FIRST EDITION

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY.

The Great Mystery Partially Solved— Three Implicated Parties Arrested— What they have been Doing since the

From the Titusville (Pa) Herald, July 29. The police and the detectives have at last been partially successful, and the Benninghoff rob-bery, which created such an excitement in this vicinity last January, is in a fair way to be investigated by the Courts, three persons having been arrested who are known to have been con-nected with it almost beyond a doubt. The clue to the robbery was obtained within a few days after it occurred, and on Saturday last three men implicated in the robbery, named Louis Weidly, George Miller, and Jake Shoppord, were arrested. On Monday they were conveyed to Franklin and lodged in jail. Weidly and Shoppord were secured by the officers at Akron, Ohio, and Miller at Sagartown, Crawford county. Four and Miller at Swgertown, Crawford county. Four and Miller at Segertown, Unawford county. Four are yet at large of the five principal actors in the affair, and two or three parties who are suspected of having aided them. The tollowing particulars of what happened from the time of the robbery to the arrest of the above-named parties are from persons acquainted with the working up of the rase. During a few days previous to the robbers. In Sever of Segertown. vious to the robbery. J. m Steger, of Stegertown, Crawford county, was heard bragging at Mead-ville and Stegertown of a speculation that he was going into that promised to yield the greenbacks largely. Besides Sæger, there were two or three other parties at or near Sægertown, among whom was Weldly, who promised their friends that they would be flush in a day or two, and saying at the same time with a very mysterious air that they had a big speculation on hand. Of course, after the particulars of the robbery became known, and these parties were noticed to be unusually well supplied with funds, suspicion was aroused, and a watch was set on their movements. Sæger, Weldly, Miller, and Shop-pord were in Sægertown during the next two or pord were in Sweertown during the next two or three days after the robbery, spending money oute freely, and having a good time generally. On the third day Sweer disappeared with Shoppord, but after being away some days they set arated, the latter going to St. Louis and the former to parts unknown. Shoppord spread around St. Louis for about a week, spending all but \$800 of his portion of the Benninghoff fund. The \$800 was in his trunk, and one night the hotel at which he stopped was destroyed by

the hotel at which he stopped was destroyed by fire, with the trunk and the \$800. After this loss he returned to his old haunts. Weldly staid at Segertown for a week or two, offering to loan anybody or everybody sums of money. He then went to Akron, Ohio, where he purchased a distillery, a farm, and a hotel site, meanwhile disbursing money quite lavishiy and living in a very comjustable site. and living in a very comfortable style. He stayed at Akron most of the time, and was, it is said, having a good time in his distillery with some boon companions, when the officer appeared with the warrant for his arrest. Miller, it appears, was, unlike the others, content to get rid of his money nearer home, and stayed for the greater part of the time in and around

Meadville and Segertown.

After being arrested, Weldly and Shoppord partially agreed, it is reported, to turn State's evidence, and the following details of the plans for the consummation of the robbery have been partially obtained from them by detectives and the following details of the plans for the consummation of the robbery have been partially obtained from them by detectives and other persons interested: From all that can be learned. Jim Sæger was the originator and principal in the affair, and Weldly was the first assistant. These two were observed a number assistant. These two were observed a number of times during last fall, talking at Sægertown with one of John Benninghoff's hired men. It is surmised that they obtained from the hired man such information regarding the situation of the Benninghoff residence, the amount of money that was kept in it, etc., that it induced them to form a gang and attempt the robbers. However, this may be certain it is that in November or December last they broached the subject to Miller and Shoppord, who agreed to take part in the enterprise with them. A date was fixed at which the attempt was to be made, but about that time the two last mentioned backed out. Sager and Weldly were, it seems, determined to have the haudling of the Benninghoff bonds and green backs, notwithstanding the withdrawal of their contederates. After some consultation among themselves they thought it expedient to secure the assistance of a professional hand or two, and to this end they started for Philadelphia. Arriving at this place they ingratiated themselves among the roughs, and were not loog in finding four skilled housebreakers, who agreed to engage in the Benninghoff speculation. A new programme was arranged, and Sæger,

Weldle, and three of the professionals started for the scene of operations, leaving the fourth professional in Philadelphia, on account of some disagreement having taken place among them. How the Benninghoff family were secured, and how John Benninghoff was bruially beaten, the two hired men thoroughly frightened, and the \$250,000 or \$260,000 in bonds, greenbacks, and specie carried off, are matters that our readers are well acquainted with. After the robbery a division of the spoils was made, Sager getting the lion's share Weldly was forced to be content with something like \$25,000 or \$30,000. To Miller and Shoppord it is thought Sæger gave \$1300 each as hush money.

