# FIRST EDITION

### FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Revolution in Panama-A Peace Treaty Arranged Between Gen Ponce and the Amador Party.

Wretched Condition of the Peruvian Finances-An Important Diplomatic Mission to Chili.

By the arrival at the port of New York of the steamship Ocean Queen, we have advices from South America to July 29. COLOMBIA.

#### The Revolution Successful-Signing the Treaty of Peace.

The New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Panama, July 29, says:-

The revolution has succeeded. Might has overcome right. The conservative party of this State, although in the majority, has yielded before a few adventurers and a handful of men. The 150 men who left here under command of General Ponce, the newly-proclaimed Provi-sional President, have suddenly been transformed into heroes and conquerors. Not a shot

was fired nor a drop of blood spilt.

The story of this bloodless expedition is soon told. As I informed you in my last, Gen. Ponce, with his 150 men, after landing at Guerrero, had marched on to Las Tablas and Los Santos. Recruits he could not obtain. The villages, as was to be expected, were totally deserted. Hence he halted for several days at Los Santos to take observations and to consider what was to be done. That he meant to take Santiago was evident, or how else could the revolution suc-ceed? He must put down Guerrero. But it was known that the letter would resist, that he had a large force already collected, and an enemy must not be despised. It is reported that Ponce, after having set out for Sanuago, returned for fear of an ambu-cade and a defeat. Soon, however, the truth began to leak out. A major-ity of the well to-do citizens of Santiago were opposed to resistance, they clamored for peace upon any terms. They had but few men, they had no general nor military officers, arms and munitions were inadequate to supply even the few recruits that had been hurriedly got to-gether. Ponce, they said, had landed with 300 men, headed by military officers; he would collect 200 more, and what, urged they, could Guerrero do with such overwhelming forces? It he resisted and was overcome no terms could be expected, but if a peace were signed and the expected, but it a peace were signed and the people submitted without opposition, some concession could be obtained from Ponce. They proposed, therefore, to send commissioners to treat with Ponce to effect a peace upon any terms. These counsels ultimately prevailed. Guerrero was compelled to submit, his own party was divided and hence his case was hopeless. Commissioners were at once sent out to sign a treaty. Ponce was only too glad to obtain so cheap a triumph. He had expected trouble, and with many misgivings had left for the intefore learning how matters really stood at Santi-go, he had sent to Panama for reinforcements. The news of the treaty and the order for reinforcements were received here on

the same day.

The terms of peace are as follows:—First, the Provisional Government will proclaim a general amnesty to all who took any part against the Government created on the 5th of July. Second, the Provisional Government recognizes all acts of the authorities previously existing, where they are in harmony with the Constitution and the laws. Third, all those who are embraced in the amnesty shall tay down their arms, to be delivered to a commissioner who shall be appointed for that purpose. A similar convention has been agreed upon with the Prefect of the Department of Chiriqui. It is expected that General Ponce will return to Panama within ten

### PERU.

### Its Financial Condition-The Presiden-

tial Election. supreme decree has been issued approving of the emission of promissory notes of the na-tional credit for the sum of \$196.000, made by General Francisco Diez Canseco, when he held the post of Milwary and Political Chief of the Central Departments: the approval of the expenses, as well as the inversion of said sum. along with \$5800 more, which, in bends of national credit, were sent to him to Arequipa, has been the object of general criticism.

A report of the Munister on the state of the public fivance on the 31st of last March has been published. It appears from it that at the time of the establishment of the present Government there were in the coffers of the nation 881,344 soles, 28 cents. In sight of such a deficient state of the treasury, and the pressing exigencies of the service, Government had re-course to a loan of 10,440,000 soles, which the consignees of guano gave them is t February.

From the statistics lately published, it results that in the late elections Colonel Balta has had 4825 votes for the Presidency, Colonel Harencia Zevailos 2949 for the First Vice-Presidency, and General Francisco Diez Canseco 2176 for the Second Vice-Presidency.

