THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 34 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 29.

The London "Times" on Protection to American Naturalized Citizens – Baron Von Beust Responds to the Papal Allocution.

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

By the arrival at New York of the steamship City of Baltimore, we have European dates to July 29.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on the Law for the Protection of Americans Abroad.

From the London Times, July 29.

The passing by the two Houses of Congress of the bill for the protection of naturalized American citizens abroad will not take any one by surprise. The capture, trial and punishment of several Irishmen, who, having lived some time in America, returned for the purpose of exciting a rebellion in their native country, have naturally made some stir in the States. The foreign-born citizens are sensitive on the subject of their acquired rights, and the native-born have the ordinary patriotic feeling concerning the power of their country to defend all who belong to it. The jealousy which is always latent between nations, and which can hardly be said to be latent in the disposition of Americans towards England, has been in this case skillfully instigated by politicians. First come the Fenians themselves, whose single desire, in their action on American politics, is to provoke a breach with England. While they try to the utmost the forbearance of this country, while they violate the law of nations, and of the Union, by projects of armed invasion, devised and executed on American soil, they lose no opportunity of representing their agents as American citizens condemned by British Courts on the ground that they are still British subjects, and as now undergoing punishment for acts done beyond the limits of the British Empire. The Irish vote is powerful, and neither party in the Republic can afford to disregard it. Political men in America have therefore acted as if they believed that the Fenian representatives gave an accurate view of what has passed in Ireland. A great deal of indignation has been expressed at the supposed violation by the English Government of the rights of American citizens, and both parties have taken up the matter with an appearance of earnest, furthered, no doubt, by the necessities of the coming election for President. In the Democratic platform a paragraph is devoted to the assertion of "equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, * * * and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction." At the same time the Republican majority in Congress pass a bill declaring that the right of expatriation is an essential principle of the Government, and enacting that "all naturalized citizens of the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situation and circumstance."

The large questions which enter into the contest between these two conflicting principles of immutable allegiance and the right of expatriation have been frequently discussed, and we do not know that anything now can be said on the subject. The conclusion to which most thinking men have come is that, whatever may be the moral tie which binds a man to the land of his birth and the institutions of his fathers, it is expedient that he should be allowed to divest himself of his allegiance when he has become actually and *bona fide* an inhabitant of another country. The old doctrine of permanent and hereditary allegiance might have been easily reduced to the absurd in any age by very probable instances of its results, but it is utterly untenable at the present time when the political divisions of the world are broken up, and whole populations are transferred across the ocean to new homes. The Irish and Germans in America, the Chinese in America and Australia, must be held to have merged themselves into the new communities, and it would be a foolish pedantry to maintain any other test of nationality than is involved in residence and citizenship. Indeed, this would in practice be admitted by any power. If Great Britain and the United States were unfortunately to be involved in war, no English officer would look upon an Irishman settled in the States as a traitor if he took up arms for his new country. There is nothing in the doctrine propounded by the American politicians that this country need deny or oppose. If Irishmen go to America they are at full liberty, so far as English opinion is concerned, to consider themselves Americans, to take out American passports, and to comport themselves as Americans should they think fit to revisit these islands. It technically they are now held to be British subjects this is because the old doctrines concerning nationality have not been overruled in a matter which in ordinary times is not of much practical importance. If it be thought right that in consequence of the great displacements of population new principles shall be explicitly declared, the British Parliament and people will in no way object. Provided the foreign citizenship is honest, and not adopted to evade some duty or to gain some privilege, this country will be disposed to recognize it readily in the case of any expatriated native of the Empire.

The Late Lord Brougham.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th of July, Mr. Roebuck, in asking the first Lord of the Treasury whether, in consideration of the great public services of Lord Brougham, it was the intention of the Government to propose the erection of a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, moved the adjournment of the House in order that he might have an opportunity of expressing the veneration which he felt for the memory of the noble lord; and also that he might afford the right honorable gentleman opposite an opportunity of expressing, in a few apt and eloquent sentences, his sentiments—he hoped he might add the favorable sentiments—with which he regarded the suggestion.

Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his remarks, said:—It may be truly said that no one more completely represented his age, and no one contributed more to the progress of his time than did Lord Brougham, who possessed almost in excess two qualities which are rarely combined in the person of the same individual, energy and perseverance, with that influence of creative power which comes from strength of character, and which alone sustained him in a career which was alike remarkable for its duration and for dazzling brightness, and which has rarely been witnessed in this country.

Mr. Gladstone also paid a fitting eulogy to the departed statesman, saying:—

His public career was eminent for its consistency, and in most of the undertakings of his life his energy was such as commanded success. He was distinguished alike by an ardent love of liberty and a hatred of abuse, while he was distinguished by a disinterestedness which continually tempted him to diverge from the path of politics for the purpose of anticipating the wants of coming generations. To one point he directed his particular attention, the improvement of the laws; and all who labored in that important field were sure of Lord Brougham's assistance and support. It is deeply to be regretted that the remains of so distinguished a son of his country should rest in a foreign land.

The Marriage of Patti.

The London correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Mail*, writing on the 28th of July on the subject of the approaching marriage of Adelina Patti, says:—

In your publication of the 25th, a quotation is made from some contemporary which is likely to lead your musical readers astray on a most important point connected with the young lady above named. It is there stated that "Mlle. Patti made her last appearance; that she had retired from the stage in consequence of her marriage, which is to take place this week." The *Evening Mail* having been always remarkable for the genuineness of its intelligence, I think it right to state that the gifted songstress intends to appear upon the stage for five years after her marriage, under the name that she has already made famous. She has made engagements for the ensuing three years in St. Petersburg, Paris, and London, and she is to perform in St. Petersburg this autumn. The Marquis de Caux, to whom she is to be married, is a nobleman of ancient family, and is at present Equerry to the Emperor of the French. It will be gratifying to your readers to learn that the Marquise de Caux will continue to enchant the lovers of song under her maiden name of Mlle. Adelina Patti.

Educational Expenditures.

It appears that in the twenty-eight years ending March 31, 1867, the expenditure made for educational purposes by the Government of the United Kingdom amounted to £9,568,474, of which, however, £991,080 or more than ten per cent., was absorbed by expenses of administration, and £13,294 in various miscellaneous charges. The balance was absorbed by various denominational schools, as follows:—Church of England, £5,669,743; British and Foreign School Society, £859,215; Wesleyan, £440,751; Roman Catholic (England and Wales), £347,094; Parochial Union, £77,723.

Church of Scotland, £621,975; Free Church of Scotland, £464,818; Episcopal Church of Scotland, £53,464; Roman Catholic (Scotland), £29,316. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1867, for expenses of administration was £78,432; and for schools of each denomination—Church of England, £390,034; British and Foreign School Society, £66,461; Wesleyan, £32,135; Roman Catholic, £28,569; Parochial Union, £120; Church of Scotland, £51,312; Free Church of Scotland, £30,756; Episcopal Church of Scotland, £4586, and Roman Catholic (Scotland), £2747.

Dr. Pusey.

The London correspondent of the Paris *Liberte* says:—

Dr. Pusey, head of the Anglican Church party which bears his name, has just abjured the Anglican faith and been converted to Roman Catholicism. This example has been immediately followed by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury, who has also gone over to Catholicism, giving up an income of £5000 a year. The *Siecle*, which reproduces the news, expresses the opinion that there is no probability of the latter example being imitated.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

On July 29 the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at the Mansion House. In response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, in a long and elaborate speech, defended the home and foreign policy of the Government, especially with reference to those great questions of national interest which have recently occupied the attention of Parliament. He asserted that every movement organized by those branches of the Government which directed the foreign relations of the Empire, had been followed by success, and contended that the policy of the Conservative party was conducive to the permanent stability of our national institutions. The company comprised several of the Cabinet Ministers, and the proceedings throughout were of an almost enthusiastic character.

FRANCE.

