FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 24.

Gladstone on the Irish Troubles-Telegraphic Communication with the United States.

A Revolutionary Manifesto Against the French Emperor.

Ete., Sta., Sta., Etc.,

By the arrival of the steamship Holsatia at New York yesterday morning, we have European dates to July 24.

ENGLAND. Gladstone on the Political Situation-Cures for Irish Strievances.

The London News of July 23 says:--"Mr. Gladstone, who was unable to be present on Tuesday at the inauguration of the Palmerston memorials, visited Romsey yesterday, and addressed a large ascembly in front of the Town Hall. The Mayor presided, and several members of the Corporation were present. The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M. P., also attended. The Mayor having introduced Mr. Gladstone, a complimentary address to the right honorable gentleman was read by the town clerk.

Mr. Gladstone then said:—I had the advan-tage of being one of the colleagues of Lord Palmerston, and I will not disguise, since it is no matter of mere personal egotism, that I look back with much satisfaction upon many labors performed in concert with him, and in the administration of which he was the head-labors which I trust have not been wholly without advantage to the country. We, the people of the Uni ed Kingdom, are the stewards of a great and noble inbertance, which it is our duty not only to enjoy but to improve-an inheritance with respect to which it is our business to admit that there remains much which requires the application of effectual and ever vigorous remedy in one portion in particular of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) But after allowing for all this, it is a noble inheritance, and the one desire which animates us all is that, if we have received it as a great treature from our forelathers, we may be able to hand it down to our children a greater treasure still. (Cheers.) The custody of this treasure is now committed, in a measure now far exceeding the precedent of former times, to the hands of the people themselves. The responsibilities of parliamentary life have rarely been greater than they are likely to be during the Parliament that will assemble in the month of December next. The mind and intelligence of Great Britain have recently been addressed with a new intensity to the condition of Ireland—(hear, hear)—and a profound impression has samped itself on the minds of all in the first place that Ireland is ill; and in the second place, that if Ireland be ill, and so long as Ireland is ili, England and Scotland cannot be well. (Hear, hear.) I sometimes am tempted to wish that that sea which separates us from our Irish countrymen could be for a time removed. It is a subject of old observation among intelligent men that distance enormously and inordinately alters the view which men take of public affairs. It has been said that to hear of a broken arm in our own house or our village would more impress the mind than to be told that a town of ten thousand men had been

among Englishmen to be among Irishmen, as you here may pass from Hampshire to Wilts, we should long ago have acquired some true and just conception of the great duties that are still incumbent upon us with reserence to the sister island, and of the re-ponsibility that we have to discharge. (Hear, hear.) In some considerable degree we trust thus within the limits of Great Britain it may be said we are a united people. We may have our differences, and we always shall, and they are serious differences upon many allairs, but notwith-tanding that many affairs, we are in the main a united people. The masses of the people from the highest to the lowest are attached to the Queen, to the throne, to the Government, to the laws, to the institutions of the country, and attached to one another. But when we cross the Channel we unfortunately come, not to a united, but to a divided country-a country divided itself, and a country a large portion of whose people-it is paintui to confess it, but it is for our weitate as well as theirs that we should not blind our-elves to the undoubted fact-a large portion of whose people are either dull or indifferent in their attachment to the rest of the United Kingdom, and to its laws and institutions as men positively estranged from them. Now, gentlemen, do not let us deceive ourselves. For it is shocking, it it oc true, that after seven hundred years of political action between Great Britain and Ireland-not of

swallowed by an earthquake in China; and

applying this principle upon a more moderate

though it be from us only by a narrow strip of

sea, for I do believe that if we went backwards

and for wards, from England to Ireland, from

I must express my conviction that likewise true of Ireland, separated

political consection, but of conas between a superior and a subordinate country, entailing nearly the whole responsibility upon the superior country, and taking it away from the sub rdinate country-it is painful. I say, to hear that after seven centuries of such connection this condition of fundamental estrangement should still, to a lamentable degree, prevail. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentieproposed what I, in my sphere, shall endeavor to do-what I believe my right bonorable friend near me, if honored with your suf-frage, will co-operate in doing-is this: -We propose to try no other medicine for the sister country than the medicine of justice. (Cheers.) We have no magical arts to we have no special rec pes or formulary, or fine phrases to dangle before you or before the eyes of Ireland. We propose to apply relatious equatity to Ireland—to remove the state Church which now exists there-(cheers and cries of "No")-and carefully to avo d, and it necessary to resist, the erection of any other State Church (Cheers.) We propose to apply this method, not because it is a method necessarily suited to all circumstances and all countries, but because eminently suited to and required by the