#### PARAGUAY.

A Mediation in the War Advocated. The Panama Mercantile Chronicle, July 24, says:-The trans-Andine press strongly advo-cates a mediation in the Paragonyan war, urging that the foreign commerce loudly demands it. The progress of the river Plate has been greatly retarded by the long continuance of the war every artery of trade having been clogged. A speedy termination is therefore demanded for the well being of the country. The Buenos Ayres Standard makes the following comment upon the subject: -"The fall in dry goods, th piling up of merchandise in Custom House de-posits, the conversion of barracks, private houses, and public markets into bonded warehouses, have their origin in this inter-minable war. It is right, therefore, that the European Cabinets should know that the real bona fide toreign trade of this country has suffered and is suffering from the continuance of this war; if, however, we eliminate the dollars from the question, and simply for the cause of humanity appeal for mediation, we feel that the new party in England will not turn a deaf ear. For the last quarter of a cen-tury knglishmen have been at the head of everything in Paraguay; in the days of her prosperity Paraguay sent her sons to England to learn in ber workshops, to be educated in her colleges, to study in her universities. We mention these few facts to show that after all, the Paraguayan nation have some claims on the English people, and now in her hour of deep distress, when the despots m and ambition of her ruler is the sole prefext for continuing this war, when the women the country are being recruited as soldiers to all the ranks, when the whole country is exausted, and the very race on the eye of anni hilation, we think that the liberal party of land will strike from the selfish policy pursued by the Whigs and Tories, and stretch out a friendly hand to rescue an expiring nation, ECUADOR.

An Important Diplomatic Mission. A legation of great importance for the commerce of the world is to be sent to Chill, Boli merce of the world is to be sent to Chili, Bolivia, and Peru, with Don Antonio Fiores as Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Under Secretary of State as his first Secretary. Although the greatest secresy has been maintained about the object of this mission, the general belief is that it means something like re-establishment of the commercial relations of these countries with Search cial relations of these countries with Spain. What appears undoubted is that the most intense excitement is attached to the mission, and that it has been appointed in consequence of the arrangement made with Lord Stanley by the Peruvian and the Spanish Ministers in London, as well as on account of the consultation made to Ecuador by the Allies about the offered mediation of the United States for the settlement of the Spanish question.

#### GEORGIA.

# The New Semators-The Defeat of the "Augusta Hing."

A Georgia correspondent writes as follows to

the Cucinnati Commercial:—
"The election of Hill and Miller over Brown and Blodgett, to the United States Senate, from Georgia, was the result of a choice between men merely, and not the triumph of one party over another. Mr. Hill, a Republican from principle with a consistent Union record before and dur-ing the war, is an open and ardent supporter of Grant and Colfax. Mr. Miller, an old line Whig, and a Union man up to the date of the Georgia secession ordinance, was an early and consisent advocate of reconstruction nuder the Sherman bill, and, as a member of the State Consti tutional Convention (elected as a Republican

nominee), voted for negro suffrage.
"Brown and Blodgett were the nominees of what is known in Georgia as the 'Augusta ring' of the radical party. The former enjoyed the confidence of neither Democrats nor Republi-cans, while the latter represented the extreme wing of the radical party, and is recognized as the head centre of the Augusta ring. It was through the manœuvering of this man Blodgett that Bullock was foisted upon the party, in March last, as the Republican nominee for Governor. Ex-Governor Brown supported this nomination (as is generally supposed) under contract; and it was through his influence mainly that Irwin was ruled off the track, and Bullock's election thereby secured. In conformity with this coalition the official patronage of the Governor was pledged to the election of brown and Blodgett. This fact becoming known, the more reasonable and respectable members of both parties united, as if by instinct,

upon Messrs. Hill and Miller.
"No men rejoice more over the result of this election than do the old line Whigs, original Union men, and moderate Republicans. Both gentlemen are pledged to manhood suffrage, and both owe their election, in a measure, to negro votes in the Legislature. And whilst the Chicago ticket for President and Vice-President has not, in all the South, a more able and determined supporter than Mr. Hill, it is by no means certain that the Tammany ticket has a supporter in Mr. Miller. It would, indeed, be difficult to tell, at this stage of the game, what Mr. Miller's preferences are respecting

"Persons abroad, not familiar with the local politics and politicians of Georgia, sometimes confound the name of Hon. Joshua Hill, the new Senator elect, with that of Hen. B. H. Hill, the erratic factionist, who aspires to leadership in the Ku-Kiux wing of the Democracy. The political records of the two men are as dissimilar as are the mental characteristics of the men themselves. In 1881 the latter was elected to the State Convention as a Union man, pledged to oppose the secession movement; but when the Convention assembled, he betrayed his constituency, and voted for secession, in considera-tion of his promised election to a seat in the Con ederate States Senate. At that time Joshua Hill was a member of Congress. He opposed secession with all the power and influence he possessed; and when Georgia passed her ordinance of secession, resigned his seat, instead of withdrawing, as did Iverson, Toombs & Co.