The New Cable Enterprise.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 27, referring to the projected cable to connect France and the United States, says:—

England, having no bounds to her ambition, attempted to solve the problem of the transatlantic cable. It is already known that our neighbors have achieved a glorious success through that perseverance which is one of the distinctive features of their national character.

Every one has followed the phases of that great work, and all the incidents of the laying of the Atlantic cables are popularly known in Europe.

At the same time this success is generally regarded only as a lucky venture, whereas it is the fruit, on the contrary, of patient study and scientific labors and discoveries. That which has been done once can be done again and has been done several times already since England's success. Thanks to the progress made in manufacturing, which renders an injury capable of being repaired within a few hours; thanks to the mechanical engines by which the cable is paid out; thanks to the apparatus which indicates the precise spot where the cable has been injured at the bottom of the sea, this adventurous undertaking has changed its character, and has entered into the sphere of industrial undertakings—a delicate one still, but nevertheless reasonable and certain. Even though an accident is still to be feared in the difficult process of paying out, the total loss of the cable is no longer possible.

In this great movement France has delayed taking up the place which belongs to her. For many years past a French transatlantic cable has been desired and asked for. In the vast net work of submarine telegraphy, of which we have just sketched a map, there is one void which strikes the view.

The Old and New continents do not communicate with one another by a direct route. Despatches from Europe for New York must cross the North Sea, pass through England and cross the Irish Sea before reaching the Atlantic. Take a map and find the direct line from Europe to America and your finger will trace the future course of the French cable from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon and from St. Pierre to New York.

The first section of the cable will cover a distance of 2688 English nautical miles, the second a distance of 950 miles. The future cable will therefore measure about eight million metres. At the present day English manufactures alone are in a position to undertake such a task; but such are the resources of the constructors and the experience of the engineers that if there be no accident, the President of the United States will be able to send the first telegram to his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, on the 15th of August, 1869.

The importance of this enterprise needs no demonstration. It suffices to remember that the commerce between Europe and America is estimated at fifteen millions daily, and that close upon two thousand towns keep up regular correspondence with America. It is due to this immense intercourse that the English cables show receipts of thirty-two thousand francs a day.

The more one considers the consequences of the enterprise in the future the more one is penetrated with its grandeur and importance.

The Americans are studying at this moment the project of a Pacific cable, and the time is not far distant when French commerce will know every morning the quotations of silk at Shanghae, of gold at San Francisco, and of cotton at New Orleans.

The laying of the French transatlantic cable will make a mark in history as one of the most important events of the imperial reign.

The Work of the Corps Legislatif.

Writing from Paris, July 28, the correspondent of the *Pal Mel Gazette* says:—

The Corps Legislatif, after a session of inordinate length, terminated its labors this evening by voting the new loan. After haggling for some time about the amount, the committee and the Government at length came to terms; the Government wanted 440,000,000 francs, the committee would at first only report in favor of 411,000,000 francs, but at last consented to 429,000,000 francs, which sum is now added to the consolidated debt. It is of course an open question whether these additional millions will cover the deficits of previous budgets, and there is nothing to show that the Government in future will be able to pay its way. During the session the Corps Legislatif, besides this State loan, has authorized a certain number of departments and towns to borrow 40,000,000 francs, and, in fact, the method of paying debts by means of loans appears to have passed into the customs of the French. Since 1852 the sums raised under various pretences amount to 8,000,000,000.

The Mexican Loan—Sharp Criticisms by the Press.

La France of July 28 says:—We cannot comprehend what wretched pleasure the opposition can take in continually recurring to this Mexican expedition, in constantly giving utterance to the same complaints, and indefinitely casting the same reproaches in the face of the Government and the Chamber, the responsibility of which body cannot in this case be separated from that of the left fraction itself. Has the time not at length arrived to put an end to these fruitless recriminations, and to speak of this glorious fault concerning Mexico as history will do? Here was no question of policy; what was involved was the very honor of the Government. The latter was no longer charged with want of foresight, but with want of probity, and the attempt was made to mix it up with the most shameful speculations. M. Jules Favre, in giving for the fifth or sixth time the history of the Jecker claims, in collecting and condensing the most regrettable allegations in order to reproduce them impregnated with his irony and his bitterness, in insinuating that the sword of France had been drawn in support of suspicious monetary demands, M. Jules Favre, we say, furnished to M. Rouher the opportunity of grappling with the calumny and of crushing it once for all by the eloquent energy of his words and of his conscience.