circumstances and the case of Ireland,

Am Alleged Revelutionary Manifesto. A letter from Paris of July 22 says:-The Pays follows up the Emperor's Fontainchieau lecture on political assassination by publishing, with a great a arune and flourish of trampets, a bulletin dated Paris, June 24, 1868, purporting to emarate from 'The Central Committee of Action of the Revolutionary Commune of Paris, and being an appeal to insurrection and the murder of the Emperor. The Paus asserts that what it now publishes is a copy of printed paper, "circula ing from hend to hand in all Paris;" but its prefatory article, written by M. Paul de Cassagnac, is scarcely consistent with this allegation, for the writer says he has just received "the factum by post in a sealed envelope." How, then, does he know that it has been largely or at all circulated in Paris? I never in my life saw a document looking more like a labrication by one of that peculiar class of police agents called agens provocateurs, of

whom all French governments had a great many at their service. It is headed "Liberte! Egg ite! Fraternite! Republicus Francaise," and

begins in this way:—
Citizens—There is a fatal hour for citizens as
wel as for kings. The irrevocable word which liberty in her wrath hurls at kings it may also say contemptuously to peoples—too late! The time has come to inquire whether or not France is to live, The tyranny of the second empire has borne the same fruits as the first—the natural fruit of every reign of a single individual. The country is in danger. Its danger follows upon its shame, and that is just. Loss of liberty, loss of honor, loss of capital and credit, loss of all our physical and moral force, loss of our influence in the present, of our most noble traditions of the past and of our hopes for the future, loss of our conscience and of our confidence in ourselves. Fifteen milliards of lebt in fifteen years! Such is the schedule of the second empire, worse even than that of the first. It is time to take counsel for the com-mon safety. France can endure no more. The coup d'etat brought her slavery; the Mexi-can and Roman wars disgrace; the perpetual borrowing system ruin, and the military law death. Our rights, our glory, and our purse are past praying for. Our very existence is in question. Vive "Empereur means "Death to France." What must we do? Why, do as he did. A single man made a coup d'etat against France; a whole people may make one for her.

Let our cry, then, be, Vive a France. Down with the Emperor. This exordium contains the whole substance of the bulletin.

Reports from Paris state that a violent revo-lutionary manifesto published by the Paris Pays, which was circulated in London a month ago, seems to be generally looked upon as a mere fabrication. The Avenir National suggests that it has been manufactured for government purposes by government agents, and says it is not the first time that documents of an equally alarming character have appeared on the eve of an electoral contest. It is surprised at the facility with which such papers cir-culate. They reach the journals, it says, almost without disguise, and the police, who are so elever on that occasion, know nothing about them and cannot discover the authors. The Avenir National, however, warns its readers from keeping a collection of such documents, as they might entail upon the possessor the suspicton of belonging to a secret society, or of desiring to assassinate the Emperor. Scarcely any notice of the manifesto is taken by the other Paris journals, and the Temps had neither een nor heard of it until it appeared in the

According to the Paris Figaro, the French Government is reported to have it in contempla-tion to abolish the second ballot, which is now accessary in all elections when no candidate obtains the absolute majority of the votes at first polled. The rea-on for the measure is believed to be that at these second ballots all parties co-alesce against the official candidate. A Paris correspondent says that the change would amount to a coup d'etat, and that, if carried out, it will be universally denounced as an audacious robbery in extremis of the people's rights.

Cable Communication with the United States.

The Paris Union, adverting to the concession latel, made by the French Government for an electric cable to the United States, gives the

following explanation on the subject:—
The line is to be divided into two sections, the first comprising the part between Brest and St. Pierie-M quelon, about 2688 nautical miles, and the second the space between the stations at St. Pierre and New York, or 950 miles. This route has the double advantage over the existing tele-graph of serving for the French fisheries of New oundland and of being less costly in construction. The straight line, in fact, offers almost insurmountable difficulties, in consequence of the currents and depths to met with at every step, while that adopted follows almost invariably line of table land, the known bottom of which allords a certainty of success. The French cable should, according to the terms of the barter, be inaugurated by the 1st of August, 1869. The concessionists have consequently already placed themselves in a position to fulfil their engagements by taking into association the most entheat and practical men of England and France in the science of electric telegraphy. The laying down of the cable will take place in the months of July and August, 1869, the two best of the year for such an operation. The studies of the project are terminated, and an additional guarantee is furnished by the fact that the persons who will invest their capital in this really national work have conducted their examination with equal intelligence and prudence. The trace which has been preferred assures success, whilst the other was iull of peril and uncertainty. One of the great defects of the line which unites England to America is the high rate charged, but the new one will not have the same inconveniences. The charter, in fixing the maximum tariff at one bundred francs for twenty words, has established a competition which will be advantageous

to the new enterprise. A fearful accident is reported from Fontaine bleau. Works are in progress there to bring the waters of the Vanne to Paris. A landship took place on July 20, and buried eight men alive. When the earth was removed four of them were dead, and the others so much injured as to leave but little hope of their recovery. As soon as the disaster was made known to the Empress, her Majesty, with that kindliness which entitles her to universal respect and admiration, in mediately took steps to place the families of the victims beyond the reach of

