THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later News by Cable and Steamer.

Slow Progress of the Revolution in Panama—The Troubles in Venezuela.

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

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Arizona we have advices from Aspinwall to July 14.

COLOMBIA.

The Panama Revolution.

The Panama *Mercantile Chronicle* of July 10 says:—"An unusual quiet prevails in Panama, notwithstanding the city has been declared in a 'state of war.' Business is dull, indeed may be expressively described as 'stagnant.' This condition of things is not confined to any particular class of persons, nor to any particular branch of trade, but is general. The streets are almost deserted; and, in concealment, the natives seek to escape the perils of conscription, having no extraordinary thirst for military glory. The Provisional President, among other decrees, has ordered a large augmentation of the militia, and recruiting is going on with alarming alacrity. Men cannot pursue their ordinary daily avocations without the dread of being pressed into the service, and the inconveniences arising from their seclusion may well be comprehended."

The *Chronicle*, of the 12th, contains the following items:—

The draft has ceased by official proclamation, much to the relief of those who dreaded the restrictions of camp life, or the terrors of the march. The battalion required by the President has been formed. Peaceful persons in the community may now resume their ordinary occupations without the fear of encountering the recruiting officer.

Yesterday General Ponce, the Provisional President, issued a circular inviting the heads of eight of the principal firms of this city to meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Government House, on the subject of public interest. The object of the meeting was not specially stated in the circular, but it has been ascertained that it was to induce the advance of contributions to the extent of $5000 for the purposes of Government. The invitations were not, we understand, in any way cordially responded to; few, if any, of those invited attended.

The following appears well authenticated:—General Goitn, the newly appointed Governor of the Department of Los Santos, has been taken prisoner and "placed in the stocks." The officers of the old Government had been reinstated, and, it is said, that the troops under command of Goitn had gone over to the Constitutionalists.

Disastrous State of Affairs on the Isthmus

Today the friends of the legitimate Government are freely talking of annexation to the United States as the only way of saving the country; and now that the bulk of the troops are withdrawn from this city it will not be surprising if we have an uprising here as well as in the interior.

So impoverished has the State become by these constant troubles that its treasury is worse than bankrupt. Every cent that could be raised for years past either by taxes, forced loans, or sales of property has been spent to aid certain political cliques and keep up a large standing army, the only use of which is to assist in overthrowing the Government. The cattle estates through the interior are nearly all ruined, and it is very doubtful whether, within two years from this time, sufficient stock will remain to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The result of the political squabbles is that the commerce of Panama, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, is overtaxed to a ruinous extent, business is constantly disturbed, and debts due by the people of the interior are unpaid. The whole state of the country is tending towards anarchy and ruin, and unless some change for the better takes place soon the Government cannot exist. Such a change is scarcely likely to occur under its present rulers, and the mere replacing of one political party by another only calls for extra taxation to commence fresh operations with. Such is the condition of Panama, and such it must remain so long as it is under the guidance of the existing race.

Crime Rampant.

The *Herald's* correspondent of July 14 says:—"Yesterday afternoon a negro named Segundo met a colored brother named Crisol in the cathedral, levelled a musket at him and shot him through the head, killing him on the spot. The deceased was the third man Segundo had shot at within an hour. He deliberately loaded up his gun after the murder and went off in search of fresh game; but the weapon was finally taken from him just as he was in the act of levelling it at another victim. The murderer was one of the individuals promoted to the rank of captain the day previously in the Battalion Panama and the murdered man was a sergeant in the same corps. The proceeding caused very little excitement, particularly among their brother officers. Another man was shot down by a soldier a couple of days ago because he tried to avoid being made a volunteer of. These volunteers are generally roped into the ranks with the aid of a lasso, or at the point of the bayonet.

VENEZUELA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Caracas.

By Steamer.