The *Temps*, the *Avenir National*, and the *Gazette de France* enter upon a discussion respecting the legitimacy of the Jecker bonds, on the various arrangements which have since intervened on the labors of the Mexican Commission, etc. The *Presse* thus commences its observations—We do not remember any sitting wasted in vain talk so greatly as was that of Saturday.

The Paris *Univers* says much the same thing:—This sitting may afford some specimens of speaking; but it scarcely elevates either the national dignity or Parliamentary glory.

The Tribulations of "La Lanterne."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 27th of July, reports the progress of the struggle between the *Lanterne* newspaper and the Government thus:—M. Henri Rochefort has adopted M. Emile Ollivier's advice, and determined to try conclusions with the Government in a court of law as to his liability to print the oppressively long *communique* which M. Pinard has perversely served him with. This determination is not announced in the new number of the *Lanterne*, which merely says the subject is under consideration, but in a letter to the papers. The law gives a private individual the right to insist upon the insertion of a reply to any article in which his name may be mentioned if not more than double the length of the article itself. No limit is laid down as to the length of a government *communique*, but M. Rochefort submits that the courts must find one unless they would condemn the law itself as against reason and impossible of execution. His little red covered weekly publication contains sixty pages. The Minister of the Interior thinks it a good joke to ask him to insert a *communique* which would fill 45 of those pages. That is simply confiscation. The *communique* consists of a full report from the *Moniteur* of a debate in the Senate upon a petition complaining of M. Sandon's confinement in a mad-house. It M. Rochefort is bound to submit to this he sees no reason why next Saturday the Minister should not send him the "Memorial de Sainte Helene," in six volumes, by way of a *communique* in answer to three lines about Napoleon I. That might be followed the week after by the "History of the Consulate and the Empire," in twenty-two volumes. M. Rochefort calculates that in stamps, paper, printing, etc., it would cost him 7000f. to publish M. Pinard's *communique*. He naturally prefers running the risk of incurring the maximum fine of 1000f. for refusing the insertion, and it is the Minister's fault that, by a *reducio ad absurdum*, it is shown to be seven times more profitable to set at defiance an imperial law than to obey it.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust's Response to the Papal Allocution.

The text of Baron Beust's reply to the Papal allocution is dated Vienna, July 3, and is addressed to Baron von Meysenberg. The following is a full translation:—

I have received with your reports of the 22d and 23d June the text of the allocution delivered by the Holy Father in the consistory of the 22d. I have already made known to your Excellency, by telegraph, the unfortunate impression which that manifestation has produced here. The explanations given in your despatches of the 23d could not mitigate the effect of the Holy Father's words. We assuredly appreciate the friendly consideration evinced for the person of the Emperor, and his Majesty is certainly not insensible to that mark of deference. We believe, as your Excellency affirms, that the Pontifical allocution, compared with many other documents of the same nature emanated from the Holy See, does really bear the stamp of a certain tendency to temper expression as much as the point of view of the Church permits. It is none the less obvious that the language his Holiness uses towards the Imperial Government and the new institutions of Austria, is of a severity of which we consider we have some right to complain. I do not wish, on the present occasion, to enter into a controversy little in accordance with my sentiments of respect for the Holy See and my desire for conciliation. I nevertheless cannot refrain from a few observations which I beg your Excellency to bring to the notice of the Court of Rome.

