THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 3.

Lord Napier and the House of Commons-Grand Ball at Buckingham Palace.

The Trial of Count Chorinsky -The French Finances.

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

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Han monia we have European advices to July 3.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The State Ball at Buckingham Pelace.

A State ball was given on the night of the 1st of July at Buckingham palace, to which a party of 1800 were invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the other members of the royal family, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Graud Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strehtz, and the Duke and Duchess Philip of Wurtemburg, en ered the ball-room at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a white tulle dress over white silk, with a tunic of white satm trimmed with Honiton lace and bouquets of lilies of the valley. Head-dress, a trara of diamonds. Orosanents, pearls and diamonds, with a corsage of diamonds. Order-, Victoria and Albert, Catharine of Russia, and the Danish

The Princess Louis of Hesse wore a Brussels lace tunic over a blue crape petticoat, trimmed with silver. Head dress, a diadem of diamonds, Ornaments, diamonds with a diamond stomacher. Orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Catharine of Russia, the Order of St. Isabel, and the Prussian Groer, Princess Christian wore a tulle dress over white silk, trimmed with bands of rose-colored satin and Honton lace. Head dress, a coronet of diamonds and opals; the back of the head ornamented with rows of diamonds and Christine geraniums. Pearl necklace and other ornaments to match. Orders, Victoria and Albert, and St. Isabel. Princess Louise wore a silver tulle over a rich glace petticoat trima ed with chatchines of pink roves and green leaves. Head dre-s, roses and diamon is, d smend ornaments. Orders, Victoria and Albert, and Order of St. Isabel.

The Abyssinian Triumph-Disraeli and Gladstone on the Achievements of

In the Honse of Commons, July 2, Mr. Disraeli rose, amid cheers, to propose a vote of thanks to Str. B. Napter and the troops engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition. In the course of his speech, he said:— The House of Commons at this moment will

remember that this is not the first time, nor even the second, that it has offered to him its thanks. Happy is the man who has been thrice thanked by his country! By his splendid achievements in Abyssinia Sir Robert Napier has only fulfilled the promise of the plains of India, and consummated his exploits on the Chinese field. It is, I may add, not the least interesting part of our business this evening to recognize the merits of another great branch of Her Maiesty's forces.

The army and navy have acted together in the history of this country without successful results; but there have been, I think, few instances in which they have mutually assisted each other more effectually, and in which their combined exertions have been attended with greater success than in the Abyssmian Expedition. In acknowledging the great services of the distinguished man who was at the head of the expedition, and the officers who commanded the navy, we must not be unmindful of the conduct of the men of the two services. I think we may fairly say that the conduct of the troops and sa lors was alike complete and admirable. There have been instances, no doubt, of rapid marches and triumphant fields, which have occasioned greater sensation at the moment; but if you look to the exhibition of military virtue, I doubt whether the qualities of patience, endurance, and good temper, manifested under the most trying circumstances, have ever been more sully exemplified.

speech, in which he said:—
I do not of course mean to claim, nor would it be wise to claim, for those engaged in it, precisely the same kind of fame as attaches to occasions in which desperate conflicts have been waged with equal force between nations or armies alike possessed of all the resources of modern warfare, but we have lived into a time in which, it it cannot be said of the solcier, it must be said of the commander, that mere fighting, however arduous the task, mere tactics, and mere strategy have become, perhaps though most vital, yet almost secondary the qualities required to make a successful General. The marrative of the conflict carried on with nature, with distance, with climate, and with every diversity of diffic on a most peculiar portion of the earth, and of the osciplined government of the army, with provision made for every one engaged in the expedition, presen's to our view a history alike complete and satisfactory. There is, indeed, something tame and feeble in the language of nubroken eulogy, and yet the occasion does not permit us to adopt any other language. We may look at what has occurred with reference to the commander, with reterence to the officers by whom he was so ably seconded, with reference to the soldiers who moved and acted nnder their orders, and lastly with reference to the Government at home. We have been permitted to gain on this occasion what may be

called an almost learless victory.

It is impossible not to dwell with peculiar interest on the character of the man whose name first appears and most prominently in the motion now made. Without him it might have been possible that great things might have been achieved, but there is a completeness in the work achieved that we cannot do otherwise than connect in a special manner with the spe-cial qualities of his mind and his capacity. Without him we scarcely could have hoped that this expedition would stand upon record among those occasions when nations resort to the bloody arbitrament of war, as one in which not one drop was added to the cup of human suffering, which any human forethought could spare, and in which the severest critic, in reviewing the proceedings, will find nothing to except to in regard to the military, political, and moral

aspect of the proceedings. Trade with America.

