Pope To Be Displaced - Fred. Douglass to Succeed General Howard.

The radical papers charge that Special Order No. 420, issued by General Grant to District Commanders, is a complete answer to the alle gations that the General had recoded from the position assumed in the fifth clause of his instructions to General Thomas. A comparison of the two orders will show how far the answer is complete. The instructions to General Thomas were to "execute all orders he may find in force, unless authorized by the General of the Army to amend, alter, or modify them."

Order No. 420 says:—Commanders of Districts will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves

or their predecessors in command."

There would seem to be a wide difference between the scope of these two orders. The one requires the execution of all orders regarding registration, election, juries, etc. etc. The other forbids the reappointment to civil offices of persons who had been removed. I understand the President makes no objection to the latter (General Grant's order), whatever he may think of the animus which dictated it. But should General Hancock restore ex-Governor Wells to General Hancock restore ex Governor wells to his office, would it be in contravention of Gene-ral Grant's order? Wells would not hold his office by virtue of any military appointment, but under the Constitution of Louisiana, and by virtue of his election by the people. The same rule will hold in the case of the Governor of Texas. While these gentlemen would refuse of Texas. While these gentlemen would refuse a military appointment to office, I have no doubt they would be pleased at being restored to the offices from which they were deposed by General Sheridan, General Grant will have to remodel Order No. 420.

Some of the correspondents of the radical Grant's private letter to the President. The General should gratify his friends, and publish General should gratify his friends, and publish the whole letter. The last clause, in which he tells the President that the people will not quietly submit to the removal of Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan, would be particularly interesting to the whole country. The General should favor the country with the complete

There has been much surprise expressed at the tone of Gen. Pope's late letter, in which he says, "No conceivable circumstances could in-duce me to interfere with the general business duce me to interfere with the general business of the State. The orders to be issued are such all streets considered necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction acts, which do not warrant violent changes in the ordinary course of civil business." This altered tone of Gen. Pope could easily be explained if I were authorized to refer to certain very positive instructions which have lately been sent to him. He has seen in the cases of Gens, Sheridan and Sickles the result of arbitrary orders, making "violent result of arbitrary orders, making "violent changes," and he would avoid the necessity of being "relieved." It is, however, too late. He must again prepare for his "headquarters in the saddle."

saddie."

It is rumored in high official circles that, should vacancies occur, Fred Douglass well receive the nomination for the office of Commissioner of Freedmen, while Colone! Parker (Indian), on General Grant's staff, will be placed at the head of the Indian Bureau. Colone! Parker is a gentleman of undoubted ability and fine literary aguirements. Douglass can speak for hanself.—Washington Correspondence of Boston Pag.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

Augustus Ytnrbide, the adopted heir of Maximilian, is now at Rosedale, the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Green, on the heights of Georgetown, and is a robust boy, four years

The Money Order System.

A brief resume of the postal money order system, as conducted by the United States Government, cannot be devoid of interest to the public, although the great masses of the people are ignorant of the principles upon which it is based, if not, indeed, of the existence of such a system.

It is a system designed to benefit the public as well as to be a source of a prolific revenue to the Government; and for business men, and all others who wish to send small sums of money others who wish to send small sums of money to a distance, no scheme has ever been devised which provided so effectually for a great public necessity. It is virtually impossible for thousands of persons residing in the country to obtain bank drafts, and the express companies charge exorbitant rates for the transmission of small sums. Meny are in the habit of sending money through the mails in registered letters; but it costs twenty cents to have a letter registered, and no security whatever is guaranteed the remitter, while a money order of any amount from one dollar to twenty can be procured for ten cents, and for any sum between twenty and fifty dollars for twenty-five cents, and full security for its transmission guaranteed. The great advantages of this system consist in its moderate lees and the periect security it affords against fraud or loss. This security is effected by leaving out the name of the person to whom an order is payable, so in the event of its being stolen or lost by accident in transitual sparty in illegal possession cannot cent it costed. the event of its being stolen or lost by accident in transitus party in lilegal possession cannot get it cashed. Should an order be lost the owner can obtain a daplicate without delay or difficulty. So absolute, in fact, is the security afforded remitters of funds, that even a postmaster who might altempt to defraud the Government by altering the amount of an order, or by forgery, is morally certain to be detected. The superiority of this system over any other now in existence has been fully demonstrated in Great Britain, where it has been in successful operation for a number of years. The system was commenced upon the 1st of November, 1864, with one hundred and forty-two offices, and it appears on the 30th of June, 1865, that \$1,360,122 had been transmitted, the revenue accruing from which amounted to \$11,534. In 1866 the number of offices had been increased to four hundred and seventy-three, and the amount of business done seventy-three, and the amount of business done that year amounted to an aggregate of \$3,977,259, and the fees \$35,779.