T e report that the Empress had arranged the marriage of her piece, the Duke of Alva's daughter, with the Dake de Sotomayer is con-Her Majesty has undertaken the ducation of her nieces, who are styled at Court he Ladies Stuart, in memory of their ancestor. he Duke of Berwick and Albany, son of James

AUSTRIA.

Telegraph Extension and Receipts. The Debatte of Vienna publishes a report of M. Mahy, Director of the Austrian telegraphs, from which it appears that the extent of the latter in the Cisicithan counties is 1913 German niles, with 4617 miles of wire, besides 1253 miles lines used for railway signals. In the course of 1867 seventeen new offices and forty-six auxiliary stations were opened, and, in all, 858 were at work at the end of the year. Those in Hungary are 135 in number. In June, 1867, a treaty was concluded with Turkey, in Septemer ave others with Switzerland, in virtue of wh ch a great portion of the Euglish corresondence with India has been diverted to Austrian lines. In the year 1867 2.217,929 des patches were sent off from the Casleighau offices, or ducing a receipt of 1,523,922 florins. The whole revenue of the telegraphs for that year

was 2,330,000 florius and the expense 2,200,000.

Riots in Trieste. Disturbances continue all over Trieste. On the 14th of July numerous assemblages were formed; the director of police, Kraus, had his hat broken and was obliged to draw his sword o free nimself from the crowd which menaced A rumor of the resignation of Baron de Buch having spread, the town was suddenly illuminated. The windows of the Bishop's residence, which were not lit up, were sa asted, as well as those of a merchant who several times refused to do as other people sid. One of the territorial guard was wounded in a row and carried to the acspital. The same night numbers of peasants were seen entering the place armed with guns. Cale Fereri. Mortbary notices were placarded on all the walls inviting the population to pay the deceased the last benors. An us-known hand wrote at the bottom of the posters, Vende ta. The police did not appear uneasy at hese threatening symptoms. The funeral took place and an immense crowd was present, but no

The Relations Towards Italy. The North German Gazette has been instructed to state that the passages in the Prussian report to state that the passages in the Prussian report on the war of 1866, which caused so much annoyance in Italy, owing to the disparaging manner in which the Italian army is spoken of, have been incorrectly translated. It adds that all parties in Prussia do the fullest justice to the immovable armness with which Italy refused a separate treaty of peace, and to the valor displayed by her army. The explanation of the North German Gazette did not appear in time to prevent General della Maimora from bringing the subject before the Italian Parliament, and the subject before the Italian Parliament, and, as already announced by telegraph, the Prussian report is to be met by an Italian report, now in preparation.

GENERAL NEWS.

The details of Mithad Pasha's new scheme of a savings bank were announced in Constantino-ple. The new establishment, designed mainly for the benefit of the working classes, will receive deposits of the very smallest amounts, on which interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. The safety of its funds will be guaranteed by the Government, and its immediate control will be consided to the Council of State, which has named an honorary administrative committee of four members—two o whom, Osman Rhemzi Effendi and Balmoumd Esbref Edendi, are Turkish merchants of repute, and the others, MM. Paspali and Puzik Ting-hirzade, Christians of accepted responsibility by whom the institution will be immediately controlled and its accounts periodically enecked

Advices from Macedonia report very favorably of the coming crops. The estimate is that the corn crop will be a third more abundant than last year. The silk crop also promises excellently. Altogether the prospects of the season both for the Treasury and the farmers are unusually good.

usually good. An extraordinary series of crimes have just been committed at Verona by a man named Bezzatti, aged sixty-three. He had been recently dismissed from some employment under the municipality, and a prosecution was commenced against him for embezzlement of property belonging to the city. Recently, armed with a pitchiork, he entered a cafe in which the Mayor was seated, and attacked him on the instant inflicting several dangerous wounds; he then went out, and meeting two persons, named Brescant and Franscescaini, killed the former and grieviously tojured the latter; he next entered another cate, and assatling the municipal assessor, M. Fassesti, mortally wounding him, and inflicted serious injury on two other persons named Tagliaferri and Anti. He was at length secured, and placed in confinement.