Writing from Puerto Cabello, July 7, the N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent says:—

Since last mail for the United States events of great interest have transpired in this republic. General Jose Tadeo Monagas, late President, approached the capital with an army of 2500 men; from the Eastern States of Barcelona and Cumana the revolutionary troops in and in the neighborhood of Caracas, with Gen. Mendoza at their head, join him, and new negotiations for peace are entered into between Monagas and Bruzual.

On the 21st the forces of Monagas, encamped at Chacao, about three miles from the city, and then about 3500 strong, were attacked, but they were bravely repulsed and followed in pursuit to the city of Caracas, which has been carefully fortified by all the skill of Bruzual's best chiefs, with artillery mounted upon the best situated points of the city, including the Government house, Archbishop's palace, the arsenal, and barracks, and the cathedral itself, after arresting the Archbishop for refusing to deliver up the keys.

The revolutionary army entered the city from the east, one by one, and with bravery drove Bruzual's troops from every position.

Before attacking the Cathedral, General Jose Gregoria Monagas, the immediate commander of the army, and nephew of the commander-in-chief, intimated to the officer in command the impropriety of barricading themselves in such a holy place, and showed his unwillingness to make it the scene of a bloody contest. The General in command agreeing with him, sent word to General Bruzual to have him replaced by another officer, as he was unwilling to make himself the instrument of such sacrilege by defending the place.

Bruzual put an officer named Lara in charge and fire was opened again by the revolutionists, who had, in the meantime, been gaining ground in other quarters of the city. A breach was made through the rear of the cathedral by General Pulgar, and the altar serving them as a barricade, they drove Bruzual's troops inch by inch inside the building into the steeples of the church. Unable to ascend the stairs, recourse was had to a fumigation of sulphur, and thus they were brought gradually down. The officer Lara ascending with two or three men on the outside of the steeple, he himself clung to the statue of Faith surmounting the dome, and swore to perish before surrendering. No persuasions were of any avail until orders were transmitted to him from General Bruzual to surrender.

The other fortified places surrounding the square were taken in like manner, and General Bruzual fled alone through the roof of the Government House.

During the terrific fight at Caracas, which lasted from the 21st to the 23d ultimo, two thousand men were placed *hors de combat*. The streets were covered with dead and wounded, and every building which was fortified has been nearly demolished. In the Government House the furniture and ornaments of every kind were completely destroyed, and, much to the satisfaction of Falcon's party, not a vestige has been left of governmental records of any sort.

The New Government Seeking Aid—The Foreigners Likewise—The American Minister.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 21.—There arrived at St. Thomas on the 16th instant from the republic of Venezuela, Senor Valentiner as Minister Plenipotentiary, commissioned by General Monagas, the newly proclaimed President, to purchase schooners, ammunition and other material of war to be employed in the defense of the new order of affairs.

On the same vessel with Senor Valentiner comes the United States Minister resident at Caracas, Hon. Mr. Stillwell, who embarks for Washington by way of Colon, Colombia. The American Minister quitted his post at Caracas on account of the fact that his life was really not safe in the place.

There was also on board Senor Lafont, a wealthy merchant of Jacmel, Hayti, who is to employ himself in soliciting foreign protection for the inhabitants of the island, with quite a number of destitute Haytiens, who are almost without clothing and verging on a pauperized condition.

MEXICO.

Action of the Government on the Mazatlan Difficulty.

On the 5th of July President Juarez transmitted from the City of Mexico to General Corona, the commander of the Mazatlan district, a long document reviewing the recent trouble with the English naval officer, Bridge. It closed as follows:—

The Government cannot consent to any irregular exaction, but at the same time it will examine the facts, in order that if there has been any offense it may be amended as justice demands. To this end the citizen President has determined that the respective orders upon the two following points shall be issued by the Minister of the Treasury:—

1. That the money taken from the paymaster of the frigate Chanticleer shall be put in deposit until the Government receive the information from the Custom House, in order that upon its review the Government shall resolve whether it will return the money, or, if the circumstances demand, it shall submit the matter to a judicial decision.