"In 1863 Joshua Hill was the nominee of the Union men (or then conservatives) of Georgia for Governor, against the then incumbent— Joseph E. Brown. In that contest Mr. Hill represented what afterwards became known as the 'Georgia policy' in the Confederate States. This 'policy' contemplated reconstruction upon the basis of gradual emancipation and universal amnesty. Brown, although a rabid secessionist. and a fanatic on the slavery extension feature of the Southern Democracy, was opposed to the Conscription act of the Confederate Government and in other respects a factious opponent of Jeff. Davis' administration. This produced an opening for a third candidate, who should represent Davis' administration; and Hon. M. Furlow was chosen the standard-bearer. Davis' administration had become exceedingly unpopular in Georgia; and in order to defeat Furlow, many of the 'reconstruction' or Hill party voted for Brown, thus securing his elec-

"Mr. Hill will make an able and efficient member of the National Senate, and the Republican party of the North will find him a hightoned, conscientious statesman, who will act from convictions of duty, and not from mere considerations of expediency. He will faith-fully represent a Republican constituency, and be an ornament to the national council."

### TEXAS.

#### The Preposed Division of the State and Its Rosutts.

The Texas correspondent of the Detroit Post writes as follows, under date of July 25:—
"The Texas Constitutional Convention has now been in session nearly two months, and like the agreeable minister, who neither preached politics nor religion, this Convention, elected for the sole purpose of forming a constitution for the people of Texas, has not until the

present week troubled itself about constitutional Since the disposal of the vexed ab initio question the Convention has been chiefly engaged on the subject of the division of the State. Immediately upon the receipt of the news of the introduction of Mr. Beaman's biff in the House of Representatives for the division

of Texas into three States, the Convention commenced the discussion of this question. "The bill divides Texas into the most awkward shaped States, and without doubt two of the three would be Democratic. This was readily perceived by Governor Hamilton, who intro-duced a substitute for the purpose of killing the whole affair. There is a great jealousy existing between East and West Texas, and were it not for this and the offices a division would create the proposition would be favored by scarcely a single delegate. It is fortunate for the State men of the country in it, like Governor Hamil ton, who are able to control matters. The peopl of the United States have realized that the South wielded too much power in our national councils before the war to now mcrease its powers, until we have sufficient guarantee for ts future good behavior. Fortunately a reso lution was offered and carried by the convention postponing further discussion on the matter until action is taken by Congress. It is hoped and believed that Congress-will take no action that would increase the strength of the South ern States in the legislative branch of our Government, and particularly when that strength

mour's most active and influential friends in 1863, remarked in a speech in opposition to the draft then pending, as follows: "Ye devils in carnate (the Government of the United States). who, with hearts of adamant and tearless eye drag hundreds of thousands to your slaughter-pens, and demand the extermination of millions more of the very brothers of your blood-

#### THE CAMPAIGN.

# Sexator Frelinghuyses at Home - His Views on the Situation.

The friends and neighbors of Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, tendered him a hearty reception and welcome home on Wednesday evening. The ceremony took place at the Senator's country residence in Somerset county, the old homestead of the Frelinghuysen family, situated about four miles from the town of Somerville. In the course of a lengthy and eloquent address on the issues of the day, Mr. Frelinghuysen said:-