Telegrams from Athens state that a conven tion had been arranged between the Hellenic Government and the firm of Langrand-Dumonceau for the construction of a network of rail-ways by which the principal cities of Greece would be united and the country placed in direct communication with the other portions of Europe.

TEXAS.

The Millican Riots-The Other Side of the Story-The Riot Incited by Rebels.

The telegraphic reports from Rebel sources were in effect that the riots at Millican, Texas, were caused by the insubordination of the colored people; but our exchanges show the facts to be the reverse - the Rebel whites having excited the riots, and taken the occasion which they afforded to kill the colored Union men.
We quote the Austin (Texas) kepublican:—

* * The crowd endeavoring to make the

* * The crowd endeavoring to make the arrest of the nurderers were all negroes. The posse of the Deputy Sheriff were all whites. The whites allege that they were fired upon and acted in self-detense, and under the legal authority of the Sheriff. The result is that from fitty sixty negroes were killed, but not a single white man has been killed or injured. The ac-counts add that two railroad trains were seized, and that large bodies of armed whites were sent from Bryan and other points Millican. Recently, an armed for two hundred whites surrounded officer of the United States, in Freestone county and rescued some prisoners from his hands. On the 4th of July, at Jefferson City, an armed force of three hundred men took possession of the place, fortified the houses, and picketed the roads leading to the What means this? It is simply rebellion against the Government. The Rebels of Texas are to-day better armed and organized than they were during the late civil war. They are looking forward to the Presidential election, and the refusal to count the "white man's" electoral votes of the Southern States, which they propose to elect in informal elec-tions, as they did the delegates to the secession convention in Texas in 1860, as furnishing the time and the occasion for the renewal of the Rebellion under the auspices of the President of the United States. This is what all this means. The Rebellion may be said to be upon us.

TESTIMONY OF A COLORED WITNESS. The freedmen had been in the habit of congregating at their hall, which the Rebs had termed "Ha!l of the Loyal League." Two weeks sgo, a number of the white citizens proposed and openly a owed that they would break up the Loyal League. They came there in the night, fully armed, to the number of twenty or more, and fired several shots into the house where the colored men were congregated. was then agreed by the colored men that. they came there again to molest them, they, the colored men, would protect themselves. Nothing further occurred until Thursday last, when the Rev. Mr. Brooks, a colered pastor, with twenty-five men, went to learn the fate a colored man who was reported have been hanged on the evening previous. On their return to their homes, in a peaceable and law-abiding manner, they were waylaid and fired upon by a body of white citizens, who lay in ambush for them, killing two colored men. This occurred without any threats or acts of violence on the part of the colored men. The whites then increased in numbers to over three hundred. They went to every colored house and took what arms and munitious of war could find, and deliberately killed wounded every colored man they could find. I am really and positively sure that the num-ber of colored men killed will reach (60) sixty, while not one of the whites were killed. I was one of the party who had to run away, thus saving my lite. The whites went to my house, and took away three guns I had, and broke and destroyed all my household forniture. It is a well-known fact, which can be fully proved here, that it was a wilful determination on the part of disloyal white men to murder very Union man, white and colored, in the hree ex-Rebels, named respectively Henderson Hardie, Samuel Edwards, and George Stout, who reside here. Governor Hamilton corroborates

Great Fire in the Michigan Pineries.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says:-The fires are doing a great amount of damage to the timbers in the Michigan pineries. Judges estimate that 10,000 acres of pine timber have been already burned, and the fires are still raging. Most of that burned belonged to E. B. Ward. The logging camps of Mr. Ludington of this city, have been in danger, and only by the most active measures have they been saved. All the people who can go are out fighting the fire. The Ludington Record says that during the last two years at least 15,000 acres of tember have been burned so as to prove a total loss to the owners. Good judges say that pine burned at this season of the year will not be damaged so as to be unfit to cut the coming winter, but after the first year it becomes worm-eaten, rendering it unut for market. The smoke from western shore of the lake for several days.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Wenith, Divorce, Love, and Medicine-Bysterious Death of a Mysterious per-The last number of the Eric (Pa.) Gazette tells

The last number of the Brie (Pa.) Gazette tells the following story:—
A lady named Mrs. Riggs, who had been living at the old Martin Hotel in Girard (the landlord is Mr. Albee, we believe), and engaged in superintending the erection of a fine residence for herselt on Rice avenue in that flourishing borough, died quite unexpectedly on Monday. She segment of Girard recently, intending to make her came to Girard recently, intending to make her new house her home for live. She was reported quite wealthy. The Dispatch says that foul play is suspected, and that the citizens of Girard have resolved to investigate the matter.