As soon as the division was made two of the professionals started for Canada, and the third made for New York. Within a week or two after the robbery, the man who had been con-sulted in Philadelphia and who had been left there, laid what he knew before the police. A clue of the profes touals who had started for Canada was obtained by this man, and he in company with a detective started after them. After some search they were found in Montreal, where, while attempting to arrest them, one of them fired at and wounded a policeman. They were both arrested, how-ever, and locked up, but subsequently one of them was released through some technicality of the law and escaped, while the other was held on a charge of attempting to kill the police man whom he had wounded. A requisition was obtained a few days since for the surrender of the latter to the United States authorities but it has not transpired whether he is still held at Montreal or not. The whereabouts of Saiger and the three professionals is known only to the detectives and the parties most interested. The three men who were arrested and confined in jail at Franklin, were up for examination resterday, but it was postponed until Saturday next upon the request of the prosecution.

Death of a Famous Whaleman.

We learn from the New Haven Journal that Captain William Willishire clark died at his residence, in that city, on Saturday last, after an iline's which had partially condued him to his house, for a few months. Captain Clark was an enterprising whaling master, and his voyages resulted in large profits to the owners o ye-sels he commanded. He had visited all the whaling grounds and was acquainted with nearly every scaport in the world. He first Lordon, making several voyages for them. He made two voyages in the Electra, and two in the Mogul, both out of New London. In 1860 he fitted out and took command of the Grean, in which ship he was a large owner. Taking his wife with him, he satied on a voyage which lasted six years. After this return, in 1866, he lost his wife, retired from the business, and lived a quiet life, enjoying the respect of the numerous triends made by his amiable and genial nature. His funeral was conducted by the Masonic traternity. Captain Clark received his Christian name from William Wiltshire, an Englishman, and British consul in Arabia, who rescued Captain Clark's father and several other shipwrecked American sailors, who had been subjected to the most cruel sufferings, and whose adventures formed the subject of a narrative that was one of the most popular books of travel with our grandiathers.

GEORGIA.

Who New United States Senators—Mr.
Joshua Hill Indigmant at being Relieved of his "Jisabilities."
Of Hon. Joshua Hill and Dr. H. V. Miller,
who were elected on Wednesday by the Georgia
Legislature to the United States Senate, the
Washington Intelligencer says:—

"Mr. Hill was for several terms a member of Congress from Georgia, and refused to withdraw with his colleagues in 1861. He remained a consistent adherent of the Federal Government during the late war; was in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but voted for General John B. Gordon for Governor, the Democratic nominee, who was defeated by the radical carpet bagger, R. B. Bullock. Mr. Hill is about fity-five years of age, of fine personal appearance, and very cleverabilities. He has ever been a staunch old line Whig. Dr. Homer Virgil Miller is likewise an old line Whig, was a warm advocate of the election of John C. Breckinridge, was surgeon of the celebrated Eighth Georgia regiment, was a member of the late Reconstruction Convention of Georgia, and, like his colleague, Mr. Hill, supported General Gordon for Governor. Dr. Miller is a gentleman of varied accomplishments, and is one of the most accomplished orators of the South. Dr. Miller is about fifty years of age. Both of the newly-elected Senators are natives of South Carolina, and have been residents of

Georgia from boyhood."

In this connection the following correspondence between Mr. Hill and Governor Bullock, which was recently published in the Georgia papers, may be of interest:—

A CARD. I call public attention to the annexed correspond-toce. It explains itself. It is due to Governor Bul-lock to say that no unkindness towards him prompts this publication. I hope his solution of the matter is the true one. I prefer to think well of everybody. JOSHUA HILL.

ATLANTA, July 16, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received official information that by a vote of two-thirds of each thouse of Congress any political disability which, may have attached to yourself has been removed.

cial information that by a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress any political disability which, may have attached to yourself has been removed.

Very respectfully,
RUFUS R. BULLIOCK, Governor elect,
Hon. Joshua Hill, Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga. July 18.—His Excellency R. B.
Bullock.—Dear Sir.—I was surprised to learn by your note of this date that Congress had relieved me of any political disability which may have attached to me. I cannot be thankful for what I neither needed nor desired I have induced Congress to relieve several Georgians of their political disabilities but it never occurred to me to solicit relief for myself. It is more than two years and e I lirst took what is known as the "test oath." I have taken it twice. I have never feared a charge of perjury for doing so, I appreciate inter ded kindnesses, except where they make me ridiculous. Whether the application for my relief was designed to detract from my standing as a c. nelistent friend of the Union I cannot tell, but such, unquesiloushly, is its effect. I shall be better able to determine this when I come to know who volunteered in my behalf. I shall endeavor to ascertain to whom I am indebted. If within your power te relieve my anxiety on this point, I shall be much obliged for the information.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOSHUA HILL.