We cannot, in the first place, admit the obligation which imposes on the Holy See the necessity of following certain precedents, and of adopting towards Austria the same proceedings as towards other countries of which the Holy See has had to complain. Is it possible, in fact, to draw any comparison? Have we attacked the territory or the property of the church? Have we oppressed the Catholic religion and its ministers? Putting aside examples which do not bear on the case, we may, I think, boldly affirm that there is no country in Europe where the Catholic Church has privileged a position as in Austria, notwithstanding the laws of May 25. This circumstance ought to have been taken into account before the imperial Government was confounded in the same reprobation with other governments which were in opposition to the Church and the Catholic religion in a different way. We can understand that the Holy Father may have felt it to be indispensable to the protest against the laws which modify the situation created by the Concordat of 1855. We fully expected a proceeding of this kind, and we might have accepted it silently even if its form were less conciliatory than we permitted ourselves to hope. But what we cannot pass over without objection is the condemnation hurled against the fundamental laws on which the new institutions of the empire are based. These laws were not the subject of dispute, and by attacking them as it has, the Holy See deeply wounds the national feeling, and gives to the present difference a meaning that is very much to be regretted even in the interest of the church. Instead of simply contesting this or that application of the principles which form the bases of the present government of Austria, and which are the fruit of the happy accord between the peoples of the empire and their sovereign, it is the principles themselves that are condemned. The Holy See thus extends its representation to objects which we can by no means admit to be within its authority. It envenoms a question which already produced only too much excitement, by directing men's minds to matters where political will be associated with religious passions. Finally by condemning laws which include the principle of the liberty of the church, and thus offering it compensation for the privileges it loses, it renders more difficult a conciliatory attitude of the Government. It may not be useless to remark here that these laws expressly guarantee to the Church the property of the wealth it possesses in Austria. This stipulation proves that the laws in question are not hostile to the Church since they maintain to her those rights of which she has been deprived in so many countries. It is not for me to judge in what measure this last consideration ought to mitigate the judgment of the court of Rome. What I have not a shadow of doubt is, that the people of Austria will find consolation in remembering that more than one very Catholic nation is subject to legal arrangements of the same kind which yet live in peace with the Church, and that there is especially one great and powerful empire in Europe whose tendencies towards progress and liberty have been always allied with very decided attachment to the Catholic faith, and which, though governed by laws quite abominable, has, up to the latest moment, been blessed with indulgent the sympathies of the Holy See. My despatch of the 17th June last anticipated the bad consequences which allocution would produce if it was not worded in very moderate language. I regret extremely that the Court of Rome did not pay more attention to these anticipations. They have been completely realized. I do not think the Catholic population of the empire have more zeal now than they had before for the interests of their religion. On the contrary, we see an increase of ardor in the attacks directed against the Church, the clergy, and the Pope. This hostility would have been confined within the narrowest limits, and would have been easily appeased if the special question affected by the laws of May 25. had alone been treated of in the Papal allocution.

Before concluding, I must here also express the painful surprise which the appeal addressed to the Hungarian Bishops in the closing sentences of the allocution has produced. It seems to me that Rome ought to be thankful for the perfect tact and reserve with which these delicate matters have been hitherto treated in Hungary. It would be undesirable in every point of view to raise new differences, and thereby to augment the embarrassments which already exist. But it is especially in the very interest of the Court of Rome that it appears to us inopportune to arouse the national susceptibility of the Hungarians. The appearance of foreign pressure would produce in that nation results the opposite to those which the Holy See desires, and we should see a storm raised against the legitimate influence of the Court of Rome similar to that which is raging on this side of the Leitha.

These are the observations suggested to us by a perusal of the Pontifical allocution. Lay them before his eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State. We shall none the less persevere in the way we have begun. Whilst we shall continue to maintain intact the rights of the state and respect for the laws, we shall allow the Church to enjoy in peace the liberties which our laws secure to her; and we shall endeavor to observe, in the mutual relations between Church and State, a spirit of conciliation and equity which I hope will be reciprocal.

Your Excellency will be pleased to make yourself the faithful organ of these sentiments, and in doing so you will only conform to the views of the Emperor, our august master.

BEUST.

CRIME.

Terrible Cruelty and Murder on Shipboard.

One of the most remarkable cases of cruelty on record is under investigation by United States Commissioner Osborn, of New York. The accused are Henry Robinson and John Burnett, captain and first mate of the packet ship Columbia, plying between New York and Liverpool, and the crime is alleged to have been committed last December.