In his report for the fiscal year of 1867, H. J. Anderson, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, stated that the experiment had eventuated satisfactorily, having paid all expenses and left a surplus in the hands of the Government. With the addition of new offices and the increasing popularity of the system with the people, this branch of the postal service has increased more than a thousand fold, vice has increased more than a thousand fold, and is still increasing in a rapid ratio; and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is destined at no distant day to add largely to the revenues of the Government. In 1857 the number of offices was 767, except in the last quarter of the fiscal year, when sixty-eight more were added. The precise amount of business done during the last year has not yet transpired, owing to unavoidable delay in the Pacific mails; enough is known, however, to make the estimate of \$10,000,000 a safe one, and the amount will probably be in excess of that, which is nearly treble the amount of the previous year. By an act of Congress four hundred more offices will be in operation in the year 1868, making a total of twelve hundred and thirty-five offices; and should the business of this department increase in the same ratio as heretofore, twenty militions of dollars will be a moderate estimate for the present fiscal year (1868).

The department check is thorough in every

The department check is thorough in every The department check is thorough in every respect, and fraud is utterly impossible. Each postmaster is obliged by law to furnish the department with a weekly statement of business done at his office, and if there be the slightest error in his accounts he is at once notified thereof. Dr. C. F. MacDonald is Superintendent of the Money-Order Office of the Post-Office Department, and with a staff of six able clerks he makes a preliminary examination of all statements received, and exercises a general

supervision over the system.

In the Auditor's office John Lynch, of Indiana, is chief of the money order division, a gentleman whose experience and abilities eminently qualify him for his responsible sosition. Associated with Mr. Lyn h are twenty-two clerks. During the last fiscal year the Post Office of New York city has issued 11,817 orders; and paid 86,079 orders. For orders drawn on that office \$1,387,917 has been paid, and for orders saued \$312,997 received.

THE GREAT GOLD CASE.

All That Glitters is Not Gold-No Offer to Sell Proven, and the Prisoners Dis-

The Times of yesterday detailed at length the operations of four Spaniards and one Mexican, who were endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of metal bars which they represented to be Mexican gold, and insinuated through one of their number that it had been stolen from Mexico. The report of yesterday also stated the arrest of the five men by Sergeant O'Brien and Officers Clinton and Woods, of the Twentyninth Precinct, and their production on Sun-day before Justice K vlin, acting at Jefferson Market Police Court, who remanded them to the Station House until yesterday afternoon at