The London Times of July 3, in its city article,

Not withstanding the unprecedented extent of the shipments of specie from New York to Europe during the present year, the amount of goods taken from Europe by the United States has been unusually limited. Their importations of the Manchester, Lyons, and other manufac-tures classed under the name of "dry goods" have thus far since the 1st of January been only £7,170,000. In the corresponding period of last year the amount was £8,920,000, and in that of 1866 it was £13,400,000.

GERMANY.

Closing Scenes in the Wrial of Count Choriesky for Murder at Munich-In-teresting Episodes.

In the trial of the Count Chorinsky for the murder of his wife, which recently closed at Munich, the sitting of the 26th was marked by several episodes of great interest. A profound siler ce prevalled in the Court when the President announced that the physicians who had been summoned as experts on the case were about to give their evidence. At the request of the ad-yocate for the decense, the accused was removed from Court during the examination of the ex-

Just as the first of these gentlemen was approaching the tribunal to give his evidence a moven ent took place among the audience, and presently a loud tumult was heard at the door of the Court room. It turned out that the distur-bance was caused by a brother of Count Lo-presti, whose morality had be a impeached in the audience the previous day. His brother armed with a dagger, had attempted to force his way into the Court. This young man, whose reason appeared to be even more disturbed than that of the prisoner, frantically maintained that the trial had been got up by his brotner, Count Loprestl, who sought to poison him with

Prussic acid.

The officers of the Court succeeded in removing him, and silence having been restored the case was proceeded with. Dr. Mar in stated that after a careful examination of the person of the Count he could find no hing in his physical conformation nor in his moral manifestations which indicated any evidence of insanity. Neither was there anything in the instruction, nor in the interrogatories, which authorized him to think that his faculties and judgment had undergone any alteration, more especially towards the period at which the crime was conmitted, namely, November, 1867. Professor Dresolbsig, of the University, and Director of the Insane Asylum at Munich, concurred in this opinion. He added that it did not follow because the accused was of a nervous, trritable nature, that there was an intellectual disorder in his spirit of adventure and, besides, the exaggerations of his sentiments of love were not extraordinary in a young officer. He might have his eccentricities, but all men did not lesen ble each other, and if they did it would be thesome. (The last observation excited a smile among the lady spectators.) The letters of Julie Eoergenyi, a person not at all excitable, were just as ardent as those of the Count. The accused, he believed, was always conscious of the bearing of his actions and of the gravity of his situation; he knew periectly how to defend himself and to attenuate the seriousness of certain accusations. Allusion had been made to nervous attacks and fits of hot fever. He must, however, remark in reply to these that five days' ordeal in that crowded Court, under the influence of excessive heat and of a tension of mind, which must have been very great, had not produced the slightest alteration in the health of the accused. He consequently concluded that the Count was in full possession of his mental faculties, and was responsible for his actions. The evidence of Dr. Morel, Director of the Insane Asylum of Saint-You, at Rouen, was in direct contradiction to that of the two previous witnesses. He declared that accused was not in full possession of his faculties, or at least that he had a very limited judgment, and consequently ought not to be held responsible for his acts. This affection was well known in France and England, and was described by different names, such as "moral in-sanity," "aberration of action," or "mild insanity," Independent of this particu-lar state of mind, the persons thus at-fected may be generous and honest. Ordinarily, like the unfortunate man then on trial, they were producal of exaggerated tributes of attachment; they have natural faculties, but the judg-ment remains feeble. He should add, in oppo-sition to Dr. Dreso b-ig, that insuce people may learn several languages. He had some in his institution who spoke two or three. He had found in Germany persons affected with idiocy who played the organ, and designed. The characteristic of the Count's insanity was that of the butterfly in its tendencies-the sudden passage from one thing to the other, from one senti ment to an opposite one, such as from love to harred. His honorable colleage, M. Dresolbsig, had invoked the facility with which his advocate calmed the accused. That was no argument. Waen people knew how to take them they could always tranquilize insane people. There was not a straight jacket in his Arylum. In fine, persons affected like the Count are, and must always remain, great children. They embroil everything. He added that if the Count were to continue his course of life, in case of an acquittal he would inevitably become paralytic. The delation of the pupils of the eyes was an infallible diagnostic. Dr. Mayer, Professor of the University of Gottingen, and Director of the Insane Asylum at Gottingen, concurred in the conclusions of Dr. Morel. He firmly believed that the accused was insane. and that if he had belonged to a lower class of life he would have been long since shut up in a mad-house. Dr. Mayer accounted for the mental condition of the Count by the fact that the forceps had to be employed at the time of his birth, and that the child had experienced a Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion in a lesson of the head; to that fact was to be attributed the derangement of his faculties, Among the evidences cited by the learned Processor of the prisoner's insanity were his naving married Mathilde Rueff, after having had her so long as his mistress, and the protound admiration and worship which he enter ained for Julie Ebergenyl, a person notorious for her irregular conduct. There was some laughter mong the audience at these conclusions. Dr. Mayer stated that he had visited the prisoner that morning, and found him in a condition of great prostration. The accused pretended that Julie Ebergenyi had come to his bedside in