2. The Custom House officers who intervened in the occurrence of June 16 and 18 last, in regard to the commander and officers of the Chanticleer, as also the officers who gave the order for the execution of the acts, shall be placed at the disposition of the Judge of the district of Mazatlan, in order that he may proceed according to law, informing the Government every eight days of the state of the trial, during which time these officers shall be suspended, until, upon the result of the trial, the Government shall decide who shall be returned to service.

The citizen President has likewise determined to commission you to act in this matter according to the following instructions:—

1. The decision contained in this communication shall be null and void, provided that at the time you shall receive it a satisfactory settlement has been already made of the above mentioned difficulties which have occurred in the harbor.

2. In the contrary case you will direct a note to the commander of the frigate Chanticleer, enclosing a copy of this communication.

3. If after weighing the decision of the government, the commander of the Chanticleer insists upon continuing the blockade, and if then he proposes to bombard Mazatlan, you will proceed in one or the other case according to the instructions which I have communicated to you separately (private instructions.)

Rumors of a European Coalition Against the Republic.

The following appeared in the *Revista Universal*, and has been generally quoted by the press of this city, taken from the *Trait d'Union*:—

Some time since a new European coalition against Mexico was predicted. We do not know the origin of this report so universally circulated, but, absurd as it may seem, there must be some cause for its origin, for where there is smoke there must be fire. We await an explanation of the following information, which we have received from San Francisco, and which we give to our readers:—"We have been informed in a private communication that France, Spain, Austria, and England are discussing a new coalition in accord with the United States for the purpose of organizing a serious and decisive campaign against Mexico. The European nations will divide up Mexico among themselves, after which each one will sell its portion to the United States, which latter nation shall have previously received for its share the States of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango. Each of these leagued nations will furnish a contingency of thirty-five thousand men, and each will operate independent of the other in the part of the country agreed upon in the general plan of the campaign." We do not ask the Government to credit or heed this rumor; but if it sights the warning, if in the future anything serious should turn up, the Government alone can be blamed. We hardly think the news can be credited, but that there is something in it is certain, and the warning should be heeded before too late. It is my opinion that a European coalition is under discussion, but that it is pacific in its object.

HAYTI.

Reaction in favor of Salnave—The Attack on Jacmel.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to July 10 say:—The British representative has demanded cash to pay for damage done to one of her Britannic Majesty's war vessels during the recent revolutionary movement. A reactionary movement has set in at Jacmel against the Government. Eighty of the inhabitants requested arms of President Salnave. Some of the people declared Salnave Emperor of Hayti, but he declined the title. General Toussaint, the ablest man, probably, in the place, accepted the command at Cajero, where the rebels captured two hundred men. The *picos*, or mountaineers, attacked Jacmel. The inhabitants resisted the assault until General Rebecca arrived. A desperate fight ensued, in which General Rebecca was wounded. The citizens, however, succeeded in repulsing the mountaineers, who lost one hundred and thirty men. General Tallios was missing after the battle. General Pointjour was shot without trial. General Louis pillaged the town of Lousepetre and assassinated the commandant, Toissant. His two sons have gone in pursuit of the murderer. At Jacmel the respectable inhabitants hail Salnave as only competent to restore order. The United States steamer Penobscot came into this harbor, after cruising around the island of St. Domingo, on the 9th instant. The United States steamer Contoocook is also in port.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS.

Forty Persons Poisoned by Drinking Infected Milk.

A case of wholesale poisoning occurred at Owensboro, Kentucky, on last Saturday night. The particulars, as furnished to the New Albany *Ledger* by the officers of the steamer Tarascon, and Mr. Wiley Browning, who came up as a passenger from Rockport, are as follows:—

It appears that two of the hotels—Planters' and National—were supplied with milk by the same man, who lives opposite Owensboro, in this State. This milk, it appears, was diseased or poisoned in some way, perhaps by some weeds the cows had eaten, and the result was that every guest who partook of it was taken violently ill with fever and vomiting, shortly after supper. Up to the time the boat left, about forty persons were reported sick, and some were very dangerously ill.