Let the party that secured the Territories to freedom get the country on a firm and enduring basis before you trust the Democracy with the reins of government. Why, just look at the appearance they now present! They affiliate politically with those who were foremost in the effort to destroy the nation. General Forrest, Wade Hampton, and other late Rebels were honored delegates in the late National Convention. The resolutions proposed by Alexander H. Stephens were received with cheers by that body; and indications without number were given of the fraternization between these Rebel leaders and the Northern Democracy. It is claimed, however, that these are repentant Rebeis. Well, I hope they are. I know they are sorry that slavery is abolished; they are sorry they did not succeed in destroying the na-tion; but I desire to find evidence that they are truly repentant for having brought upon us the miseries attendant on the war before I will consent to place all power in their hands to work further mischief against the Government. They now tell us plainly that if they once more achieve power, they intend to make null and void the laws of the United States legally enacted by Congress and that they will do away with the system of reconstruction that is bringing the Southern States into the Union on principles of freedom and equal justice. This is taking even stronger ground than any party took before the war, and it carried out to its legitimate result, will produce a state of affairs even more terrible than that through which we have passed. But, say the Democracy, a Republican Congress gave the masses of the Southern people the right to vote, and therefore we are justified in affiliating with them politically. This is true; Congress did confer on those lately in rebellion the power of the tranchise; but it, at the same time, gave to the people the like power in order it needs to the negro the like power, in order, if need be, to neutralize the vote of the Rebels. This was done, too, in justice to the negro himself; for if he had no such power for the protection of his liberty it might be that he would soon be deprived of it. I do not mean to say that the system of slavery as it existed before the war would be revived; but I do mean that the negro without the ballot in his hand might be put in a worse condition than he then was. He might be deprived of his privileges by laws. He might be deprived of his privileges by laws he might be deprived of his privileges by laws passed by the State Legislatures; he might be taxed beyond his ability to pay, and be subjected to exactions under color of law that would finally grind him to powier. It became necessary, therefore, to put in his hands that simple weapon by the use of which he can maintain his blood-bought freedom and make himself secure against the energencement of these references. secure against the encroachments of those who would seek to lessen his rights and privileges as a citizen. But suppose the Democracy attain a ctizen. But suppose the Democracy attain power and attempt to put in force the revolutionary ideas that their principal leaders have enunciated, is it to be expected that the 700,000 colored men who now enjoy freedom, many of whom have borne arms in the hottest of the fight, will tamely submit to yield up their rights? Tell me, it the loyal people of this country see the Senators and Representatives now legally representing the Southern States in now legally representing the Southern States in Congress forcibly ousted from their seats, may not a strong arm be raised for justice, and the loyal sentiment of the nation again be free? Would not such action be the precursor of 4 conflict more bitter, more fierce, more unrelenting than the last? And do we desire such a front in our midst, and bring upon us a repeti-tion of its dire results? No, fellow-citizens, let us avert this by giving our cordial support to the men and mea-ures that will render it impossible. General Grant touched the golden chord that emits the strain of harmony when he said

#### Frank Blair in an Abustve Strain-H Jemolishes General Sherman amona

Frank Blair was serenaded at St. Joseph, Mo.

on Saturday evening last. In responding he

spoke as follows:-Gentlemen of St. Joseph:-In addressing the large and enthusiastic audience before me shall not insult you by calling you "fellows," or by advising you to throw a man in the river who happens to differ in opinion regarding the sentiments expressed, as I understand has been done by a distinguished multary gentleman in this place upon a recent occasion. I believe this to be a free country, and that the people will treat those with respect who respect the people. Our objection to the principles of our adversaries in this great political campaign i that they assume too dictatorial a tone towards the people. They denounce me as a revolu-tionist—say that I wish to inaugurate another rebellion, because I say it is time for the rate of the bayonet to be checked. The people of the State of Missouri and of the whole country are tired of being bound to obey the dictate of their military commanders. We believe it is time for the will of the people to be carried out.
This will be done, (A voice—"We'll fix that in
November.") Yes, we will settle that in
November, and we will do it peaceably by the pallot. The people are now fully aroused, and none of those men will dare to defy the will of the people. Those who attempt it will come to grief, and it is time they should come to grief. Unless checked, they will go on until they establish negro suffrage over this State and the Northern States, as they already have in ten States of the Union. They will extend a military despotism over all the States, and negro supremacy, as far as the people will allow

it. This fragmentary Congress, and the carpet-basgers that have got into the Senate under the auspices of this rump, have already attempted so degrade the already man attempted so degrade man of all the States condition of inferiority to the negro. This is the main issue. The people have decided in all those States where they have enjoyed the privilege of a free vote that this thing cannot e; and I tell you that the will of the people shall be carried out in spite of the designs of these ambitious men who have transpled the Constitution under their teet, and a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to the people of the Southern as well as the Northern States. But we are told that even if the Demo-cratic party elect their President and a majurity House of Representatives, that carpet-baggers who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the supe rior of the white man. Let them dare to do it and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a continuing outrage upon American citizens. The people have risen in their might everywhere, from Maine to California, and have by their votes said that they will not have this nearo supremacy kept up in this country. They will not be shaken in this purpose to turn aside the bayonet that is still kept pointed at the throats of the white men of the Neither will the radical party in its hopeless minority be able to defeat the will of the people. I feel an abiding confidence in the success of the Democratic party of to-day, because it is right. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your very kind and attentive audience, I bid

-General Shanks, the Republican candidate, and Judge Lowry, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Ninth District of Indiana, will stump their district together,

# SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

# LATER BY CUBA CABLE.

An Insurrection in Mexico-Affairs in Hayti and St Domingo.