> of this witness the Court adjourned. The sitting of the 27th was occupied by the perches of the counsel for the prosecution and the detense. The Procureuridu Rou recapitulated all the strong points of the evidence against the accused, and demanded that he should be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life. Dr. Schuss, the advocate for the defense, pleaded insanity, declaring that the majority t the medical experts considered the accuse as irresponsible for his acts. In any case, he bought that elebt years of confinement would be a suffic cut punishment. The accused interrupted his counsel violently when he incriminated the conduct of the Baroness Ebergenyi,

the night, and had ordered him to follow her.

He heard distinctly the rustling of her dress.

That was a symptom, which, in his judgment, ought not to be lost sight of. After the evidence

Three questions were put to the jury :-Was the arcused the instigator of the crime committed on the person of the Countess Cho-2. Was he merely the accomplice of the

3. Was he in a mental condition which ren-dered him responsible for his acts? At the end of two hours' deliberation, the

jury returned with a negative verdict on the of complicity and responsibility. The Court, consequently, pronounced a judg-ment condemning Count Chorinsky to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor, which he to undergo in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and of his past career as brave soldier, in a fortress to be subsequently fixed upon. The judgment orders, in addition,

that at the expiration of his sentence he shatl be reconducted to the trontier. The Count heard his sentence with wonderful composure, and, contrary to the general expectation, was removed from the Court with-

out uttering a word. General News.

The Papal allocution does not appear likely to find more favor in Hungary than in Austria The Resti Naple warns the Pontifical Court that the laws of the country are the supreme rule of the citizen, and advises no power on earth to violate the respect due to them. It says that, as far as Hungary is concerned, the members of

the clergy who have contravened those laws form only a lew exceptions. In proof of this it adds that in Hungary the Concordat does not exist in virtue of express stipulations, save in

two dioceses, but rather as a custom which has been surreptifically in roduced. The official Vienna Gazette publishes an article on Bulgaria, which is interesting as an indica-tion of the views of the Austrian Government on the subject. It says that formally none of the Christian subjects of Turkey had been so much oppressed as the Bulgarians, but that now their position has been considerably im-proved under the government of Mithad Pasha, who was sent into Bulgaria, for that purpose, from Constantinople.

The Vierna Debatte says that the difference

which has arisen between the Austrian and Roumanian Governments respecting the Jewish question are now settled, the Roumanian Government having absolutely yielded to the

demands of Austria.

The Common Council of Vienna almost unanimously adopted as "urgent" a resolution most solemnly protesting against the offensive expressions contained in the Papal allocation, and declaring that the Government possesses the entire confidence of the Common Council.

FRANCE.

Discussion of the Budget.

In the French legislative body on the 1st inst. the discussion on the budget was resumed. M. Thiers made a speech in which he severely criticised the financial position and policy of the Imperial government. The existing embar-rassments, he said, had arisen from expenditure being voted without securing corresponding re-sources upon which to tall back. The posit on of political affairs had also exerted an induence. The army and navy estimates ought to be voted not for the purpose of intervention, but in order to show Germany that France would not tolerate fresh usurpations. "The present financial management," M. Thiers continued, "is unexampled, but the true cause is the policy that has been pursued. The Budget is so deplorable, simply because it contains the whole of your policy in Italy, Germany, Mexico, Paris, and at the elections. Indeed, the Budget is nothing but a photograph of your policy, and therefore it could only be altered, not by the Committee on the Budget, but by a Committee on the Address, replying to the speech from the Torone at the opening of each session, and telling the truth every year to the head of the State. Telling the truth may shake Govern ments, but withholding it destroys them."