Levi Kohn, passenger's cook on board the Columbia, testifies that the Columbia left Liverpool on the 27th of November last, and arrived in New York on the 9th of February. The day after the vessel sailed witness saw a young sailor, named Henry Gunther, kicked in the back by Alexander Burns, another sailor, the first mate telling the latter to "Give it to the robber;" witness repeatedly saw Gunther kicked by Burns and a sailor called "Johnny," in the presence of the Captain and officers; one day Burns, in the presence of the first mate, told one of the sailors to strike Gunther on the head with a belaying pin, and the latter was beaten until the blood flowed from his nose and face; in the latter part of December Gunther was deprived of his senses by reason of the inhuman treatment he received, and while in that state he attempted to cut his throat. A plaster was put upon the wound, and when he had partly recovered he went on deck. The mate asked him if he wanted to kill himself, why he did not jump overboard. Gunther made no reply to the taunts of the mate, when the latter seized a large piece of wood and beat Gunther over the head and face in a shocking manner, breaking his nose. Gunther died in a short time, from the effect of the brutal treatment he had received.

The testimony of Kohn was corroborated by that of several other witnesses.

Deputy United States Marshals Dwire and McCoy arrested Captain Morrison and brought him before the Commissioner. He denied all knowledge of the alleged crime, and said that Gunther was subject to epileptic fits, and doubtless died from the effects of one.

As the captain is not nearly so deeply criminated as the first mate, and as he was suffering greatly from the effects of ship fever, he was allowed to go, on his own recognizance, until Monday next at 12 M., by which time the first mate, whose whereabouts is known, will undoubtedly be arrested.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman Prosecuting Attorney.—There was quite a large attendance upon Court this morning, but both docks were vacant, there having been no order for prisoners issued on Saturday. The consequence was that the time of the court was taken up with the trial of bail cases, such as petty assaults and battery, etc.

Mary Barker and Margaret Houston prosecuted each other for assault and battery, and in trying to make one another out as horrible shrews, they convinced the jury that there had been a combat, and that each was an aggressor; and therefore both were found guilty, and mulcted in $1 and the costs.

Another female skirmish of a dark character was recounted to the jury, in which Cornelia Peirce was charged with going for Marietta Hall (both colored). It is said that Cornelia met her victim at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and after giving a very flattering opinion of her, bit her fingers horribly. This version was contradicted by the witnesses on behalf of Cornelia, who said that she was attacked and knocked down by the prosecutrix, and then, in self-defense, bit her fingers. The jury acquitted her.

OBSERVATION OF NEBULÆ.—Father Secchi, of Rome, in a communication to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, "On the great Nebulæ of Orion," states that the nebulæ are seen much better in moonlight than on dark nights. This surprising effect he accounted for upon the optical principle, that the difference of two lights is more easily appreciated when they are weak than when they are strong.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Relief of the Baltimore Sufferers–Disaster on the Mississippi–The European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Sufferers by the Flood—Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Among the contributors to the sufferers by the flood is A. S. Abell, editor of the *Sun*. The donation is $300, one hundred dollars of which is for the Ellicott City sufferers and two hundred for Baltimore county.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Saturday, near Ellicott City. The locomotive and tender ran off the track, owing to a fresh embankment sinking. The engineer and fireman were somewhat injured. Others escaped. Trains were detained several hours.

The crew of the schooner Eldorado from Philadelphia, which foundered near Smith's Point, arrived here safely.

James Buchanan, a well-known aged citizen, and formerly connected with the Custom House, died on Saturday.

It is now doubtful if the great cotton and flouring mills at Ellicott City, will ever be rebuilt, which must nearly ruin the place.

B. Deford decided not to rebuild.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 10—A. M.—Consols 94 for money, and 94¼ for account. United States Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 92; Erie, 38.

FRANKFORT, August 10—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 75¼.