We have additional particulars of the Girard case, Mrs. Riggs is originally from Philadelphia, where, we believe, she married. Her first husband, whose name we have not learned, lett ber \$400,000. A few years since she married her present husband, Mr. Biggs, of the well-known and wealthy banking house of that name in New York. She retained her own proname in New York. She retained her own property, and was worth at least \$200,000 when she died. Her business agent is a brother of her first husband. His wife is dead, his daughter, a young lady, has been with him, waiting on Mrs. Riggs. The latter had a suit for divorce pending against her husband, and, it is said, ultimately intended to marry her business manager. She was taken sick a week before she died. This agent and his dans her excluded all others from waiting upon daughter excluded all others from waiting upon her, and the agent, pretending to some medical skill, administered ether, chloroform, and such other things as he preferred. A doctor lived across the road from the hotel; he was not allowed to be called. The dead lady's agent took entire control of her case. Since her death the daughter has become seriously ill-her father also acting as physician for her. A few days before Mrs. Riggs d ed, an in erior-looking woman came to help her agent take care of her. and claimed to be her sister. Many circumstances looked so strange that the landlord said that post mortem examination should be held on Mrs. Riggs' body-but on Monday night it was removed to the residence of Dan R.ce (who is an intimate acquaintance of the said business agent) with the intention of taking it to Phila-delphia for burial. So far as could be ascertained, Mrs. Riggs' immense property goes to the sick daugnter of her agent, and if the daughter dies to the agent himself. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement at Girard and there are prominent citizens there whose duty it is to at once call on the authorities for a thorough investigation of the entire matter.

POLITICAL.

-Messrs. McCrary and Clagett, Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress in the First District, Iowa, bave arranged for nine meetings for joint discussion.

-It is in contemplation to hold three soldiers' mass meetings in New Jersey during the coming campaign - one at Camden, one at Trenton, and the third at Newark.

-When Wade Hampton left Columbia at the approach of Sherman's army, he announced that he was "bound to Texas or hell." He was brought up in the Democratic party.

-The Rsleigh (N. C.) Standard says:-"The

Democratic party deliberately sacrinced thou-sands of white men in order to save their slaves, and yet it calls itself a white man's party!"
The wheeling Intelligencer states that a friend left the following at that office: - "Toast for the Democratic Party-'Here's to the old

Democratic ship. She needs but one sea more (Seymour) to sink her.'"

—The Chicago Times says that the present Congress is a Congress of traitors, to which the Post of the same city replies:—"The only refu-

tation of this calumby we need to make is to

say that the Times opposes Congress."

—The rebel flag has been raised again in the South. The New Orleans Crescent says a steamer on the river came down a few days ago with the stars and bars flying. "Disperse the carpet bag governments." That's the secret of it."

—The Boston Post, the leading Democratic newspaper of New England, said of Schuyler Colfax in 1863:—"He is an intelligent, active, workingman; a good printer, a good editor, good citizen, and has discharged his duty conscientiously, we have no doubt, as a public

-The Columbus Journal thinks it will be pleasant thing for the Pendletonians to put their hands into their pockets and tork over the amount of Baron Belmont's assessments for campaign purposes, to be used in trying to elect their dear rriend Seymour, king of the bondholders, avenger of the banks, and golden redeemer of bonds and greenbacks !

-Wade Hampton and his ex-Rebel comrades in their wild crusade for the everthrow of the reconstruction laws, seem to have forgotten the following words inserted by General Grant in the parole of the Rebel officers on the surrender of Lee:-"The above named officers will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside.'

- Howell Cobb, at the Democratic meeting in Atlanta, had the imberile malice to tell the tollowing ineffably foolish lie of Grant:—"This man who travels over the battle-field and thrusts his sword into each dead body, is a man who can never get my support for the Presidency." In the whole history of political contentions, we do not remember so badly constructed a lie as this. And yet Cobb knew the content of the content o enough of his audience to suppose it would be

believed by some portion of them. -At a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Atlanta, Ga., one of the speakers denounced the Constitutional Amendment as principally for the purpose of keeping out of office such gentlemen and true patriots as Howell Cobb. A. H. Stephens. Robert Toombs. B. H. Hill, John C. Breckinridge, and Jefferson As the speaker named each of the patriots in the above list, there was a storm of cheers; but when he mentioned the name of Jefferson Davis the hall was at once the scene of a wild and tumuituous uprour. Both delegates and spectators jumped to their feet as if in ex-citement uncontrollable. Hats and handkerchiels were waved and shaken flercely above their heads, and yells and shouts and cheers and wild stamping for the space of several minutes shook the hall. Certainly this is what might be expected from a Democratic ratification meeting.