Miscellaneous News.

According to the Independence Belge, the embers of the Cretan insurrection are still very far from being stamped cut. Indeed, the Athens correspondent of that journal states that the insurgents are obtaining "brilliant victories in rapid succession. The American torpedoes now play an important part in their cause, he says, ane the Torks are not only discontented, but discouraged and demoralized. One of their divisions in the Sphakia district recently mutined, and the Military Governor had to go to the spot with a strong force. "All the retugees able to fight," adds this correspondent, "are easily joining their fellow-countrymen, who

are struggling with so much perseverance."

Theodore's son, who is beauging to earn a claim to his name of Allumavu (I have seen the world, accompanied Sir Robert Napier in the steam yacht Ferooz, as jaras Suez. He has taken very kindly to English customs, wearing a sailor's dress, of which he is evidently very proud, and handling a knife and tork at the dinner-table with as much gravity and decoru n Abyssmia goes upon the praciple that fingers were made before forks. He seems a very intelligent, nice little fellow, and was a great favorite on board.

At the forthcoming Ecumenical Council to be convened by Pope Pius IX, America will be, for the first time, represented by her Bi-hops in a general authoritative assembly of prelates of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the

TRAGEDY.

A Constable Kuied by a Woman. The Chicago Republican of the 11th says:-

Early vesterday afternoon Justice Dresser, of the North Division, accompanied by Constable Mark Donahue, visited the house of prostitution No. 441 S, Clark street, kept by Annie Stewart, a well-known woman of the town. During the atternoon they trea ed the inmates of the house to several bottles of wines, and were having a good time generally. About 7 o'clock Miss Stewart ordered her boarders to go up-stairs and dress themselves for the parlor. Toey did so, and were accompanied by Justice Dresser. The landlady then went to her own room for the purpose of changing her dress, when she was followed by Donahue who insisted on playing her a game of eachre for another bottle of wine. She told him that there were no cards in the house. He sent one of the guls outside to purchase a puck. Stewart and Donahue then played for a bottle of wine, and she won. They then played for another, and she won again. He then proposed to play icr \$10; she accepted, and he won. He then wanted to play for another \$10, but she retused, saying that she would play for \$5 and a bottle of wine; he consented. She saw him chen, having detected him with six cards in his hands, whereupon she told him that he would have to deal over again. This made him angry and be made a grab for the money, but she was ahead of him, and lad her han is on it first. He then caught her by the throat and commenced to choke her. She screamed for help, but he still refused to release her. Under the pillow of her bed was a large Colt's revolver. In her struggles she came near to the bed, when thrusting her hand beneath the pillow she drew forth the revolver and shot him. He threw up his hands, exclaimed "Oh, my God," and ran out of doors, to full upon the sidewalk, from whence he was carried to his boarding-house, No. 125 Michigan street. The landiady was soon afterward arrested by Officer B-II, and taken to the armory. All the other inmates of the house fled the spot, and have not yet been found. The constable has since died.

HAYTI.

Naval Movements - Salmave's Troops Repulsed - Foreigners to Quit the American Consulate.

By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, July 14 -- From Port au Prince we have the intelligence that Sainave's troops had attacked the Caco rebels at Porte Rouge, but were repulsed with considerable loss. General Petion Faubert had cannonaded Fort Bizoton and the rebel cruisers bad captured a Haytien war schooner at sea. At Fort Liberte the offi-cers who remained faithful to Salnave were suspected by the Cacos and their property

estrated. The Haytien man-of-war Sylvain had returned from the cape in convoy of a spantsh merchant steamer from Havana, which had \$20,000 in specie aboard to pay the repairs necessary on the steamer Galatea, which had been detained while on her way from New York.

The american Minister had notified all foreigners to quit the American Consulate within steamer for New York. The French and English representatives offer a refuge to the accremennoned foreigners, but it had not been as yet accepted.

The American man-of-war Penobscot had gone on a cruise. The British man-of-war Mullet is moored at Port au Prince. There were no American vessels at Port au Prince discharging freight. Exchange stood at seventy Haytien to one Spanish dollar.

-A Londoner wants to bet \$10,000 that omnibuses will run with balloons within a year. Where's George Wilkes?

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Swann's Scheme to Gain a Congressional Nomination.

Affairs in Hayti-Saluave's Troops Suffer Another Defeat.