During yesterday morning Sergeant O'Brien continued his investigation into the nature of the metal he had captured, and by dint of con-siderable detective skill not only became satis-fied on that point, but also found where and under what circumstances it had been manufactured. After a silence as long continued as it was profound and provoking, two of the men at last admitted not only that the metal was bogus, but, in response to some of those per-suasive powers with which a Metropolitan detective is gifted, they offered to show where the metal that glitters, and yet is not gold was made. The offer was accepted, and Officer Clinton accompanied the men on the mission They came to a halt at the brass founding establishment of James Gallagher, No. 87 Centre street, near Leonard street, and an inspection of the books showed that some time ago some Spanlards called and desired ar amalgam of copper, zinc, and lead, according to a formula they presented, to be made into bars, for which they furnished the pattern. They were very particular in their instructions, and the founder, though marvelling at their nicety and wondering to what use they could put the compound in that queer shape, finished the job at last to their satisfaction, and they carried the stuff away. When the metal left the founder's hands it was a dull brown color, and presented none of the appearance of gold. Where and how it put on the garb of false pretense, and took the semblance of the precious metal, is secret our detectives have not yet been able to penetrate, and is a subject upon which the prisoners are reticent to the degree of dullness. On yesterday afternoon the prisoners were brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the story as related in the Times of yesterday was told him by Sergeant O'Brien, Officer Clinton. and Mr. Packer. The man Gonzales had failed to make his appearance of the first property of th pearance, and Officer Clinton went off to find him, the prisoners meantime being remanded to the cage. It was apparent, however, as was intimated in the report of yesterday, that legally there was no case against them. They had managed the affair with considerable cunning, and by persistently refusing to show the metal they have defeated the officers in their attempt to fully entangle them. Neither Gonzales, nor O'Brien, nor Packer can swear that the bogus metal found in their possession was that the sale of which they were endeavoring to negoti-ate, and its mere possession being no offense at At a late hour in the afternoon, Officer Clin

ton returned to Court and reported that he had been unable to find Gonzales, and the officers being willing to admit that he had never seen the metal, Justice Ledwith ordered that the

prisoners Erique Fernandez, Manuel Brodrick Manuel Montes, Placido Gracio, and Manuel Paris be discharged, and their counsel inquiring "What about our gold?" the base metal was surrendered to them-

The man Manuel Paris did not leave the court-room with his comrades, being held by the officers upon the charge of stabbing one Philip Deelet, on the 23d of June, 1866, in this city; Paris, it is claimed, having been admitted to bail, forfeited his bond by non-appearance, and the police have never since been able to find him.—N. Y. Times.

ANOTHER NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Young Man Stabbed-Arrest of the Al-

leged Murderer. A horrible murder was perpetrated at Boonton, N. J., on Saturday evening last, and intense excitement is manifested throughout the ton, N. J., on Saturday evening last, and intense excitement is manifested throughout the State in consequence. A young man named Kean Carroll was found lying in the street in that place on Saturday evening, in a dying condition from loss of blood. Young Carroll was only twenty-one years of age. Shortly after being picked up and carried into a place of rest, he died from the result of a stab which he had received. Before dying he said that one John Dempsey was the perpetrator of the deed, and this man was subsequently arrested. The facts cannot yet be definitely ascertained, as the statements of the dying man were very indefinite and confused. There may have been a previous quarrel between the two or there may have not; it is difficult to determine. Sifting as well as we can the statements of the victim, it appears that he was assaulted by, or entered into conflict with, nis aniagonist on the street in which he was subsequently found. At first, as we gather from the incoherent story of the young man, it was a hand-to-band struggle with the naked fists, in which each strove manfully for the mastery. From one side of the pavement to the other they reeled, close locked in each other's arms, each striving desperately for the victory. Then they burst, or rather staggered, apart, as though by preconcert, and Carroll saw something glittering, knife-like, in his opponent's hand. Perhaps he drew, or had already drawn, some weapon in his own behalf, but this, at present, is not known. There was another close and another struggle. Backwards and forwards again they reeled in the desperation of deadly fight, until at last the knife of and forwards again they reeled in the despera-tion of deadly fight, until at last the knife of the stranger was driven into the side of the victim; and the latter was left, where he was found, senseless on the sidewalk. Carroll in-sisted upon the truth of the first statement implicating Dempsey, and then expired. The prisoner, Dempsey, is about forty years of age, and is a resident of Boonton. His clothing and hands were stained with blood; but he denies the accusation. The people have hardly recovered from the excitement occasioned by the exception of Bridget. Durgen the Carlell with execution of Bridget Durgan, the Coriell mix-deress, when this fresh tragedy comes upon them; and the sensation occasioned by this tragic affair in Boonton is intense and wide-spread.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Jennings Estate in England. The following letter appears in the London