Atlanta, July 16 1868.—My Dear Sir:—I am in received of this date, and in reply would

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOSHUA HILL.

ATLANTA, July 16, 1868.—My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your no e of this date, and in reply would say that I have no knowledge as to how or wny your name appears in the dist furnished me, whose political disabilities have been removed by a two-thirds vote of each House, It certainly was not either at my suggestion or solicitation. I presume, however, that it has been done by some one of your many friends in either House at Washington. From my conversation with members while there, I became advised that their opinion of the effect of the "four-teenth article" was such as to debar from office every person who, after having held an office such taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United S ates, rendered any aid or comfort whether voluntary or involuntary, to the enemies of the United S ates, rendered any aid or comfort whether voluntary or involuntary, to the enemies of the United S ates, rendered any aid or comfort whether voluntary or involuntary, to the enemies of the United S ates, rendered any aid or comfort whether voluntary or involuntary, or the voluntary. R. B. BULLOJK, Hon. Joshus Hill.

Adherents of the "Lost Cause" in Council

Adherents of the "Lost Cause" in Council A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette

thus describes the Democratic State Convention at Arlanta, Ga., on the 24th inst.:
"I have witnessed many Democratic demonstrations both during and since the war, but never one that made a deeper impression on my mind than the one in this city yesterday. More than ever am I convinced that the essential feathat it is an organization utterly inimical to the best interests of the country; that its triumph in the coming election would result inevitably in a renewal of bloodshed and war; that even it the verdict of the people is against it it does not intend to submit; and that only by a Republican victory, overwhelming in its dimensions, can the country, and especially the South, be saved from further desolation and strile. It was the largest political meeting I have seen in the South. The multitudes were filled with Rebel enthusiasm and heat. Most of them no doubt imagined they had given a death blow to the Republican cause. Strange as it may sound, however, the great crowd present at the meeting secured its failure as a political effort, for it encouraged the speakers to make assertions so extravagant, and to indulge in language so violent, intemperate, and unwise—in short, it encouraged them to so complete a revelation of their real objects and designs, that every Republican who hatened was doubly confirmed in his faith; every doubter was won over to the right side, and many who had hitherto unhesitatingly followed the wicked men who are misleading the people in this State had their eyes opened as never before, and felt that it would be impossi-ble to follow longer. There is a large class of men in the South, not yet enrolled in the Re-publican ranks, who deprecate a renewal of civil strife, and earnestly desire harmony and peace. All that is necessary to bring them over to the support of the good cause is to show them the wild and wicked, and revolutionary designs of the Democratic leaders. Many of this class were present at the meeting yesterday, and in the speeches of Bob Toombs, Howell Cobb. Ben Hill, and others, they saw revealed the purposes of the Rebel Democracy, and learned how unterty hopeless it is to look for peace until that organization is destroyed.

Opinion of General Meade's Adminis-

tration. Reviewing General Meade's course as Military Commander, the Atlanta (Ga.) Era says:-In spite of complications and embarrassments hat controlted every step torward these officers have discharged their duty in a wise, liberal, humane, and kind manner. No man can say to.day that he was wantonly oppressed, that he has suffered outrage at the hands of the military authorities. The officers, from General Meads down, have done no more than was imperatively demanded of them, for they were acting orders that were as irre-as the "laws of the Medes vocable as the "laws of the Medes and Persians." They were not responsible for their duties, but were responsible for the manner in which they discharged them. Hence there was nothing left for their guidance but the plain letter of the law, which admitted of but one construction, and prescribed but one method for its execution. We have had inter-course with most if not all the officers who have beer on duty here since the formation of the military district, and have had some opportu nity to discover their feelings towards the South ern people. We have found nothing but a kind sympathetic sentiment, and an carnest desire to have the State and all the Southern States re

HENDRICKS.

Views of the Indiana Scantor on the Payment of the Bonds.

Senator Hendricks in his speech at the reception tendered him in Indianapolis, Indiana, or his return from Washington on Tuesday, devoted considerable attention to the question of paying the bonds, in the course of his remarks saying "It is said that it is unjust to pay these bonds otherwise than in coin. I am not able to per ceive that it is so. The bonds were bought from the Government when the Treasury notes were much more depreciated than now. Undoubt-edly there were hard cases under the Legal-I recollect one case that appeared to to me. I may not be accurate in the amounts but nearly so. One citizen having gold, \$10, 000, during the first year of the war, and before the rise of gold, or rather the fall in paper