Financial and Commercial

Mte., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann's Political Dewnfall-The Reverdy Johnson Testimonial, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

BALTIMORE, July 14. - William Pinckney Whyte, who is appointed United States Senator in Reverdy Johnson's place, left for Washington this morning, to present his credentials and take his seat. Toongh Mr. Swann has gotten him off the track as an opponent for the candidate of the Third Congressional District, yet he is likely to have stronger opposition in Robert J. Brent, whom the Democrats are insisting upon to accept the nomination. Though Swann has long turned traitor to the party that made him all he is politically, thereby deteating the Republicans in Maryland, and turning the State into the hands of the Democrats, yet they will not trust him. Even Pinckney Whyte's friends say they will not be dragooned to vote for Swann, notwithstanding he compliments their favorite with the Senatorship. Swann's late Philadelphia speech is laughed at here.

The Reverdy Johnson bauquet to-morrow promises much interest and magnificence.

This is the hottest day of the season. The thermometer is now 98 and rising.

The steamer Cuba arrived this morning with late Havana news, full cargo and passengers. Good health is prevailing.

Large numbers are off to Cape May.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 14-A. M .- Consols for money, 941@944: and few on account, 944@941. United States 5.20s, 72; Erie, 444; Illinois Central, 1013. FRANKFORF, July 14-A. M -United States

Paris, July 14-A. M .- The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f, 27c.

LIVERPOOL, July 14-A. M .- Cotton dull ; sales of probably 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef dull. Lard active at 65s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

London, July 14-P. M.-United States Fivetwenties, 724; Eries, 44]. PARIS, July 14 - P. M. - The Bourse is firmer:

LIVERPOOL, July 14-P. M.-Corn, 37s. California Wheat, 13s. 5d.

LONDON, July 14-P. M.-Linseed Oil, on the spot, £32: to arrive, £32 5s. ANTWERP, July 14-P. M .- Petroleum flat and nominal at 50 francs.

The Narragansett Trotting Park Association. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, July 14. - The July trotting meeting of the Narragausett Park Association begins here to-day. The racing will commence this afternoon, with a purse of \$500 for all horses that have never trotted better than 2.45, which has closed with fourteen entries. The succeeding race will be for a purse of \$750, with an inside stake of \$100 each, P. P., for all horses that have never trotted better than 2.32 in harness or wagon.

This race has been filled filled with the following entries:-Darkness, Ship Timber, Lady Sheridan, Old Put, Fear Naught, Belle of Paterson, and Keystone. The races will continue three days. There are a great many strangers in the city from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to witness the races. The weather is exceedingly warm, but considerably cooler than yesterday, there being a fresh breeze from the

Shipment of Specie.

New York, July 14 .- The steamer Saxonia, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out in specie

Weather Report-July 14, 9 A. M. Wind. Weather, Ther.

Port Hood	8.	Hazy	7
Halifax		do,	7
Portland	S.	**	
Boston		Clear	8
New York	N. E.	Cle (r	9
Wilmington, Del	W.	Clear	9
Washington	S.	Clear	8
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cear	8
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	8
Oswego	S.	Clear	8
Buffalo	W.	Clear	H
Pittsburg		Clear	8
Chicago	F.,	Clear	9
Louisville.	N.	Clear	8
New Orleans		loudy	8
Kry West	NE	Roudy	8
Havane	. E.	Clear	8
	_	_	

Remarkable Heroism-A Boy of Fourteen Rescues Three Girls from Drown ing.

At 6 o'clock last evening a party of seven young women went into the Fast river at the foot of Firty-sixth street, New York, for the pur pose of bathing. One of them. Mary Powers, 16 years of age, and who resided in Avenue A, near Fifty-sixth street, stipped into deep water, and in her struggle to regain a footnoid, dragged with her three of the others, sisters named Decamp. The screams of the girls attracted the attention of Frank Beck, a boy 14 years of ago, who rushed to the rescue and succeeded finally in bringing the three sisters safe to land, but he was forced to dive for two of them. Miss Powers was drowned before the heroic boy had time to rescue her, and after accomplishing the safety of other three he eudeavored to regain body, but without success, as it had probably been carried out by the tide. The boy, wao lives in Avenue A, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, has been instrumental in saving three other persons from drowning in the same locality during the past twelve months.

-A New Yorker is putting 2000 acres of Minnesota prairie under the plough. Some

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge

heard.