Financial and Commercial

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

#### FROM CALIFORNIA.

# The Republican State Convention-Loss of a Vessel Near Sitks.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 6 .- Sailed-Steamship Sacramento for Panama, with \$514,000 in treasure, of which \$500,000 goes to New York.

The Union State Convention has adjourned after nominating five electors and unanimously endorsing the platform of the Chicago Conven-

The ship Louisa Dawns was wrecked on July 17, 250 miles north of Sitka. The vessel is a total loss. The cargo was very valuable, consisting of skins.

The United States steamer Ossipee from Aca pulco, is reported at Monterey, California. The United States ship Onward, from Yoko-

hama, is reported off the Heads. The Kentucky Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$30 per share for July, and payable on August 10th.

Flour quiet at \$5.50@6.60; good shipping Wheat \$1.70; English Wheat, orders at 45@50s. per quarter were cancelled to-day; Legal-

#### Advices from Japau.

The United States ship Onward brings Japan advices to July 4th. Permission has been given to the Italians and Prussians to go to Negato on July 15th. The British and American Ministers refuse to consent that the merchants shall assist at the opening of the port, on account of the disturbed state of the neighboring districts. The election for municipal director at Yokohama on July 20th, resulted in the success of E. S. Benson, American, over H. L. Boyle, British. The new French Minister had arrived at Yokohama.

The steamer Albion had arrived from Australia with an assorted cargo and a number of emigrants. It is thought the venture will prove a failure, the labor and goods market being overstocked.

The steamer Colorado arrived at Yokohama on June 26, and transferred a shaft to the Great Republic, and sailed for Hong-Kong on the 29th. A heavy gale prevailed at Yokohama on the

27th, demolishing a large number of buildings. The U. S. steamer Piscataquay, carrying the flag of Admiral Rowan, arrived at Yokohama on June 24. after a favorable cruise from New York. Admiral Rowan immediately instructed the Iroquois to proceed to Yeddo.

### FROM MEXICO.

#### Am Insurrection Along the Vera Cruz Railway-Release of Prisoners-Phe Biockade of Mazatian Raisad. By Ouba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 7 .- The regular British mail steamer Type has arrived here from Vera Cruz. She brings telegraphic news from Mexico city to Friday, July 31.

In the State of Vera Cruz Honorato Dominguez had issued a pronunciamento and taken possession of some viltages along the line of the Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railway. Government had prohibited the publication fof news relating to this pronunciamento in the State of Vera Cruz against Governor Hernandez v Hernandez. The insurgents had shown themselves at Huatusco, Orizaba, Cordova, Paso del Macho and Paso de Ovejas. The rebels were levying a duty of one dollar a package on all freight by the railway. This exaction was enforced for thirty miles along the line. The inbitants were becoming alarmed and withdraw on the appearance of the insurgents. Active hostilities were also soon expected to begin in

the sierra of the State of Puebla and vicinity. General Escobedo was about to start for the Rio Grande, after having reduced the partisans of Santa Anna in the Sierra Gorda, State of Queretaro, to submission. President Juarez had released General Jesus Gonzales Ortega and his companion, Colonel Patoni, from their prison at Monterey.

Intelligence from Guadalajara to July 30, received by the new telegraph, confirms the report that the blockade of Mazatlan by the British man-of-war Chanticleer had been raised.

General Porfirio Diaz had gone to Guatemala, it is supposed, to arrange the troubles pending between Mexico and that republic.

The rom.do was very severe at Vera Cruz. The Colombian Minister had in consequence refused to enter the harbor of Vera Cruz.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

#### Trains Running Regularly-Governor Swann's Trials. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMOBE, Aug. 7 .- The first train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since the flood came through last night, and is henceforth to

The Bishop of Delaware and Vice-Apostolic of North Carolina are to be consecrated at the Cathedral here, on the 16th instant, The ceremonies will be very imposing.

A grand tournament takes place to-morrow at Jessup's Cut, of the chivalry of Howard and Anne Arundel counties.