That neighbor was able to pay the interest and hold the gold. He did so until after the passage of the Legal-tender law, and until gold went up to \$2.50. He then sold the gold for \$25,000 legal tender notes. With \$10,000 of the notes he paid the note given for the gold, and with the remaining \$15,000 he bought afteen of the Five-twenty bonds of \$1000 each, upon which he has since received his interest in gold every six months. What bocame of the other gentleman who was compelled to take paper worth about \$4000 I cannot tell. Perhaps he became a Quartermaster, or sought some he became a Quartermaster, or sought some other eminently loyal position, hoping to re-trieve his fortunes; but I have been entirely unable to excite a throbbing sympathy for the gentleman who holds the \$15,000 in bonds. I cannot say that financially he has done badly, and in the little question between him and the and in the little question between him and the tax payer, I cannot go with Governor Morton and his followers, and hold that we shall go beyond the contract and pay his bon is in gold. This large class of bonds being payable in twenty years in Treasury notes, they are now many of them redeemable in the same. Then we may at once commence the payment. we may at once commence the payment of our debt by the issue of Treasury notes, and thus stop the payment of gold interest, and also increase our currency, and thus stimulate commerce, enterprise, and labor, and in connection with a wise policy towards Southern States, and the devolopment of their resources, restore prosperity to the whole country. I would not be understood as being in favor of an increase of the currency without limit. The dangers and evils of an unrestricted issue of paper money cannot be too carefully avoided. Temptations in that direction are great, and must be resisted by wisdom and prudence. No one more than myself regrets the necessity of a resort to paper currency, but it results from necessities of our condition. The issues must be limited to the demands of business and the wants of the people in meeting the enormous levies for national, State, county, and city purposes,"

POLITICAL.

-General Grant foresaw, early in the war, that the suppression of the Rebellion would be the death of slavery. It was the consciousness of the same certainty that made President Lincola rejuctant to anticipate the event by procla-mation. These sentences from General Grant's Vicksburg letter of August, 1862, cannot be made too familiar, in illustration of his soundness upon the vital question of our recent and present politics. What Vice President Stephens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South if we were to make peace to-day, guaranteeing to the South all their former privileges. I never was an abolitionist-not even what could be called anti-slavery-but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the Rebeilion that the North and South could never live in peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As auxious as I am to see peace established, I would not therefore be willing to see any settlement until this question is settled.

-The Democrats growl because their teachings and the practices of their Southern brethren make it necessary to spend \$11,000,000 a month to preserve order and enforce the laws. They charge it to Republican extravagance, and want to have the army abolished. Like the night-prowler, they don't like the big bull-dog loose in the yard.

—In reply to a question of the Albany Argus how the litteen hundred million of dollars raised by taxation during the last three years has been expended, the Albany Evening Journal says:—It was expended for powder and ball, for cannon, shot, and shell, for vessels and fortinations, for arms and equipment, to put down a Democratic rebellion.

—Supporters of Grant—Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Farragut, and eight out of ten other loyal officers and men who fought under the Stars and Stripes under the Rebellion, Supporters of Seymour-Beauregard, Forrest, Hampton, Semmes, Toombs, and nine-tenths oft the Rebels who fought under the Stars and Bars. This tact needs no comment. -From our Southern exchanges we learn tha

the campaign there is to be condusted upon the Blair platform exclusively, "Let us have war, says Blair, "We will," says the South. "W will," says the Democracy. "Another war will wipe out the national debt and the Republican Therefore, let us have war." -A Boston letter says:-"I hear that Blair's

revolutionary letter, written as a bid to the Rebels for the nomination of the Vice-Presidency, has created a muss among some of the Democrats here, but matters are now being gradually adjusted to the satisfaction of all -The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Union nominates

Ardrew Johnson for Governor of Tennessee, and the Nashville Gazette endorses the nomina-tion. The election will not be held until August, 1869, and the Union says it is certain that Mr. Johnson would accept the position.

-The Providence Journal, in an article on 'the Blairs," says:- "We oppose Frank not for the good he has done, but for the evil he has promised to do, and which he is capable of doing, and has shown a disposition to accom-The Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of Thurman's speech in the Convention tuere.

says:-"Thurman asked his friends what they should do with the radical soldiers when they (the Democrats) got into power;" and the Rebel crowd cried out "Hang 'em! hang 'em!" -The Democracy of ten or twelve States have been absent from the party councils for four or five years; but nothing has been done during their absence that they object to. "Tho' lost to sight, to memory dear," there has been a "light in the window" for them all the while.