George Washington's Last Vote. The father of his country was conscientious

in the discharge of every duty as a citizen, and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his loing so was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairlax county was then over the old market house, and immediately fronting Gadby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousand persons being assembled around the polls—Washington drove up in his old and well known family carriage. The crowd spontaneously gave way, and made a lane for him to pass through as he approached the Court House steps. A gentleman who was standing at Gadby's door saw eight or ten good-looking men immedistely spring forward and follow the General up the sters, in order to support him if necessary According to the custom of that time, the five candidates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their salutation, the Register of the Poils said "Well. General, how do you vote?" (It was then by vica voce). He looked a moment at the by viva voce). He looked a moment at the candidates, and replied, "Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not men;" and having audibly probounced his vote, he made another graceful bow and retired. He was greatly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his carriage

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The European Markets-Financial and Commercial News.

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

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 4-A. M .- Consols 941 for money, and 941@944 for account. Five-twenties 711@714; Illinois Central, 94; Erie, 42. FRANKFORT, August 4-A. M .- United States

LIVERPOOL, August 4-A. M .- Cotton heavy the closing prices of yesterday; the sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. All other quotations are unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Heavy Rain-Protection from Another

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 4 .- We had a very heavy storm last night, accompanied with thunder and lightning. A vast amount of rain fell, and Jones' Falls was somewhat swollen, but there was no damage done. Engineers are now surveying the Falls, and making observations to report regarding what mode is to be adopted regarding the changing of channel or improving said stream to prevent a future flood. Any plan will cost a million of dollars.

Business is dull. Weather cloudy, warm, and threatening rain.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A New Line of Pacific Steamers.

San Francisco, Aug. 3 .- The steamship Japan sailed for Yokahama and Hong Kong to-day, inaugurating a monthly line of steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong. She takes out 272 passengers, and merchandise valued at \$90,000, and \$878,000 in specie. J. Ross Browne, the American minister to China, Charles D. Poston, Commissioner of the Agricultural De. partment, and Baron Ruktshien, geologist, are

The press of the Pacific coast unanimously endorses Mr. Brown for the China mission, as possessing many qualifications to assist him in rendering valuable services to the United States. Baron Ruktshfen intends making geological researches in China.

Flour quoted at 5'75@6'75; Wheat nominal at \$1.75; Legal-tenders 70 cents.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Rise in the Ohio-A Suicide. CINCINNATI, Aug. 4. - John Bauman committed

suicide yesterday by shooting himself through The recent rise in the Ohio river has brought out all the first-class packets. The doubledeckers America and General Little, of the

United States mail line, have resumed their

trips between Cincinnati and Louisville. Protection to Bathers at Atlantic City. ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4 .- The proprietors of the United States Hotel have now a wellmanned surf boat employed, for the protection of their guests while bathing. It is hoped that all the other hotels and excursion houses will

very soon follow this good example.

Row York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.— William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.— Prison cases were taken up this morning, though as yet there was not a full representation from Movamensing. The Grand Jury have scarcely had time to return many biles soon enough to have the witnesses summoned and the other preliminaries arranged.

nesses summoned and the other preliminaries arranged.

While hearing a motion for a continuance of a ball case, his Honor took occasion to say that the present session would becessarily be a short and busy one, as the authorities desired to cleanse the Court rooms as soon as a cessation of business would permit, and therefore he would invariably give preference to dock cases over bell tases, but would continue the session as late as there remained cases to be disposed of.

A junior member of the Bar soon afterwards stated that he wished to do his utsest to facilitate the speedy transaction of the business, and would therefore move to have one of his assault and battery cases continued for the term. Rather a novel method er clearing up the calendar. er clearing up the calendar.