"Your American correspondent of Philadelphia, who writes concerning the claims by Americans of estates in England belonging to the names of 'Wilbraham' and 'Dudley,' is in error in some particulars. The coming over to England by lawyers in 1854 and other years, refers to the great domestic question of the heirship to that which is very widely known as the 'Great Jen-nings property,' from which Dickens is under-stood to have derived his famous 'Jarndyce v. Jarndyce,' and concerning which repeated advertisements and allusions appear from time to time in your own paper. This enormous property, variously estimated at from two to seven millions sterling, and including estates in eleven counties in England and money in all the old banks in London, is still in vigorous dispute, it was left by an extraordinary miser named William Jennings, described in the Annual Register of 1798 as the 'richest commoner in England. He was born in 1701, and died at his seat, Acton Hall, near Long Melford, Suffolk, instanced as one of the most splendid private edificas in Great Britain, and boasting a ballroom 'which was never once used) constructed at a cc. 1 of £30,000. Notwithstanding his incalculable wealth, so mean were the habits of this old man that he lived in the underground story of his great house, permitting, for the space of nearly thirty years, the approach of no woman. He died unmarried and childless, and left no will. The Baroness Howe, daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Howe, took pos-session of the old man's property, through a claim of intermarriage between a member of the Jennings family with that of the Curzons. ministration was, however, not granted for eighteen years-a significant fact.

William Jennings was the godson of King William III, and served as a page to that monarch. In connection also with his family at this period were Sarah Jennings, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough; Frances Jennings (her sister), Marchioness of Tyrconnel, wife of Richard Taibot, the Lord Deputy of Ireland for King James II; and, little as it is supposed— Miss Hills, afterwards the famous rival and successor of the Duchess in the affection and favor of Queen Anne-Mrs. Masham, in reality the creator of the fortunes of Harley, Earl of Oxford. Mrs. Masham was a cousin of the Duchess of Marlborough, and was introduced at court by her. Frances, the Marchionese of Tyrconnel, was, in the days of her distress, the celebrated 'white milliner' appearing in the domestic history of George I, and commemo-rated in a modern comedy. Some Jenyns, the philosopher, and Constantine Jennings (there are eleven different ways of spelling the name). possessor of three fortunes, who, notwith standing, died in poverty, in 1813, in the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, and who is known as 'Dog Jennings,' on account of his pur-chase of 'Alcibiades' Dog,' were also of this ly. The supposed figure of 'Alcibiades' cost two thousand guineas. However, the family. public interest in regard to property and a story which read more like romance than plain matter of fact, rests in the eircumstance that the property is still in litigation, new claimants appearing every day. The Earl Howe, Earl Beanchamp, and other members of aristocratic rank, claiming affinity (though remote) with the original family, are in possession, although the claim has been always protested against, of this extensive property. Altogether, this attraction of the great property lying open to heirship of some persons undiscovered yet, if at all discoverable, draws claimants not only from the United States, but, to my familiar knowledge, from the Cape of Good Hope, India, and Aus-tralia. I omit Ireland and Canada, which countries have sent to England claimants in profuion, with the proper proportion of lawyers and pedigree fanciers. Such is a story of wealth, "I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"HARGRAVE JENNINGS. "London, August 17."

The Great Republic for China, San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The steamer Great Republic for China and Japan, which sails to-morrow, will have six hundred tons freight, \$1,000,000 in treasure, forty cabin and six hundred and forty steerage passengers.

A Boy Suicide.-Francis Tingle, only ten years of age, drowned himself in the Pottery Reservoir at Swinton, England, a few days since, under fear of punishment for misappropriation of money with which he had been entrusted to make a small purchase.

A LIVELY RAILBOAD .- Sixty-one trains are run daily between London and Manchester, and one-half are run in excess of the requirement of the traffic. The excess of train miles is upwards of 2,000,000, run at a cost exceeding £235,000 a year.