-The New Orleans Times virtually admits that Frank Blait's letter is revolutionary, but attempts to justify it on the ground that somebelonging to the Republican party has done wrong also. Two wrongs do not make a

-The Legislature of South Carolina is composed as follows: Senate-White, 24; colored, b; total, 33. House of Representatives-White, 48: colored, 76; total, 124. There are seven Democrats in the Senate and fourteen in the

-The Chicago Times, the organ of the Democracy of that city, declares for war with Frank Blair. It says "the reconstruction infamy must be wiped out," at any cost and by any means

-The World says that the rule of the Democratic party in the coming campaign must be "attack, allack, arrack." We greatly suspect that in the early weeks of next November this will prove an attack of paralysis. - General Early is at Niagara Falls. He is bitterly opposed to General Grant - probably

because Grant was once so bitterly opposed to -Horatio Seymour has declined so many times and so persistently that there is no doubt he will soon go into a general decline and close

-The Sun says:-"It is 'nip and tuck' between the New York World and the La Crosse Democrat, but the dog is still 'a leet e ahead. -It is very proper that the Convention which Seymour like a lamb to the slaughter should follow him up with a Bla-a a.

- Blair," said a cautious but incorrigible bemocrat the other day, "is good as far as he goes, but he goes too far!"

—The Memphis Avalanche says: - "The lower a cause gets, the lower and more debased are its The Eric (Pa.) Despatch recommends John H. Walker, of that place, for United States -State Senator Shoemaker is spoken of for Congress to succeed Mr. Woodward, of Lu-

zerne, Pa.

-The Irish Republicans of Chicago have organized a Grant and Colfax Club.

—John Minor Botts will shortly take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from the National Capital-Promulgation of the Prussian Treaty.

Affairs in Canada-Movements of Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister-The Confederation Act.

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FROM WASHINGTON. The Naturalization Treaty.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, July 31. - The President has officially proclaimed the ratification, on both parts, of the treaty between the United States of America and the King of Prussia, concerning the matter of citizenship in each country.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Fesian Meeting-Mrs. Lincoln and Reverdy Johnson To Sail for Europe-A Political Reaction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimore, July 31 .- There was a large Fenian meeting at Darley Park yesterday. Dr. Chasty presided, and made a long speech. Governor Swann also spoke at length, as did F. C. Latrobe. The Irish military were present. The whole thing seems gotten up in the Democratic interests, and turned into politics. Governor Swann petted the dear Irishmen. All the prime movers acting as speakers, etc., were prominent Democrats.

Mrs. Lincoln and son are now at Barnum's They sail to-morrow in the Bremen steamer Baltimore.

Reverdy Johnson will be escorted in another steamer as far as Fortress Montoe by a number of his friends, and there go aboard the Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains are now running to Ellicott City. But beyond, as far as Mount Airy, the road has been much washed and the bridges gone, etc. It will require several days before the trains can run through. There continues a terrible stench in the flooded districts, but no sickness. Donations for the sufferers come in liberally.

A great reaction is taking place here in politics. Seymour and Blair are losing ground daily. The people begin to think peace is sure with Grant, and probably another war with Seymour. Hundreds are turning Republicans, and a serious split is portending among the

FROM CANADA.

Movements of Biacque Bey - Drowned and Shot.

MONTREAL, July 30 .- Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, left for Washington last night. Miss Mathieson, daughter of Dr. Mathieson, an eminent Presbyterian Minister of this city, was drowned at Caconna yesterday while bathing. Mills, the celebrated gymnast, was shot in the mouth by one Nolan, in a drunken row this morning. Mills is in a precarious condition. Imaurance Affairs.

OTTAWA, July 30 .- Representatives of Amerienn insurance companies arrived here this morning, and deposited the amount with the Receiver-General required by the Insurance act. Those who have complied with this law will be gazetted Saturday.

Nova Scotis and the Confederation. Sr. John, July 30 .- Sir John A. McDonald and other Cabinet Ministers arrived this morning, and proceeded to Halifax to-night. The Nova Scotia members hold a caucus to-morrow to decide on the course to be pursued concerning the Confederation.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, July 31-A. M .- Consols opened at 94% for money, and 94%@94% for account; United States 5'20s, 724; Illinois Central, 944; Erie, 44. Paris, July 31 .- The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased 7,600,000f. since last report.

LIVERPOOL, July 31-A. M .- Cotton opens firm, quotations unchanged; the sales of to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales; sales of the week 63,000 bales, of which 11,000 were for exportation, and 7000 for speculation. Stock in port 553,000 bales, of which 302,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs quiet, and prices unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Bacon firm. London, July 31-A. M .- Cloverseed advanced to 55s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

FROM THE MINING DISTRICT.

More Riots Expected-The Wilkesbarre Jail Broken Open, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILEESBARRE, July 31.—This morning's

Scranton Republican says the miners there will strike again to-morrow. The jail here was broken open last night, and 8

prisoners escaped. The Mr. Broderick who was killed is not of the firm of Conyngham & Broderick, as was supposed. Nanticoke Junction miners are still on the strike,

Heavy Robbery by Boys-They Steal 837,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, Boston, July 31 .- A remarkably heavy robbery by boys occurred here last

night. The store of W. H. Kent & Co., commission merchants, was broken into last night, and robbed of United States bonds and other securities to the amount of \$37,000. The thieves were ascertained to be two boys who had formerly been employed as errand boys by the firm. They have both been arrested and the money recovered, which was found where they had buried it.