The quarrel between the Baltimore Gazette and Governor Swann, is begetting a serious split in the Democratic party here, whilst the conservatives are daily leaving the party and declaring for Grant and Colfax,

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Stocks lower, Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Reading, 92; Canton Comeany, 47; Etle Railroad, 58%; Cleveland and Toledo 101%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 109%; Michigan Cautal, 119; Michigan Southern, 85%; New York Coutral, 139; Illinois Central, 149%; Cumperiand preferred 150; Virginia 2a, 58; Missouri 5a, 92; Hudson River Railroad, 157; U. B. 5-208, 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 116%; do. 1895, 124% do. new, 1983; 10-408, 199%; Gold, 148%; Stecling Exchange, 110, Money, 834; per cent.

# FROM THE WEST INDIES. The Siege of Port-au-Prince-Banish-ment of Hayttens.

# By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 7 .- President Salnave still holds out in Hayti. He is reported to be gain ing ground in the interior. The Picos hold Goave, Legoane, and Jacmel. The lighthouse at the latter port has been fortified, as the place is now besieged. The Picos were committing all sorts of atrocities. Eleven prominent citi zens of Hayti, who had taken refuge in the American and British Consulates, were sent into banishment at Jamaica. At the instance o President Baez, of St. Domingo, President Salnave had declared Jacmel in a state of blockade, as well as Miragoane and St. Marc. Gene ral Hector has found it impossible to return to Port-au-Prince. Tue Cacos had captured a gunboat which they had lost in December last-The Rebels were but a mile from Port-au-Prince' They had repulsed Salnave's troops in an attack made against their position. They lost, however, ninety prisoners, who were taken to the capital. The losses on both sides in the engage ments near Goave were very severe. The British gunboat Mullet had gone to Kingston, Jamaica, and the Pacebe was expected. The American man-of-war Peneb-cot was at Sota Calon.

# Cabral Gains a Victory in St. Domingo-General Uprising in his Schaif.

By Cuba Cable. HAYANA, Aug. 7 .- At Seybo, the Cabralist'. under one of the Ogandos, defeated the Baccust forces commanded by General Brigmann, a German. The latter was killed in the action. The whole southern portion of St. Domingo has now risen in favor of General Cabral. The jatter, together with his lieutenants, Luperon and Valverde, were still at Jacmel, according to latest accounts, although some versions left him in St. Domingo. President Baez continued to issue orders of panishment against his opponents. Gold was not to be obtained anywhere in the mercantile community.

### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

#### This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 7-A. M.-Consols 94@941 for money, and 941@941 for account. U. S. Fivetwenties, 70%; Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 38. FRANKFORT, August 7-A. M. -United States

Five-twenties, 754. Paris, August 7. - The bullion in the vaults of the Bank of France has increased 19,000,000

francs since the last report. LIVERPOOL, August 7-A. M .- Cotton opens steady. Quotations unchanged. Sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The total sales of the week will be 68,000 bales, of which 11,000 are for exportation, and 8000 to speculators, Stock in port and on shipboark 581,000 bales, of

#### which 269,000 are American. Breadstuffs, provisions, and produce unchanged. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, August 7-P. M.-Consols, 93; for money, and of nor account. United States 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central, 92; Atlantic and Great Western, 40; Erie, 37;.

Frankfort, August 7-5-20s, 74; @74;.

Liverrool, August 7-P. M.-The stock of Cotton aflost, bound for this port, is 767,000 bales of which 8000 are American. The market

bales, of which 8000 are American. The market continues quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firmer. California white, 12s. 3d.; red Western, 10s. 9d. Corp., 35-, 3d. Peas, 45s. Pork flat. Lard firm. Cheese, 59s. Tallow, 45s. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d.

### FINANCIAL ITEMS.

-The New York Tribune of this morning thus

The New York Tribune of this morning thus speaks of yesterday's Money Market:—

'Government bonds were higher on the export bonds and steady on the investment bonds with a moderate business in all classes. Ten-forties were a fraction lower in consequence of the desire of hold ers to sell and exchange for 67s and 68s, which bear one per cent. more interest and have only one year less to run. State bolds were firm at 60½ for Tennessee 6 per cent coupons, and 63½ for new bonds; Georgia 7s sold at 9½; North Carolina new 6:71½; Connecticut 6s 100. California 7s, 133 statiway bonds were firm; the sales of Pacific 5 per cents, (of Missouri) continued active at 97½; the purchases indicate that they are being taken for lavestment, as the sales are mostly in small lots.