LATER FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The European Markets To-Day.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

London, Sept. 3—Noon.—Cousols for money, 942; United States Five-twenties, 732; Eric Railroad, 45; Illinois Central Railroad, 772; Great Western Railroad, 234.

Liverrool, Sept. 3—Noon.—Cotton is firm, but there is not much doing; the sales are estimated at 5000 holes. mated at 8000 bales. The quotations are un-

Reflued petroleum, 1s. 6d. Other articles are ANTWERP, Sept. 3.—Petroleum closed last evening at 48%. To-day the market is weak.

The City of Paris Arrived out. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York on the 24th ult., arrived this morning.

Two o'clock Market Report. London, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—United States Five-twenties are firmer; Great Western Railroad has declined to 23; Erie Railroad, 454; other securities are unchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 3—2 P. M.—Corn is quoted at 34s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d. Beef, 147s. 6.; Common Rosin, 7s. 6.; Lard, 5d. 8d. 51s. 6d.

The Hammonia Arrived Out.

Southampton Sept., 3.—The steamship Ham-monia, from New York on the 24th, arrived at noon, en route for Hamburg.

Escape of a Lunatic.

POUGHEREPSIS, Sept. 3.—John D. Jackson, who attempted to kill his tather, Joseph H. Jackson, in this city, a short time since, made his escape from the Utica Lunatic Asylum on Saturday last. The people here are much excited about it, as it is known that young Jack-son was determined to shoot down his father at

Return of Ex-Governor Curtin.

New York, Sept. 3.—The steamship Guiding Star, from Havre, via Falmouth, arrived here this morning. Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is a passenger.

Base Ball at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 3,—The Wreckless Base Ball Club of this place, played a game with a picked nine from Philadelphia to-day, beating the latter eighteen runs.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 27c. Flour dull; sales of 6500 barrels; State, \$600@10.00; Ohio, \$8.30@7.60; Western. \$6.56@12.60; Southern. \$9.681; Canada Flour, \$12@13.50. What heavy; sales of 3500 bushels; white California \$2.60. Corn declined. Oats declined 2@3c.; Western. \$5.667c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, \$23.52.60.23.80. Lard dull at 13@14c.

Political Items.

A NEW TICKET.—The Labor Union, published Grand Rapids, Mich., has the following ticket

Eight hour ticket for 1868,
(Subject to the decision of the people.)
For President of the United States of America,
NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
For President of the United States of England, Ireland, and Scotland,
JOHN BRIGHT. REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.-The aggregates

ninety thousand blacks, with a number of counties to hear from that will increase the preponderance of the former. CALIFORNIA. - The State election in California

show one hundred and ten thousand whites to

regular tickets in the field:-
Governor

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read. In the case of the City vs. Fields et al., a motion for a special injunction to restrain the defendants from acting as Commissioners of the South Street bridge business, before reported, the Judge in very new words dismissed the bill this NICHOLSON PAVEMENT IN BROAD STREET.

NICHOLSON PAYEMENT IN BROAD STREET.

A bill in equity, praying a special injunction to relieve property owners in Broad street from the costs of the Nicholson pavement, and to restrain the defendant from laying the said pavement in Broad street, between Willow street and Columbia avenue, was filed and argued.

Michael Bouvier et al. vs the City of Philadelphia.
Morton McMichael, Mayor of the said city; William W. Smediey, Nathan Spering, and Henry B. Bobb, Commissioners of Highways; Strickland Kneass, Chief Engineer of the said city; Charles E. Jenkins and Jonathan Taylor.

Among the points advanced in Mr. Guillon's argument were the following:—First, While great expense is put upon the clizens of Philadelphia, there is no security for the money taken from them: and Second, That since Bouvier had by the consent of the city payed Broad street, in front of his property, at his own expense, the city could not justly take up that pavement, and destroy his work, without giving him any compensation whatever.