COLFAX.

His Western Tour-Grand Reception in Manafield, Onto.

The Hon, Schuyler Colfax arrived in Mans-field. Onto, on the evening of the 28 h instant. His journey to Mansfield was one long ovation; not a town or station along the line of route omitted to turn out and give the heartiest expression to sentiments of esteem and agmiration for the fature Vice-President. The depots were decorated, and nothing forgotten that could add to the heartiness of the welcome. At Salem, the entire population was in attendance upon his arrival. His appearance everywhere was the signal for the most deafening cheers. Mr. Colfax made a short address, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and the senti ments contained therein applauded to the echo. As the train moved from the depot, the shouts of the concourse and the strains of music left a pleasant souvenir in the mind of the recevient of the honor. At Alliance, also, the greeting was no less vigorous and sincere. Although Mr. Colfax declaned to speak here, owing to want of time, Congressmen Walker and Lawrence of Ohio, and General Washburn of Indians, addressed the large crowd, by whom they were well received. Man-field was reached by Mr. Col'ax, in company with his mother and sis ter, at 9.28 in the evening. The Grant Club, hea led by a band of music, together with a large number of citizens, were anxiously expecting the coming of the train, and directly the enthusuasm had abated sufficiently to allow of a pro-cession being formed, escorted the "welcome guest" to the Wiler House. The cheering and excitement of the citizens of Mansfield is almost beyond description. The entire street in which the Wiler House is situate was completely filled by an enormous assemblage. As soon as he was able to release him-eff from from the overpowering attentions of h s friends within the hotel, Mr. Collax appeared upon the balcony, and when quiet was sufficiently restored to permit of cratory being audible. Judge W. W. Worden welcomed him in an appropriate address.

Mr. Colfax responded by saying that he heartily and cordully thanked the cuizens of Mansfield for their welcome to him on this occasion. As he had endeavored to travel with as little publicity as possible, he was surprised to receive such a reception, not supposing that his arrival would be known to any but the gentle-man under whose roof he expected to pass the night. He said that, occupying the position he did at present, they would perceive that it would be improper for him to make a speech, much as he should like to talk to them about the political Issues of the day. He had the knidlest recollections of Mansheld, from former visits, and with them remembered the friend-ship existing between the Hon. John Sherman and nimself, and which, after a lapse of twenty years, he was glad to say was stronger than ever. He proceeded to eulogize General Sherman, and said that Mansfield should be proud of having furnished such a man to the nation. Mr. Coltax also paid a high compliment to the Hon. John Beatty, Congressman from this District, with whom he had been on terms of intimate friendship in the House, and that no near stood higher in that body for energy, inflexible bonesty, and willingness to work than

General Beatty.

In regard to the political issues involved in the present campaign, he could only say that, in the words of the great captain of the age, General Grant, "Let us have peace." He knew that the large crowd before him were with him in this desired and he believed that with him in this desire, and he believed that this could only be accomplished by the success of the party which had been true to the nation through the dark hour of the country's trial, and which was the nation's hope in time of peace. He, with them, was proud to belong to this great Republican party, and if the people, he felt sure they would, ratified the nominations made at Chicago, he haped and bulsaved that the country would have no cause to regret the choice. But whatever the result may be choice. But whatever the result may be, the principles for which the nation fought were dear to him as the apple of his eye, and should ever be the polar star of his political action.

Mr. Coltax eloquently referred to the gallant deeds of the Union army, the devotion of principle and the unseltish parriotism displayed by our soldiers throughout the contest, and con-cluded by again kindly and heartly thanking the vast audience for this manifestation of con-

fidence and esteem.

Three rousing cheers were then given for Grant and Coltax, and the meeting adjourned. Hundreds of our citizens aftewards visited the parlor of the Witer House, for the purpose of greeting the next Vice-President of the United

State of the Weather-J.	nly 31, 9 A. M.
Post Hood Wind.	Weather. Ther.
Port Hood W. Portland S. E.	Clear 73 Foggy 64
Boston S. W.	Cloudy 76
New York S. W.	Hazy 78
Wilmington, Del W. Washington S W.	Clear 80 Hazy 80
Fortress Monroe S. W.	Clear 78
Richmond S.	Clear 80
Oswego S.	Cloudy 73 Stormy 79
Chicago E.	Cloudy 86
Louisville S. W.	Clear 84
New Orleans S. E.	Clear 79 Cloudy 83
Key West S. E. Havana E.	Cloudy 83

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 31, 1868.