Among the guests at the Planters' Hotel that evening were three citizens of this city, Lafayette Frederick, of the firm of Frederick & Shelper, George Long, traveling agent for the drug house of Scribner & Magnness, and Middleton Hutchings, of the grocery house of Kent & Bro. Mr. Frederick fortunately did not partake of the milk, and escaped the fate of his friends, who were taken violently ill with vomiting and fever. Mr. Hutchings was reported very ill, he having vomited blood at intervals during the night. Mr. Long, and a runner from Cincinnati named Davis, were not so badly affected as Mr. Hutchings, but were not out of danger at last accounts, yet strong hopes were entertained of their recovery.

We also understand that Mr. Thomas S. Pettit, editor of the Owensboro *Monitor*, and a General Murray were among those dangerously affected, slight hopes being entertained for their recovery. Some of the physicians were of the opinion that arsenic had been put in the milk cans by some one, but as the matter had not been investigated they were unable to determine. The affair created considerable excitement and consternation among the people of Owensboro, who vied with each other in rendering every assistance to the unfortunate persons.

A Father and Son Suffocated in a Well.

The Dubuque *Times* of July 19 says:—

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of a prosperous and respectable farmer named Kreally, who resided on the old military road, about fourteen miles northwest of this city, and his son, a young man 23 years of age, occurred yesterday forenoon. It seems that a well upon the premises, between twenty-five and thirty feet in depth had become filled up, and an effort was made to clean it out. The hired man descended first, and had nearly reached the bottom when he became faint and signalled to the parties above to draw him out. When he reached the surface he was much exhausted, and declared that the well was filled with foul air to such an extent that it was unsafe to go down. Both father and son ridiculed this idea and prepared to perform the work themselves, the young man going down first. He had no sooner reached the bottom than he dropped forward on his face in the water, apparently lifeless. Alarmed for the safety of his son the father hastened down, only to fall a second victim, both men being suffocated to death by the carbonic acid gas with which the well was filled. The frightened family at once noticed the neighbors, who repaired in numbers to the spot, but before either of the unfortunate men could be rescued life was perfectly extinct.

TEXAS.

Particulars of the Recent Riot at Millican.

From the Houston Telegraph, July 16.

Yesterday evening, about four o'clock, about forty negroes went to the house of Mr. Holloway, in the Brazos Bottom, to hang him for some unknown reason. They were met by Deputy Sheriff Patillo, with about twenty-five or thirty whites, who ordered them to disperse, which they refused to do. Patillo with his force then moved against them to disperse them, when the negroes commenced firing. The night now became general and lasted about fifteen minutes, the whites killing five negroes and two horses and the negroes dispersing. The passenger train soon arrived from Bryan, but was sent back for reinforcements, returning in a very short time with one hundred volunteers under command of Sheriff Neill. The train halted, however, at Wellborn, where the men were organized into three companies, commanded by Captains Faulkner, Sutherland, and Erwin. The negroes were camped in the rear of Millican, and refused to do anything but fight. Sheriff Neill informed them that he had come to make peace and not to fight, but that he would arrest the leaders, fight or not. Matters were in this condition when the Central train left this morning. The negroes obtained a truce to bury their dead which were killed yesterday, and also one negro who was killed by one of the pickets last night.

There were flags of truce passing between the camps of the whites and the negroes, and a regular line of battle was established. There are 150 whites encamped and 400 blacks, the latter under command of a negro, Parson Brooks. The following is the organization of Captain Faulkner's company:—Faulkner, Captain; Wyatt, First Lieutenant; George Haswell, Adjutant; John Orr, Commissary.

The Denton *Monitor* learns that Judge Hardin Hart on his way home from Austin spread the news that the Convention intended to disarm the whites and arm the negroes, and force negro equality upon the people at the election, and that in consequence somebody killed him near Greenville.