John Silverton pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. It was testified that on July 23 he took lodgings at a lary's house, and several days atterwards it was found that a trunk belonging to the family had been broken open and roboed, and he nad let the house. He was followed, and arrested at the Continental Hotel, where he acknowledged the their. He restored a lady's sacque he had a cien, valued a \$.0

John Pifer pleaded gullty to a charge of larceny; in truth, all the facts being keowa he committed no burglary. It was shown that one afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in broad daylight, he entered a gentleman's residence by forcing open a wiradow, and stols two 500 nonds and some other valuables. He was observed, and was followed to ets home, and whas arrested soon consented to con'ess that he was a gullty man; but as he did this before nightfall, he was no burglar.

man; but as he did this before nightfall, he was no burglar.
Michael Maxwell was accused of being a horse thier and didn't deny it; the true being that he had speaked into a gentleman's house and stolen a coat and several other articles of clothing and was detected before he could get away. Finding himself caught he sven lay down upon the floor and phayed drunk, which wouldn't do.
Charles Malone (colore"), pleaded gulity to a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon. An officer heard him, at Sixth and Lombard streets, threa ening to shoot a bartander if he refused to give him whisky, and suddenly taking him in charge, he found a loaded pistol in his pocket.

E. D. Branson pleaded gulity to a charge of larceny, having been streated at Front and Market streets, with a bale of goods under his arm that he had just stolen from the northwest corner of Second and Chesnut streets.

Bernard Fagan was convicted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill abel Stover, in whose stable he was employed as bottler. The witnesses for the tempowealth testified that because of insolence given by the prisoner Mr. Staver discharged him and told him to call again at some subsequent time for the wages due him. Being aiready in an ugiy humor, he became very much incensed at this and attack Mr. Stover several times with a heavy pitchfork, one blow breaking his hand.

The prisoner offered no testimony whatever.

-"Governor Seymour's war record is infi-nitely better than Grant's,"—Louisville Journal, From the Rebel point of view unquestionably,

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 4, 1868.

The pletboric condition of the Money Market, recorded for a long time past, suil continues, with but little probability of any change until the creps commence moving from the West to the seaboard, when, it is authorpated, a large drain will be made in that direction. The unemployed balances at the banks are large, and there is no difficulty in obtaining loans on call at from 4 to 6 per cent., the former figure on Government collaterals. The most unsatisfactory

reature of the present condition of our bonds is the fact that they are carrying large amounts of Government and other stocks for speculation.

The Stock Market was exceedingly heavy, and prices of all the taccy securities on the list materially declined. Government lows, however, closed at 1144@1154 for the registered 1881s; 1154 closed at 1144@1154 for the registered 1881s; 1154 @1154 for coupen 1881s, 1693@110 for registered 5-20s. '62; 1144@1144 for coupen do.; 1104@1111 for coupen 5-2/s, '64; 112@1124 for do. '65; 1684 @1084 for do. '65 January and July; 1084@1094 for do. '67'; 1/19@1094 for do. '68; 1084@1084 for registered 10 40s; and 1084@1084 for coupen do. City loans were firm, and the new issues sold up 10.1624. The Lab of heald loan was firm at 884. to 1034. The Lah gh gold loan was tirm at 884. Radical shares were weak and lower. Reading Raifroad sold down to 461, a decline of 1; Pepps lyania Raifroad receded 1, and Carawissa Raifroad preferred fell off 1; 126 was bid for Camden at d Amboy Ra Iroad; 683 for Nortistown Ra Iroad; 334 for North Penasyl-vania Railroad; 554 for Minebill Railroad; and 264 for Philadelphia and Eric Ra Iroad.

In Canal stocks the only sales were in Lehigh Nacigation, which closed at 214, a decime of i. There were very lew Bank sources offered, and

Passenger Railway suares were inactive, Second and Third sold at 50; Thirteenth and Fitteenth at 15; Spruce and Pine at 23½; and Hestonville at 10%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY | Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street | FilkeT | BOARD. | 8 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 8 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 8 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 17 | 4 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 10 sh Reading | 17 | 4 sh Mor Cl Pl. 72 | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 10 sh Reading | 17 | 4 sh Mor Cl Pl. 72 | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 18 sh Penna R. rec. 52% | 10 sh Penna R. rec. sh Penna R. rec. sh P

- The following are this morning's gold and toreign quotations, reported by Wheten Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:— 1457 11 15 A. M. 9·30 A. M. 10 10·40

1451 11 15 A. M. 1452 11 28 ... 1452 11 46 ... 146 11 50 ... 146 12 10 ... 146 12 10 ... 10.45 ... Foreign Exchange on Loudon:—60 days, 110 @1104; 3 days, 110 @1102. On Paris:—60 days, 5t. 164@5t. 132; 3 days, 5t. 134@5f. 114.

56, 164@55. 132; 3 days, 56. 134@55. 114.
—Messrs, William Fainter a Co., Sankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 1154@1154; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1144; do. 1864, 1104@111; do., 1865, 112 a 1124; do. July, 1865, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; Compound interest Notes, past due, 11940; September, 1865, 1184; October 1865, 118. U. S. Pacide Currency Bonds, 1024@103. Gold. 1464.01466.