'Maney is easy a 360 per cent, Great discrimination is made by lend-rs. Houses holding first class securi les bave no difficulty in making their loans at the lowest rate, while borrowers at doubtful collaterale pay feel intere t, and have to put up rainous margins. There is a larg-amount of toreign capital now offering at low rates for lovg bans, and banks utside of Wall street are in the market with large amounts, which they are willing to place at moderate rates for 60 or 90 cays on collate as:

'The movement in Eric was sluggish as compared with the market yesterday. The opening price was 62½, with sales at 6:601½ closing at 60 bid. It transsolves that the raily of yesterday was made by an operation of an exidicator, 'odorous' to the same toary, but odious to all Wall street specularors. He was a heavy purchaser at from 56½ to 58, at which point rumors were i remisted that he was in the market was not shared up by the shorts to 61½ 626½ chabing him to saddle bis entire load (said to b) 50,600 shares) upon the street, and making a furn of 600 telesnupon the whole operation. This transaction shows the danger in dealing in the stock either way, as the present holders are prepared to operate on either side, and have only to know wheher the long or short i The New York Herald of this morning says:-

The New York Herald of this morning says:—
"The gold market has been very strong and excited to cay, and the fluctuations were from 188% to 159, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the Board at 148%. The decline in the afternoon was owing to sales by some of the leading bulls to realize profits, and the studenness with which the prices yielded caused them to turn from seliers to buyers to prevent a heavy break. The face is that gold has been run up entirely too fast of late even supposing that speculation will ultimately carry it higher, and a violent reaction in it is inevitable. The mercantile community are asking why Mr. McCulloch does not sell gold, especially now that it is known that the President had decided not to sign the funcing bill, which placed cer ain restrictions upon the Secretary in selling gold as respects commissions to brokers. There was at the close of business to-day more than sixty-five millions of cain in the sub Treasury in this city, and not more than fifteen millions of this is represented b. gold room report has it that the total is much smaller, and in this way importers and others who have occasis in to buy gold save been misled. It is send-officially announced that Mr. McCulloch means to sell a portion of his surplus very soon, but the built in the Gold Room proclas in that he dare not do so, and that they are familiar with Treasury secrets. At the same time they are really apprehensive that he may do so and thus break down their speculation for a rise, and they we'ch each other with anxiety lest some one should sell out upon the rest, and in their own language, small the market premium. It is true that commercial and political causes have favored a firm market for gold for some intensity of the premium. It is true that commercial and political causes have favored a firm market for gold for some eight of the premium. It is true that commercial and political causes have favored a firm market for gold on so the rates would be in favor of the lender instead of t "The gold market has been very strong and excited cay, and the fluctuations were from 148% to 158

rise in gold is causing large shipments of produce that other the would not have been made, and beace gold, which has risen from 149 without any special cause, will be likely to find its way back there. The Sub-Tressury distorted \$60,000 in coin in payment of interest during the day."

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, August 7, 1868.

Money is as abundant as ever, and there is no difficulty in placing "call loans" at 4@6 per cent. The present pie hora is only paralleled by the glut of capital in the leading countries of Europe. The causes operating upon supply and demand in the Money Market are identical at home and abroad. Business men prefer to do nothing, rather than run the risk of doing wrong, and hence they allow their money to remain idle in the Banks and elsewhere. This is rather a healthy sign than otherwise, when we refer back to its cause; but as action follows inaction, so speculation will follow torpor sooner or later, and history will repeat itself both in Europe and the United States.

At the Stock Board to-day the aggregate trans-

actions ware small, and or the speculative shares the tendency was decidedly downward. Government loans closed as follows:—Registered, 1881, 11641164; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 1094a110; Five-twenties. tues, coupons, 1862, 114 al14; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110 al11; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110 al11; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112 al12; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 108 al09; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 108 al09; Five-twenties, do, 1868, 108 al09; Ten-torties, registered, 195 al06;

1888, 1084a1094; Ten-torties, registered, 1054a106; Ten-torties, coupons 1094a1093.
Ratiroad shares were weak, Reading Railroad opened at 464, and closed at 46. Pennsylvania Railroad closed at 524 bid. Camden and Amboy Ratiroad were at 1264, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 552. 68 was bid for Norristown Railroad at 552. 68 was bid for Norristown Railroad; 334 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 31 for Elmira Railroad common; and 264 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

delphia and Eric Railroad. In Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares there were no changes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-The tollowing are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-

thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:-148½ 10°35 ". 14½7 11°10 ". 148½ 11°40 ". 147½ 12 P. M. 148 12°30 ". 10·07 10·15

147 Foreign Exchange on London:-60 days, 109# @110; 3 days, 110@1101. On Paris:—60 days, 5t. 164@5t. 15: 3 days, 5t. 152@5f. 142.