GEORGIA.

Governor Bullock's Inaugural Address.

At his inauguration yesterday, Governor Bullock, of Georgia, delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—

We are assembled here to-day under the fostering care and protection of our General Government. Through its clemency we are permitted to inaugurate a civil government for our State, that will supercede the military power which has been supreme in our midst since the failure of an attempt to establish the sovereignty of separate States, in opposition to the Constitution and Union framed by the people of the United States. The misfortunes that have followed a misapprehension of the allegiance due by the individual citizen have become a part of our history, and need only to be referred to when there may be danger of its repetition. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves that we have so rapidly abandoned our erroneous opinions, and that under the benign influence of the liberal laws of Congress we have progressed successfully toward a restoration to our proper place in the Union, and especially should we rejoice that this has been accomplished notwithstanding that in the pursuit of a proper policy we have been distracted and divided among ourselves by the failure of the National Executive to act in harmony with the will of the people constitutionally expressed.

With a territory of magnificent proportions, unsurpassed in richness of natural resources, we have but to apply ourselves to its development to reap a bounteous reward. By united efforts in the enforcement of civil law, securing to every one the lawful expression of their political opinion and the enjoyment of the results of their labor, we will invite within our borders an increased population to share with us the comforts of our climate, and the wealth of our agricultural and mineral productions.

Billiards—Democratic Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 23.—In the match game of billiards between Professor Carme and Joseph Vermulin last night, 1500 points for 500 was won by the former, Vermulin making but 335 points.

General J. W. Singleton was nominated for Congress by the Fourth Congressional Convention at Monmouth yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

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

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 23—A. M.—Consols, 94⅞ for both money and account, American securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 43.

FRANKFORT, July 23—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 77.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—A. M.—Cotton heavy and declined; sales of probably 9000 bales, uplands, 10½; Orleans, 10¾@11d. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 21st were 9000 bales. Flour, 29s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 23—Afternoon.—Consols, 94½ @94¾ for account and for money.

PARIS, July 23.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes, f. 70·15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—Afternoon.—Cotton steady and unchanged. The day's sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. California wheat declined to 12s. 6d; No. 2 red Western declined to 11s. Corn dull, but unchanged. Lard advanced to 65s. 6d.

LONDON, July 23—Afternoon.—Sugar quiet and steady. Linseed oil advanced to £31 15s.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Navigation of the Missouri River—Conviction of a Murderer—Embezzlement and Breach of Promise Cases.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Montana papers state the steamer Guidon is to be taken bodily overland around the Great Falls above Benton, and is hereafter to ply as a regular packet in waters heretofore undisturbed by a steamer's wheel, adding many more miles to the navigation of the Missouri river. The boat will be placed on skids, and snaked overland.

Parks, a negro, has been convicted of murder in the first degree for shooting Charlotte Dennan last August.

William L. Nelson, President of the Mutual Insurance Company, has been arrested for embezzling $900 from Mr. Frezen.

Rebecca Bradford has sued H. G. Cady for $10,000, for breach of promise and seduction.

The thermometer here yesterday was ninety-eight degrees. Three fatal cases of sun-stroke occurred.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Lynch Law in Maryland—Governor Swann's Political Aspirations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1868.

At Belair, in Harford county, yesterday afternoon, a colored man, named Isaac Moore, was rescued from the magistrate and other officers where he was undergoing an examination upon the charge of attempting rape upon a highly respectable girl, and was hung by a number of citizens until dead. Great excitement prevailed.

Governor Swann is fighting desperately for the nomination of the Third Congressional District, but the Democrats say they see no reason why he should hope for support for them when they have plenty unadulterated men in their ranks entitled to consideration.