The Money Market continues easy. Call loaus are offered at 4@5 per cent. First class commercial paper is scarce and ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 103@1034, an advance of i.

Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold at 474@474, an advance of j; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 531, no change; Little Schuylkill at 45, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 56, no change. 334 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 42 for Elmira preserred; 334 for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. 504 was bid for Second and Taird; 144 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 224 for Spruce and Pine: 104 for Hestonville; 314 for Green and Contes; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. 240 was bid for North America: 161 for Philadelphia; 1284 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 60 for Commercial: 87% Western: 31 for Manufacturers'; and 441 for Con-

solidation.
In Canal shares there was very little movement, Lehigh Navigation sold at 224, no change; 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. ot 1881, 1154@1152; old 5-20s, 1144@1144; new 5-20s, 1864, 111@1114; do., 1865, 1124@1124; 5-20s, July, 1082@109; do., 1867, 109@1094; do., 1868, 1094, @1094; 10-40s, 1084@1084; 7-30s, July, 1084@109. Gold, 1454.

Gold, 145‡.

—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, 114‡ @115‡; do. 1862, 114‡@114‡; do. 1864, 110‡@110‡; do., 1865, 112‡@112‡; do., 1865, new. 108‡@110‡; do., 1867, new. 109@109‡; do., 1868, 109‡ @109‡; do., 5s, 1640s, 108@108‡; do. 7·30s, July, 108‡@108‡; Due Compound Interest Notes,

1194; August, 1865, 1194; do., September 1865, 1174@1184; do. October, 1865, 1174@1174. Gold, 1444@1454. Silver, 136@138.

The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—
9.30 A. M. 145

1454 11 35 A. M. 1454 11 35 A. M. 1443 12 05 P. M. 1444 12 19 A. 1451 12 30 A. M.

10.54 ... 145 12.30 ... 1454 11.22 ... 1454 11.22 ... 1455 11.23 ... 1455 11.22 ... 1455 11.22 ... 1455 11.22 ... 1455 11.22 ... 1455 11.22 ... 15.25 11.25

The New York Stock Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to day.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to day.

"Money continues abundant at 3@4 per cent., with balances left at less rates on Governments. "Sterling exchange is duli and a shade lower at quotations:—London. 60 days, 1101/2010/4/. London, sight, 1101/2010/4/. Paris, long, 5-13/20 (25-12)/4/. Paris, short 5-10-2/. Antwerp, 5-18/20/205-12/4/. Prankfort, 41/20/205-12/4/. Prankfort, 41/20/205-12/4/. Prankfort, 41/20/205-12/4/. Pressurer were:—Receipts—For Customs, \$708.-000; for Gold Noises, \$181/000; total Receipts, \$2,837,067-72/*. total Payments, \$2,171,819-46; balance, \$84,120/605-16.

"Freights—To Liverpool, by steamer, 11/000 bush. Corn (last evening) at 6d., and 5000 boxes Cheese at 25@30a. To London, 7600 bush. Peas at 6d.

at 6d.
"The weekly exhibit of the Bank of England, made public to day, as we learn by Atlantic Telegraph, shows that the amount of bullion in vauit has decreased £112,000 sterling since last

From the N. Y. Times of to day.

"There is a very moderate employment for Money by the Brokers at the cheap rates quoted for several weeks past, 3 to 5 per cent., and no near prospect to day of a revival in speculation in the public funcs, which moves sluggistly at a concession of 1/4@1/4 per cent., although the old 5-20s continue to be taken up for Europe, to avail of the favorable rates of Gold and Exchange for placing the bonds on the other side at moderate figures. There was more speculaavail of the favorable rates of Gold and Exchange for placing the bonds on the other side at moderate figures. There was more speculative business doing in the railway market today and at better prices, but not to the extent of producing the slightest ripple upon the dullbess of money. The Border State Bonds were again agitated by the report of yesterday from the Tennessee Legislature, and immense sales of both old and new Tennessees were made at all the Boards, from 65½ to 64½ to 63½ per cent. for the new, and 66½ to 65½ to 65 per cent. for the new, and 66½ to 65½ to 65 per cent. for the new, and 66½ to 65½ to 65 per cent. for the edd. Nearly a millied of dollars of both issues changed hands. North Carolina new bonds were also lower; Missouris again in strong demand; Virgin.as dull."