56, 164@56, 15: 3 days, 56, 152@56, 142.

—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, 1154@1154; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1144; do. 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 112@1124; do. Jaiv, 1865, 1084@1084; do. Jaiv, 1865, 1184@1184; October, 1865, 118@1184; U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 1024@1024.

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. Quote Govern-

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 6s. of 1881, 1152@116; old 5-20s, 1142@1142; new 5 20s, 1864, 1162@111; do., 1865, 1124@1122; 5-20s, July, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@109; do., 1868, 1084@1094; 10-40s, 1094@1094. Gold, 148.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 7.-The Flour Market presents no new feature, and with light receipts and stocks of good family grades prices are well sustained. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8-25@9 25 for extras; \$9@11-25 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12 59 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.25 @9.50 @ bbi. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and for prime the inquiry is good and the offerings small. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at \$2.47@2.60, the latter rate for strictly choice; and 500 bushels Indiana amber at \$2.52. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels old Pennsylvania at \$1.80. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales of yellow at \$1.25 for prime; and 5000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.25. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 90@92c,; and 600 bushels new Delaware at \$1. Obio do. do; and \$12g14 for fancy brands, ac-600 bushels new Delaware at \$1.
Nothing doing in Birley or Malt.
Bark is steady, with sales of 25 hogsheads No.

Quereitron to arrive at \$66 % ton. Whisky is without important change.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, .....AUGUST 7. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Schlier, Meuneran, Brersen, Workman & Co.
Barque Dora, Obisen. Barcelona. L. Westergaard & Co.
Birg Clara M. Goodrich, Look, Portland, Warren &
Gregg. Gregg, Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, Wicasset, Go. Scor E B. Naylor, Naylor Boston, John Rommel Jr. Schr Annie Megee, Young, Saco, Westmoreland Coal

Co., Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland via Boston,
John Rommel, Jr.,
Schr Rising Sun. Moore Richmond, David Cooper,
Schr Gen. Taylor, Wiley. Welifieet, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Febr Ida L. Adams, 4 days from Norlolg, with cedar legs to Collins & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake. 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mas flower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. P. Cryde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Cryde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Aug 5-5 r. M.—The following vessels were at the Breakwater to is morning:—Barque Trovatore, from Calbarien, and brig Supero, from Rio de Janeiro for orders: schra Chas. Moore, and Oliver H. Booth from New York for Virginia: A. H. Kindberg, do for Baitimore; Enoch Moore, do for Washington, D. C; Oliver Schofield, do, for Georgetowa; Only Daughter from hisadelphia for Alexandria; J. M. Broemail, trom Boston for do.: Mary Frances; E. H. Clark; Eva; and Althea, from Virginia for New York; Fanny Reating, with stone for Delaware Breakwater; and Alexander Willey, for ———— Wind NE.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

and Alexander Willey, for ——, Wind NE, JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Smail, for Philadelphia, was up at Liverpool 26th uil. to sail 20th. Brig Polomac. Coombs, hence, at Bangor 4th inst. Brig H. Houstou, French, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Brig Waltaam. Lewis, hence for Portland, at Hoimes' Hole 4th inst.

Schra Jacob Kienzie Steele: Chase, Paul; and Abbie, Davis, hence for Boston, at Holme.' Hole 4th inst.

Schra A. Amesbury. Amesbury, for Philadelphia, Cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schra S Hodgkins, Hodsdon; Martha Maria, Doane; and Harnibai, Cox hence at Bangor 4th inst.

Schra Lanra S. Watson. Wells, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 4th inst.

Schra Morning Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.

Schra Honoring Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newport 5th inst.

Schra E G. Irwin. Hatton, and Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence at Boston 5th inst.

Schra E G. Irwin. Hatton, and Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence at Boston 5th inst.

Schra A. Andrews, Kelley, and I. H. Wainwright, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 4th lust.

Schra A. A. Andrews, Kelley, and I. H. Wainwright, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th Instant.

Schr E. Pharo, Falsenburg, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York, Schre E. Pharo, Falsenburg, from Providence for Steamtuge S. Flanagan, and Goliath, hence for Boston, with a dredging apparatus in tow, put into New York.

Grassow, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Iowa, from New York.

Grassow, Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Java from New York.

Liverpoof. Aug. 7.—Arrived, steamship Oarroll, from Baltimore.