Henry Harding was acquitted of assault and battery on Mary Harding, his wife. Henry said his wife was accustomed to get drunk, and gave him a great deal of trouble.

James Higgins was acquitted of assault and battery on Ann Higgins. The prosecutrix failed to appear.

William Finnigan was charged with robbery.

James Coil testified to having been stopped at Twenty-third and Pine stree s, by three men, of whom Finnigan was one, and robbed of his money. Officer Clinton, who arrested him, said he was under the influence of ilquor. said he was under the influence of liquor.
Verdict guilty.
The next case called was that of the Com-

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. R chard Ficken and Freiding L. Williams, charged with maintaining a nuissnor. The defendants are proprietors of a sugar refinery at the corner of Fifth and Willow streets. The allegation was that since January of this year the defendants have created to their years. in their yard some very heavy and cumprous machinery, the working of which creates such a vibration throughout the neighborhood as to

a vioration toroughout the neighborhood as to render it a nuisance.

Mr. Collins, the druggist at the corner of Fifth and Callowhill atreets, testified that for about two months there was considerable shaking of the building so that the windows of his house, from 100 to 200 feet off, rattled, and even the covers of his jars vibrated. On cross-examination, witness testified that the vibration was equal to that of a neavily loaded cart driven over the cobb-e stones of the

street. On one day the vibration was so great that the bottles moved forward on the sneif, and required to be pushed back. For two months past this vibration has ceased.

months past this vibration has ceased.

Mr. Samuel Blumenthal, who lived in the neighborhood, testified that the shaking was so bad that his family were made both sick in the nead and stomach, the sensation being similar to sea sickness; that he parted with the property on account of the vibration.

Mr. Loth, a neighbor, testified that the shaking was so bad that the chairs and tables in his house all shook. His wife complained all the time of being sick. The shaking was occasioned by the new machinery in the sugar house. by the new machinery in the sugar house.
On cross examination, witness said that the most severe vibrations took place in February, but that since Mr. Williams was bound over,

the shaing has not been so bad.

John Arple, another resident in the neighborhood, testified that it made his vinegar oottle dance on the table, the window and doors rattled, and the visitors to the house would inquire what that rattling was going on in his house.

Nusbaum resides at No. 429 Callowhill street, about sixty or eighty feet from the sugar house. He testified that his house shook just like a steamboat from half-nast six in the morn-ing. It made him often sick. It is not so bad as it was, but once in a while it shakes badly about three o'clock in the day. On trial.

-The House of Commons has decided by a majority of 182 to 71 against the Government that the statue of Fir Robert Peel should be re-moved from the bad eminence in which it stands in Palace Yard, and be either buried or melted. While the Legislature is in this happy vein, says the Pall Mall Gazette, would it not be possible to consign the Duke of Wellington's hideous effigy at Hyde Park corner also to the grave or the melting pot, and to remove the weeping statue of Lord Herbert, with its disconraging bas-reliefs, from the War Office to Netley Hospital, placing in its stead, say, a full length of Sir John Pakington as Britannia ruling the waves, or as the Abyssinian Mars.

—The Emperor of the French is giving serious consideration to the question of the insane, and particularly the right which their parents or friends possess of having them shut up in asylums on the strength of a simple certificate from a medical mau. It would appear that several high authorities on the subject have already been called in by the Em-

-Taine, the author, who compared the marriage ceremony to the fifth act of Robert le Diable has himself taken a wife.

New York Stock Quotations- 1 P. 度. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

The Money Market continues quiet. Call leans rule at 425 per cent. Fust-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent, per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without BLy material change.

Government bonds were firmly held. 1073 was bid for 10.40s; 113% for 6s of 1881; 108% for June and July 7:30 -: 113; for '62 5 20 -; 110; for '64 5 20s: 1117 tor '65 5 20s; 1087 for July, '65 5 20s, and 108; for '67 5-20s. Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold at 47‡, an advance of ‡; Pennsylvania Ratiroa 1 at 52‡, no change; Lebigh Valley at 54½, no change; Catawissa pre-ferred at 30½, an advance of ½; and Northern Central at 49, an advance of ½. 130¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33½ for North Pennsylvania; 42 for blmira preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie. City Passenger Rathroad shares were dull.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15, no change; 45 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union. Bank shares were in demand for investment

at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 55, no change; 128 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanies'; 30g for Mechanics; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 31 for Manutacturers'; In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lebign Navigation sold at 211@211, a de-

cline of 1; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 204 for preferred do.; 75 Morris Canal preserred; 154 for Susquehanna Canal. Jay Cooke & Co. give notice that to-day is the last on which owners of June 730s can send them to Washington for conversion. The orders

of the Treasury Department are that none will be converted on the 15th inst. ('o-morrow.) The July 7-30s will not be redeemed after the 30th of this month. Of this important fact holders are hereby notified. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, - The following are thus morning's gold and

toreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 1413 12:00 P. M. 1411 12:30 ".