In reference to this first point the Judge said that Select and Common Councis of Philadelphia are bound to secure the citizens whose property they take to carry out any object; it was very unwise in Councils to Incur an expense of \$170,000 without requiring security—such a thing was heretofore unheard of.

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Councils to incur an expense of \$170,000 without requiring security—such a thing was heretofore unheard of.

David W. Sellers, Esq., representing Jenkins and Taylor, followed, and argued that, in the first place, in a matter like this, left by statute so completely to the discretion of City Councils this Court should not interfere: secondly, that security in the case had not been required, because the work litelf was of a nature that afforded an ample security to all concerned, but that if security were demanded it would be readily given. The work complained of is done by the power of an act of Assembly, and there is no jurisdiction in this forum.

The power of imposing the costs of paving upon property owners lies with the Legislature, and therefore is not a subject of review. If the power to take up and tay down pavements rests in the city, the style of the pavement is alone with the city, the style of the pavement is alone with the city, the style of the pavement is alone with the city, where it intended to lay hew pavements, to take the cobble stones, and in many instances to sell them, and only replacing them by some others, new ones, without it ever being asked who were the owners of them. And it is only so done in this case.

Mr. Lynd followed in behalf of the city, and said that be did not uncerstand that the city was to pay for this work—that the contractors were to look to the city; but if such was the case, joined with the plaintiffs, and asked that the injunction be granted.

At the close of our report the argument had not been concluded. Constant Guillou for plaintiffs.

Jances Lynd for city, and S. Kneass, William P. Merrick, William McMichael, and David W. Sellers for Jenkins and Taylor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Chaeles Gilpin and John R. Valentine. United States was and that the allegations on the part of the United States were entirely water. On the law, that he had always made roughly and the such as a such as the allegations on the part of the United States were entirely

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in fair demand. 99; was bid for 10-40s; 111; for 6s of 1881; 107 @107½ for August and June 7:30s; 114; for '62 5-20s; 109% for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; and 108% for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51 94-100, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; Mine-hill, 574, no change; Lehigh Valley at 57, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Eric at 284, no change, 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; change, 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43½ for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing; 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 35½ for Union.

355 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 238 for North America; 57 for North-National; 238 for North America; 57 for North-ern Liberties; 51% for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 120 for Frades-men's; 70 for Corn Exchange, and 64% for Union. In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46%, an ad-vance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 16 was bid for Schuylkill Naviga-tion common; 28 for preferred do.; and 15% for Susquehanna Canal.

Susquehanus Canal.
Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141; 11 A. M.,
140½; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 141½, an advance of
§ on the closing price last evening.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S., Third street

1411. Silver, 1341@136.

1412. Silver, 1342@136.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 18812 1104@111; old 5-20s, 114@1142; 5-20s, 1864. 1093@110; do., 1865, 1104@1112; do., July, 1082@1082; do., 1867, 1082@1082; 10-40s, 992@1072; do., July, 1072@1072; do., June, 1072@1072; do., July, 1072@1072; do., June, 1072@1072; do., 1072@1072; do., 1142@1142; do., 1864, 1092@110; do., 1865, 1102@1111; do., new, 1082@1081; 5s, 10-40s, 992@1082; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1072@1072; do., 2d series, 1072@1072; 3d series, 1072@1074; do., 2d series, 1072@1072; 3d series, 1072@1072; do., 2d series, 1072@1072; 3d series, 1072@1074; do., 2d series, 1072@1072; 3d series, 1072@1074; do., 2d series, 1072@1072; do., 2d series, 1072@

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5.-There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and prices rale in favor of buyers. For shipment there is nothing doing, and the sales for the supply of the local trade are in small lots, as they buy only from hand to mouth. A few hundred barrels were taken at \$7@7:50 for superfine, \$8@8:50 for old stock extra, \$9@10 for new do. do., \$11@12 for new wheat extra family, \$116012.50 for Northwestern do wheat extra family, \$116012.50 for Northwestern do do., the latter rate for fancy, and choice brands at \$136914 according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$5.50039 9 bb. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being no demand except for prime qualities, which are in small supply. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at \$2.269240. White ranges from \$2.50 to 2.75. Hye is scarce and in fair demand. Sales of 1000 bushels at \$1.5060152 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn—The offerings are small, and holders firm in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels at \$1.50 for yellow, and \$1.25 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.50 for yellow, and \$1.25 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at 50.500 cents. Nothing doing in Barley and Mait.