"The Railway S ares opened somewhat tamely, and there was but little life to the market up to the hour of noon, though no material concession in prices. Soon after 12 o'clock Chicago and Rock Island suddenly advanced to 109½@10; New York Central to 135½@136 per cent.; and the Northwest Stocks, Pittsourg and Fort Wayne and Cleveland and Pittsburg were in demand at ½@3½ per cent, better figures. The transfers of the New York Central and of the Michigan Southern Companies close tomorrow for the August half-yearly dividends—i per cent. cash in both instances, the Central payable August 20 and the Michigan Southern August 15."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 31.-There is no change to notice in the Flour Market, and only a few hun dred barrels were taken in lots by the hom consumers at \$7.00@8 25 for superfine; \$8.25@9.25 for extras; \$9 00@12 00 for common and choice spring wheat extra family; \$10.00@12.50 for new and old wheat; Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.;

and old wheat; Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$12 00@41400 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is poorly supplied with prime lots, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$2 40@245; and 1300 bushels No. 1 spring at \$2 10@215. Rye is worth \$1 60@165 for new and old Pennsylvania, and \$1 50@153 for Southern. Corn is quiet at our quotations. for Southern. Corn is quiet at our quotations. Sales of 5000 bushets yellow at \$1.22; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.20. Oats are withont essential change; sales of 2500 bushels at 86@88c. for new and old Pennsylvania, and 87@90c. fer Delaware. Nothing doing in Barley Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron

Whisky is quite active, with sales in bond at

-A Californian married a Hawaiian lady, and to them a son has been born in Paris. The question now is regarding the boy's nationality.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 81. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque John Matthews, 10gbam, St. Jago, G. W. Bernaodu & Bro. Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, Pembroke, Warren Schr M. ry E. Staples, Unsmore, Pembroke, Warren & Gregs.
Schr E. A. Consat Weeks, Roxbury.
Schr E. A. Consat Weeks, Roxbury.
Schr E. O. Smith, Barrett, Lynn, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Eivie Davis, Johnson. Boston, Van Dusen, Bro.
& Co.
Schr J. H. Gallagher. Gallagher, Norfolk, Day, Hudcell & Co.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Quincy Point, Scott,
Walter & Co.
Shackford, Esstort, E. A. Scotter

Schr Z A. Paine, Shackford, Eastport, E. A. Souder Schr Specie, Smith, Nansemond, Captain,

Schr Specie, Smith, Naosemond, Captain,
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence with mdse, to D. S. steason & Co.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, 15 days from Barbados, with sugar and molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons,
Schr James Veidren, Cavalier, 19 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. R. Sank & Co.
Schr C. C. Smith, Barrett, from Leedsburg,
Schr E. A. Conact Weeks, from Provideace,
Schr Elvie Day's Johnson from Baston,
Schr J. H. Gallagher Gailagher, from Trenton,
Schr Dick Williams, Cornon, from Horton's Point,

BELOW.

Barque R. G. W. Dogge, from Trinidad via Key
West: barque Iddo Kimbali. from Bremen via Fortress Monroe; and two schooners, frem West Indies.

Instructions have been issued to Collectors that no bill of sale of vessels shall be regarded unless the same be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, the same as is required for a deed. These instructions are in accordance with a recent act of Congress, MEMORANDA. Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, hence, at Gloucester 25th lost.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, hence, at Salem 23th inst.

th inst. Schrs A. D. Scull, Scull; Maryland, Green; and Sid-ey Price, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Schrs A. D. Scull, Scull; Maryland, Green; and Sidney Price. Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 28th inst.

Schrs H. B. Gibson, Tinker, for Orleans; Wm. Gillum. Covill. for Deep River; amelia, Beebe, for Greenport; Isabelia Thompson, Endicott. and Eliza Pharo, Valkenburg for Providence; Chance Shot, Terry, for Fall River; C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, for Saugus; M. E. Gildersleeve, Lawless, for Tompkins' Cove; M. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Hartford; and R. H. Huntley, Nicholson, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, at New York vesterdsy. Nicholaon, at Poston, all from Philadelphia, at New York yesterday. Schr Argus Eye, Mayhew, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 27th lost. Schr William B. Thomas. Winsmore, hence for Charleston, put into Norfolk 30th lost., leaking badly. Schrs Chailenge, Whitmore; Jonathan May. Neal; and Whitney Long, Hayes, hence, at Salem 29th inst.

New York, July 31.—Arrived, steamships Ariel, from Southampton; City of New York, from Liverpeol; and Missouri, from Havana, via Nassau, FORTERSS MONROE, Julysl.—Measer, B. & J. Baker, wreckers, of Norfolk have gone to raise the schr Mary E, Kellinger, which was annk on the 20th inst. (By Aliantic Cable.)

Grassow, July 31.—The steamship Europe, from New York on the 18th inst. arrived out yesterday.

NEW YORK. July 30.—Arrived, brig Hertha, Jo-hannsen, from B'o Janetro, Brig D, Trowbridge, Neal from Demarara,