Foreign Exchange on London: -60 days, 1104 @1104; 3 days, 1104@1104; On Paris: -60 days, 51, 134@5f, 124; 3 days, 5f, 114@5f, 10. -Messrs. Jay Coose & Co. quote Government securities. etc.. as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113:4@1134; old 5-20s, 113:4@1134; new 5-20s, 1864, 110:4@1101; do.. 1865, 111:4@1114; 5-20s July, 108;20108; do.. 1867, 108;20109; do.. 1868, 109-209; 10-40s, 107:20107; 7-30s, June, 108:20109; do., July, 108:20109. Gold, 1412.

-Mesers. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Mesers. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134 (21134; do. 1862, 1134 (21134; do. 1865, 1100 1101; do., 1865, 1114 (21114; do. 1865, new. 1084 (21084; do., 1867, new, 1082 (2109; do., 1868, 1084 (21094; do., 6s, 10.40s, 1074 (21074; do., 730s, June, 1084 (21084; do., July, 1784 (21084; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; August, 1865, 1184 (21184; do. September, 1865, 1180 1184; do. October, 1865, 1174 (2118, Gold, 1414 (21414, Silver, 1334 (2135, —Messrs, William Painter, & Co. baskow

Silver, 1334@135.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Turd street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s. 1881, 1134@1134; U. S. 5-20s, 1852, 1134@1134; do. 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1114@1114; do., Jaiv, 1865, 1084@1084; do Jaiv, 1867 1084@1084; do Jaiv, 1867 1084@1084; do Jaiv, 1867 1084@1084; Se,10-40s, 1074@1074; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 1084@1084; 3d series, 1084@1084; Uombound Interest Notes, December, 1864 119-25; May, 1865, 119-25; August, 1865, 1184@1184; September, 1866, 11821184; Cotober, 1865, 1174@1174. Gold, 1414@142.

The New York Money Market. From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

Prom the N. Y. Heraid of to-day.

"Money continues in abundant supply at 425 per cent., with some transactions at 3, and the prospect is favorable to protracted monetary ease. Trade remains dult and on a legitim ste basis, the result of which is that very little commercial paper is being made, and the best grade passes at 5146614 per cent. The Subtreasury and the banks here hold, it is estimated, an aggregate of more than forty millions of national bank notes, which, of course, are not counted in the legal-tender reserve of the banks, and these will have to be withdrawn before the legal tender notes are materially encroached upon. The last statement of the associated banks of this city has been misinterpreted in some quarters, and therefore we call attention to the fact that the specie returns of the banks are not included in their legal tenders. Thus the latter decreased \$3,594,397 during the week; but as the specie increased \$7,280 618, it follows that there was a net increase in the reserve of \$3,486 221 and the banks held on Saturday last \$68,531,542 in legal-tender notes in addition to \$19,235,848 in specie, making a total reserve of \$87,766,890. The error, therefore, of deducting the specie instead of adding it to the legal-tenders is obvious."

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money continues easy at 3 per cent, on Governments, and 465 per cent, on miscellaneous securities. Small betrowers pay the outside rate, but the large houses continue to have more offered at 4 per cent than toey can use.

"Sterling exchange closes firm at quotations:—London. 60 days, 1104,@11036; London, sight, 1105,@11034; London, prime commercial, 1094,@110; Paris, long, 5:183,@5:1224; Paris, short, 5:105,@5:10; Antwerp, 5:04,@5:15; Swiss, 5:164,@5:15; Hamburg, 363,@3864; Amsterdam, 414,@413; Frankfort, 41@414; Bremen, 703,@80; Berlin, 713,@72.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—Re-c-lpts for customs, \$237,00;

Treasurer were:—R-c-ipls for customs, \$2:7,00 : for gold notes,\$385,000; total receipts,\$3.934,471-22; total payments, \$3,213,025-30; balance, \$84,033,-

192 65.