Seeds remain as last quoted, viz: \$8.50639 % 64 bs. for Cloverseed, \$2.5063 for Timothy, and \$2.7560278 for Flaxaeed.

Wbisky—Common is offered at 256028c, \$2 gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......SEPTEMBER 3.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Durgin, Bath, Warren, Gregg & Schr Mary W. Hupper, Hupper, Boston, Schr J. E. Gamage, Hicks, Charlestown, Len Buygeas.

Burgess.
Schr Orozimbo, Bagiey, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, East Greenwich, Blakisto
Graeff & Co.
Schr Gertrude, Moffet, Chincoteague, Captain.

Brig Gipsy Queen. York, 2 days from Bagga, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.

Brig A. Millken. Eatez, 3 days from Calais, with lomber to Lennox & Burgeas.

Behr William. Brigham, 8 days from Bagger, with lumber to Lennox & Burgeas.

Behr Julia E. Gamage, Hicks, 8 days from Portland, with muse to Lennox & Burgeas.

Schr M. Tilton. Fritzinger, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain. Schr M. Tilton, Friisinger, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain. Schr Open Sea, Coombs, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain. Schr J. Satterthwalte, Long, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr Ada Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester, in bal-last to J. T. Justus,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ecchange.

Lawiss, Del., Sept. 1—3 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—U. S. siteamship De Soto, for Vera Cruz; harque Thos. Dallett, for Richmond; brigs Kodiak, for Roston; Nellie Mowe, for Marseilles, and schr Northern Light, for Boston.

Brig John Given, from Philadelphia for Baston.

Brig John Given, from Philadelphia for Baston, went to sea yesterday.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

went to see yesterday.

Beamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, salled from Savaunah Statult.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 7 A. M. yesterday.

Barque John Good, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 20th ult.

Barque Bessie North, Joge, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.

Barque Idelia, Jackson, hence, at Aspinwall 19th ultimo.

ltimo. Brig Eurus, Gates, hence, at Boston 1st inst. Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence, at Charles Brig C. V. Williams, Annual St. Annual St. Annual St. Annual Schr J. Crockford, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.
Schr L. A. Van Brunt, Tecker, hence, at Newport Schr L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, hence, at Newport stat ult.
Schrs R. Borden, Borden, and T. Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River list ult.
Schrs R. Strong, Brown; I. H. Moere, Nickerson; and Ira Bliss, Hudson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence ist inst.
Schrs R. Grüch: M. Repplier, Collins; R. W. Tull, Robbins; D. Holmes, Haywood: Evergreen, Fellows; L. Audeoried, Crawford; T. Nickerson, Kelly; C. Hill, Cheeseman: A. Godfrey, Godfrey; S. and E. Carson, Brower; C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer; C. W. May, Kinney; Silver Magnet, Watson; R. H. Gibson, Bartiett, Ocean Bird, Kelley; N. and H. Gould, Gould; W. W. Marcy, Champlon; W. Wallace, Scull; R. Florence, Rice; and W. G. Bartiett, hence, at Hoston in inst.

Bayw York, Sept. E.—Arrived, steamship City of Steamship Manhattan. Williams, from Liverpool. Steamship Manhattan. Williams, from Liverpool. Ship Tinto. Wilkie, from Calcutta. Ship Tinto. Wilkie, from Calcutta. Ship J. J. Southard. Bishop, from Shieids. Barque R. Porter, Nichols, from Bristol. Barque Bessis Toung, Blyon, from Bristol.