118. U. S. Pacine Currency Bonds, 1024@103. Gold. 1464@1462.
—Messis. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc... as fi 110 ws:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1154@1152; old 5-20s, 1144@1144; new 5-20s, 1864, 1104@111; do., 1865, 1124@1124; 5-20s, July, 1084@1081; do., 1867, 1084@1081; do., 1868, 1081@109; 10-40s, 1084@1084. Gold, 1454.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TURSDAY, Aug. 4.—There is a total absence of a few hundred barrels were taken iy the home consumers at \$7 50@8 25 for superfine; \$8:25 : 9:25 extras; \$9@11 25 for Northwestern extra family. \$10@12 50 for old and fresh ground Pennsy ivanta and Onio do. do., and \$12@14 for fancy bis nds according to quality. Rye Flour is worth \$9:25@ 9 50 % barrel. Nothing long in Corn Meal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Fales of red at \$2.3560 2.45. Rye ranges from \$1.60 to 1.65 for new, and old Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and strong. Sales of yellow at \$102, and Western mixed at \$115@120. Oats move slowly, but prices are strong. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvastrong. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylva-nia at 90 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in small supply, and No 1 Quercitron is wanted at \$66 per tou. Tanners' Bark is unchanged. We quote at \$17@20 % cord for Chestnut and Spanish Oak. Whisky is effered at 59@61 cents % gallon, in

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING PELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanna. Howe. New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Quincy Point, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Wm. Allen, Matthews, Georgetown, S. C., D. S. steison & Co.

Schr D. S. siner, Huntley. Boston, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr Cers, Trefethen. Dover.

Schr Beading Ris. No. 41, Barrett, Norwich, Scott,
Waiter & Co.

Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Cambridge, George S. Schr Paul & Thompson, Henderson, Boston, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr S. H. Brooks, Love, from Fast Cambridge,
Schr Pearl, Pinkham, from Beverly
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Marblebead;
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard from Salisbury,
Schr R. & S. Corson Corson, from Boston.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Aug 3-6 A. M.—Sulp Joon Clark from
Philadelphia for St. John, N. 8, went to sea yesterday. Brig Superb, from Rio de Janeiro for orders,
arrived at Breakwater ist inst and now remains,
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

The Br. steamship Britannia, Captain Laird, from New York July 4 strived at Glasgow on the morning of the 18th, in 18% days' passage, in good order and

MEMORANDA.
Ship Membon, Baker, hence for Rio Janeiro, was speken lat 15 N. long 33-no date.
Barque E. Whiard, for Philadelphia, salled from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Receces, Rittgardt bence for Trieste, was spoken 7th uit, lat. 40. long. 35 W.
Barque Sarecta, from Hoston for Philadelphia, was spoken 50th uit lat. 40 35. long 69 30.
Brig David B. Donne, from Patermo for Philadelphia, was spoken by pilot boat E. F. Williams, No, 12-no date etc.
Brig Rollerson, Scott bence, at Boston 2d inst, Brig A. M. Roberts, Dosk, bence at Belfast 27th uit, Brig A. M. Roberts, Dosk, bence at Providence ist instant.

Brig A. C. Brooks, Davis hence, at Providence 1st instant
Schrs Golden Eagle. Howes: J. H. Perry, Kelly; J. Truman. Gibbs; Comasset, Gibbs; and H. W. Benedict, Case, hence, at New Bedford lat linst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 1st linst.
Schre S. A. Hammond. Palue; J. W. Vanneman, Haley; J. H. moore Nickerson; J. Griffliths, Coombs; Westnoreland, Rice: A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; C. S. Carstaire, Price; Addie Fuller Henderson; B. J. Mercer, Kins; Koret, Crocker; E. Englan, Crowell; S. E. Jones Flah; J. S. Weiden, Bowen; E. W. Perry, Risley; West Wind, Corson; American Fagle, Shaw; W. Blake, Messervey; B. Souder, Wooster; C. Fossett, Barding; L. & M. Reed, Steelman, hence, and Kendrick Flan, Furner, from Chester, Pa., at Boston 2d instant.

(Ey Allantic Cubic.)

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4 — Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, and has proceeded for Liveronot.

TOUTHAMPTON. Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship Bre-, from New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 - Arrived, barque Toni, Koehler om ludque. Brig Branch, Card, from Hamburg. Brig Executive. Gorham. from West Coast Africa, Brig Neille Mitchell, Marson, from Aspinwall,