A Fatal Stabbing Affray in Louisville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Thomas Salle was fatally stabbed by John Lowler yesterday morning. Lowler, last evening, interrogated a little girl in the employ of Salle, in regard to ill-treatment reported to have been received by her at the hands of Salle. The girl informed Salle's wife of the conversation, who thereupon visited Lowler. He gave her some abuse. Salle went to Lowler's blacksmith shop this morning and demanded an apology, when a fight ensued, in which Salle was stabbed four times in the right side, killing him instantly. Lowler surrendered himself.

From Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 23.—During the last week the mortality of Chicago was 263, an increase of 133 over the previous week.

The work on the Washington street tunnel progresses steadily, and the whole will probably be completed by December. The cost is estimated at $400,000.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer Bremen to-day takes out $159,000 in specie.

Affairs in China.

The Shanghae *News Letter*, May 25, contains the following news:—

PEKIN.

The coal and iron mines at Chaltang, sixty-five miles west northwest of Pekin are now in a fair way of being fully developed. The leading interests are moving in the matter, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the native authorities to further the project.

TIENTSIN.

The rebels showed themselves hereabouts during the latter part of April and the 1st inst. to the number, it was estimated, of 30,000 men, led by a Tartar brave, only about nineteen years old. The usual scenes of burning villages and slaughter of the country people were enacted very near here. The grain junks in the Peiho river appeared to be the object for approaching Tientsin, as the place was not attacked. On the 17th inst., rumors of rebels being at Pou-Ting-Foo were again circulated. The want of an American vessel-of-war has been for some time felt here, and as the United States Squadron is known to be on no very active service either in Japan or South China, it appears somewhat strange that Admiral Rowan should not have sent a "double-ender," at least to this quarter long ere this. The Shenandoah is not expected here even after her return from the Corea.

CHEFOO.

The Northern trade is prostrated by the constant incursions of the rebels, and the Gulf steamers are trying to make a living by carrying pulse and beancake at ship rates.

NANKIN.

Tseu Kwo-Fan has, it appears, really advised, in an official despatch to the Government at Pekin, the immediate opening of some five coal mines or pits near and in the region about Nankin, subject to treaty action, in so far as foreigners are concerned, but practically for the future benefit of Chinese alone. As the Viceroy has already started for Shanghae via Soochow, the proof of his intentions, good or otherwise, may shortly become officially and publicly acknowledged.

CHINKIANG.

During the first quarter of 1868 there were imported 34,236 pieces cotton piece goods, valued at tls. 86,191, and 5072 pieces woolen piece goods, valued at tls. 55,763, being a very great increase of the trade of the port over any previous quarter. The city is being rebuilt very rapidly to accommodate the growing population.

HONG KONG.

A proclamation has been issued notifying the disarmament of all Chinese fishing junks trading at that port. This measure has been adopted in order to suppress piracy in those waters, it having been found that under cover of trading numerous junkmen yet continue their old practice as freebooters. Sir H. Keppel, commanding the British naval forces in the East, has arranged the matter to his own satisfaction and that of the Chinese officials at Canton, and the British gunboats are not likely again to be called out of harbor, without knowing what work they have to do.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—George Black, indicted on two counts—on one, of the theft of a Masonic mark, and on the other, of receiving stolen goods—was convicted on the first count and acquitted on the second. The jury were out all night. The counsel moved for a new trial. Not granted. Sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, to begin at the expiration of his present term of imprisonment, a part of which was still unserved by reason of his having escaped from imprisonment some time ago. He was led from Court between two officers, with the nippers on.

Charles Rockaboy and John Rockaboy, and John Dunn, arraigned on cross bills for assault and battery, were both acquitted. Costs divided between the parties.

John Manan, a little boy about eleven years old, was convicted of stealing $6 in pennies from the mineral water wagon of Mr. Alfred Nelson. Mr. Nelson left his wagon for a while, and when he returned to it a carpenter working in the neighborhood, told him that a boy had climbed up the wagon and taken a bundle out of the box. The officer who arrested him, told him there was eight dollars taken; he denied it, and said there was only four dollars and some cents, thus criminating himself.

Mary Leech plead guilty to the charge of larceny of clothing, the property of Mary Hunter.