'Freights to Liverpool by steamer, 60,000 bush. Corniat 5a. An Austrian barque to Lisoon with staves at private terms.

"A great International Commercial Convention is to be held in Portland, Me., on the 4th of August, the purpose belog to consider the various projects now before the country for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the interior and Atlantic seaboard; to urge the adoption of measures to relieve commerce of adoption of measures to relieve commerce of unnecessary burden-; and to secure unrestricted freedom of trace throughout North America.

Delegates are expected from all sections of the country." Philadelphia Trade Report.

The Flour Market continues dull, but the demand has somewhat improved for the better brands of spring wheat family, which are in small sopply. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8@9.25 for extras; \$9.56@11 for spring wheat extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Onio do, do; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, ac ording to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.25@9.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for wheat of prime quality, which is held with increased firmness, sales of Pennsylvania and Onio red at \$2.40@ 2.45 for family, and \$2.25 for common, and 400 bushels No. 1 spring at \$2.25. Rye is selling at \$1.80 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Com is less active, but prices are well sustained. Sales of Western mixed at \$1.11. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$7@ 88c. for Pennsylvania, and 90s, for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$7@7.50 per 64

lbs. Timothy is envirely nominal. Flaxseed is wented by the crushers at \$2 65@2 70. Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 14. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Cheb.cto. Scanthway, Wilmington, N. C. L.
Westergaard & Co.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, Boston, Castner, Stickney
& Wellington.
Schr W. Bemeat, Penny, Quincy Point,
Schr Henry May, Racsett, Dignton, Tyler & Co.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase Bangor.

Schr B. R. Thomas, Arnold, Gloucester, L. Andenried
& Co.

& Co. Schr R. ckingham, Wyman, Portsmouth, do. Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Providence, Sinnickson nr H. Little, Godfrey, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff Schr Eila Matthews, McElwee, Boston, Day, Huddell Schr E. Nowell, Fennimore, Milton, Mass., Weld, Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Boston, Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Boston, Schr Hawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Knight &

Sons.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Salem, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Sangus,
Go.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Buston, Hammett & Nell,
Schr Gen, Grant, Fitzgerald, Washington, Scott, Walter, & Co. ter & Co. Schr Henry Alien, Tatem, Boston, Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr John Crockford, Briggs, Fall River, John Rom-John Crockford, Advance Danversport, do, r Black Diamond, Young, Danversport, do, r Morning Light, Ireland, Newport, do, r Morning Light, Ireland, Newport, do, r Decatur Oakes, Berry, Boston, Geo, S. Repplier, r H. N. Squire, Fisc. Boston, do, do, ir C. R. Vickery, Benton, Newport, do, or N. Roimes, Northrop, Pawtucket, Quintard, do, or N. Roimes, Northrop, Northr

Schr N. Hormes, Northrop, Pawtucket, Quints Ward & Co. Schr Whitney Long Hays, Salem, Schr H. A. Rogers Frambes, Boston, Schr J. stive, Donneity, Miliville, Schr J. H. Aller, Keichum, Boston, Schr W. Donneity, Hunter, Washington, Schr W. Donneity, Hunter, Washington, Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston,

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston.

8t'r Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THI3 MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with moise, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co., N. G. barque Frieisg, Radmann 64 days from Bre. men. with moise, to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr M. Freeman, Bellows, from Bridgeport, Ct.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Pawtucket,
Schr Black Diamond. Young from Dasversoort,
Schr Black Diamond. Young from Dasversoort,
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point,
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point,
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Greenport,
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from New Haven,
Schr Korn Morsing Light Ireland, from New Haven,
Schr Morsing Light Ireland, from Middletown,
Schr S. R. Thomas Arnoid, from Middletown,
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace from Providence,
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace from Providence,
Schr M. Holmes, Nortbrop, from Boston,
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston,
Schr H. N. Squire Fisk, from Boston,
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston,
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, frem Boston,
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, frem Boston,
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, frem Boston,
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Fail River,
Schr C. R. Vickery, Beaton, from Fail River,
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from Warren, B. I.
Steamer Tscony, Nichole 24 hours from New York,
with moise, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW,
Beig Auguste, from Ivigitut.

Brig Auguste, from Ivigiut.

DOMESTIC FORTS.

NEW YORK, July 13.— Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meler, from Hamburg.

Steamship Manhatan. Woodbull, fr.m. Charleston,
Barque Newcastie, Armstrong, from Cardiff,