Catharine Shavely and others were indicted for beating the little child of Mrs. McGucken, and Mrs. McGucken was sued by these parties for assault and battery, cross bills. Mrs. McGucken attempted to defend her child who she said was attacked by Mrs. Shavely, other parties joined in and it soon became a free fight between Mrs. Shavely, Mrs. McGucken, Mrs. Marity, Mrs. Raphall, Master Raphall and Miss McGucken. Hair was torn, sticks were used, etc., etc. Jury found all the parties guilty. The Judge discharged them all on payment of costs.

Charles Rife and son were acquitted of assault and battery. Prosecutor failed to appear. Bill submitted.

George Fisher and wife were tried for assault and battery on Rachel McDowell and her husband. Rachel McDowell, who lived in the same house, went to try and make peace between Fisher and his wife, when Fisher attacked her with a base-ball club and broke her nose.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

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

"Money is abundant at 3@4 per cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 per cent. The amounts offered good houses continue to be in excess of their needs, and large amounts were placed at 3 per cent. on miscellaneous securities.

"Sterling Exchange continues dull and heavy at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110; London, sight, 110¾; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10¾; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41½; Frankfort, 41¼@41½; Bremen, 79¼@80; Berlin, 71¼@72.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—For customs, $433,000; for gold notes, $103,000; total receipts, $4,151,306·56; total payments, $4,078,842; balance, $81,989,120·54.

"In Freights—To Liverpool, by steamer, 7600 bush. wheat on private terms. To London 7500 bush. peas at 6½d., and to Glasgow, 500 bbls. flour on private terms, and 15,000 bush. wheat at 6¾d. A scooner was chartered with staves to Malaga and back on private terms."

—The London *Economist* gives the following statement relative to the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:—

"Through endeavors which are being made to reorganize the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, a general improvement in the prices of the bonds and debentures has taken place. The more important proposals appear to be as follows—and the alterations are chiefly in the mode of dealing with the certificates of debenture. The interest on income bonds issued for coupons is increased, and the bonds made equal to a mortgage by deposit for their protection of the coupons in trust. The proposed capitalization is to be into income bonds bearing seven per cent. annual interest from the 15th of next November, with semi-annual coupons attached. It is further proposed to cancel and convert the certificates of debenture on the undermentioned terms, viz.:—First. By delivery of the divisional bonds now held in trust, $5,236,600. Second. By the issue of income bonds for coupons due up to the 16th July, 1868, $1,171,000. Third. By cash payment, $592,400. Fourth. By issue of consolidated second mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest in gold, from the 15th November, 1870, $7,000,000—completing the capital amount of debentures $14,900,000. Fifth. Income bonds for the interest on this capital until the bonds issued commence to carry interest (statement B), 1,224,553. And it is proposed to resume cash payments of interest accruing on the first mortgage divisional bonds from 1st October, 1868; second mortgage divisional bonds, from 1st October, 1869; and consolidated mortgage bonds, from 15th January, 1871, funding the previous coupons."

—The same journal says, relative to the effect of the Democratic Convention on Five-twenties:

"In the market for American securities the United States Government bonds have maintained an improving tendency until intelligence was received that at a recent meeting of the Democratic National Convention at New York taxation of the bonds was favored, and likewise payment in currency of the bonds of all public debts, except where payment in coin is expressly stipulated. This proposal has been already so frequently advanced, and as often discountenanced, that no effect of importance was produced, and towards the close of the week the Five-twenty bonds were inquired for, and recovered ¼."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans rule at 4@6 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 115¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for 10-40s; 108¼ for July 7-30s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '65 5-20s; 109¾ for '67 5-20s; and 109¾ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52⅞, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 32¼@32½; a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 49¾, an advance of ¼. 47¾ was bid for Reading; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 125¼ for Camden and Amboy; 43½ Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; 24 for Girard College; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were dully held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 58 was bid for Commercial; 106 for Southwark; 60½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 26, no change. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 21¾ for Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 C & Am 6s '70	97⅝	116 sh Penna R. rec.	52⅞
$1000 Read 6s '44-80	94	17 do. rec.	52⅞
$1000 do. '43-80	94⅝	14 do. stock	52⅞
6 sh Phila Erie, ss	8½	258 do. rec.	52⅞
$100 Leh 6s '84	82¼	203 do. ss	52⅞
28 sh Mor Cl Pf, ss	74	23 sh Leh V R, ss	34⅞
100 sh Cata Pf, bo	32⅝		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9 50 A. M.	143⅞	11·10 A. M.	143⅞
10·00 "	143¾	11·30 "	143¾
10·05 "	143⅞	11·40 "	143⅞
10·15 "	143¾	12·00 P. M.	143¾
10·30 "	143⅞	12·30 "	143¾
11·01 "	143¾		

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110¼ @110½; 60 days, 110@110¼. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16@5f. 13½; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, 114½@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112⅛@112½; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109¾; do., 1867, 109¼@109¾; do., 1868 109¼ @109¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; 7-30s, July, 108⅞@109⅛. Gold, 143¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. July, 1865, 109¼@109¾; do July, 1867 109¼@109¾; 1868, 109¼@109¾; 5-10-40s, 108⅞ @108¾; U. S. 7-30s, 3d series, 108⅞@108¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118¾@118⅞; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117½@117¾. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. 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 115 @115¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 111¼@ 111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, new, 109¼@ 109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109¾; do., 1868, 109¼ @109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; do. 7-30s, July, 108⅞@109; One-Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865 118¼@118¾; do. September, 1865, 117⅞@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143@143¼. Silver, 136@138.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	131	Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	68⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Phil. and Res. R.	95⅛	R. R.	109¾
Mich. S and N. I. R.	92	Pacific M. S. Co.	109⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	West. Union Tel.	35⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½	Gold	143⅛
Chic. and N. W. prf.	84½	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 23—The quietude noted from day to day in the Flour Market still prevails, and notwithstanding the light receipts and stocks, prices favor buyers. The demand is legitimate, and confined to the wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 for extra; $9·50@11·25 for Spring Wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality; a sale of 400 barrels Spring Wheat was made at $10·87½. Rye Flour commands $9·25@9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no change to chronicle in the Wheat market, and we continue yesterday's quotations: sales of red at $2·20@2·28. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65. Corn is quiet at full prices; sales of 2500 bushels prime Western mixed at $1·18@1·19; and 2300 bushels common and fair do. at $1·13@1·16. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels at 85@86c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is wanted at $7·75@8·50; 750 bushels sold at the latter rate. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·50.

Whisky is nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....79 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Gibraltar for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Sagamore, Kennard, Portland, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Castner, Sickney & Wellington.
Br schr W. K. Chapman, Long, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bailey & Co.
Schr Minnie Grifling, Grifling, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston, Geo. S. Keppler.
Schr F. A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston, Borda, Keller & Netting.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Salem, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
Schr J. Thompson, Endicott, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. Kienzle, Steelman, Cambridge.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. S. Potter, Sparks, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Minnie Grifling, Grifling, from Markham.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Boston.
Scnr W. Walton, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.
Schr F. A. Sanders, Carroll, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.
Schr Winter Scrub, Bowman, from Maurice River.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, from Providence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 22—6 A. M.—Ship Augusta, for Bremen and barque Marco Polo for do., both from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday afternoon.

Scnr J. M. Flanagan, from Remedios, has been ordered to Philadelphia. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Argus, Laughtorious, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bermuda 8th inst.

Barque Thomas, Wortendyke, hence, at Cardenas 13th inst.

Brig James B. Kirby, Godfrey, hence, at Cienfuegos 14th inst.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst.

Brig George Burnham, Simonton, hence, at Matanzas 12th inst.

Brig Romaine, Card, for Cienfuegos, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, for Philadelph