PARIS, August 10.—The bourse on Saturday night closed quiet. Rentes 70 francs 32 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—A. M.—Cotton opens active, and with an upward tendency; prices quotably unchanged. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Wheat buoyant. Sugar declined 1 shilling; No. 12 D. S., 35s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Arrivals.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamships Germania, at 7·30 on Saturday evening, and America, at 6 30 this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamships City of Cork yesterday, and City of Paris today.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The steamship Cella arrived this forenoon.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 10—P. M.—Erie, 37½; United States 5-20s, 71¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—P. M.—Cotton advancing. The sales are likely to reach 15,000 bales: uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 10¼d. Lard buoyant at 66s. 3d. Pork quiet. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 10—P. M.—Sugar to arrive, 26s.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—The steamship Tarifa has arrived.

FROM MISSOURI.

Marriage of Mike McCoole—Important Criminal Suit in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—Mike McCoole, the celebrated bruiser, was married to-night to Miss Mollie Norton, daughter of Daniel Norton, a rich contractor of this city.

The railroad from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Council Bluffs will be completed and trains commence running to-morrow.

An attachment suit was entered yesterday in the criminal court against Mr. A. Black, of the firm of Black & Co., bankers and brokers, of this city. Mr. Black drew from the National town bank $9000. Shortly after it was discovered that he had overdrawn his account over $7000, and was called upon to make it good. He replied that the money had been expended, and he could not do it. An attachment was then issued, and the bank taken possession of by the sheriff, but only about $3000 were found. Black's residence was then visited to serve an attachment on his furniture. Fastened to the bottom of a parlor chair was found a package containing between $7000 and $8000, which was recognized as a portion of the money drawn from the bank. Mr. Black was immediately arrested and is now in confinement.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamships Manhattan and Malta.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 10.—Arrived, schooner Francis from San Andres, ordered to Halifax; barque Norsk Veritas, from Richmond for Venice. Passed out, barque Geothe, from City Point for Bremen.

General Dyer arrived here this morning.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The steamer Mattie Burnes, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, struck a snag four miles above Cairo, in the Mississippi river, and sunk in two minutes. She lies on the snag, and in great danger of breaking up. No lives were lost. The value of the boat is not known.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 10—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Reading, 91½; Canton Company, 47; Erie Railroad, 38¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 128¾; Illinois Central, 148½; Cumberland preferred, 43; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 137; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 112½; do. new, 109; do. 1868, 109¼. Gold, 147½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 10, 1868.

There is no falling off in the supply of unemployed capital seeking safe and profitable employment, and the rate for call loans on Government bonds continue at 4a5 per cent., with a very limited demand even at these figures. There is scarcely any good purchaseable paper offering outside of the banks, and it is in demand at 6 per cent.

Stocks were very dull to-day, as will be seen by a glance at our record of the sales. Government loans were very quiet at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 115¼a116; coupon do., 115¼a116; Five-twenties, registered, 1862, 109¾a110; Five-twenties, coupons, 1862, 114¼a114¾; Five-twenties, coupons, 1864, 110¾a111; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, 112¼a112½; Five-twenties, coupons, 1865, January and July, 108¾a108¾; Five-twenties, coupons, 1867, 108¾a109; Five-twenties, do., 1868, 108¾a109¼; Ten-forties, registered, 105¼a105½; Ten-forties, coupons 109¼a109½. The second series of the State loan sold at 107.

Reading Railroad closed at 45¾, b. 30 a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad was strong at 52, Camden and Amboy at 127, Lehigh Valley at 56¾, Catawissa preferred at 33¼, Little Schuylkill at 44, Mine Hill at 55, North Pennsylvania at 33, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26.

Canal stocks were dull and weak. 21 was the best bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 19¼ for Schuylkill do. preferred.

Bank and Passenger Railroad shares were nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

FIRST BOARD.

$150 Pa 6s, 2 series	107	100 sh Read R	b30.	45⅝
$1000 W Jersey 6s	92¾	100	do.sic.flat.	45⅝
$16000 do.exempt	103½	500	do.b5.	45⅝
15sh Mor Cl Pf	71¾	100	do.	45 60
100sh 13th & 15th	15	200	do.	45⅝
10 sh Penna R	58	100	do.2d.	45⅝
do.	52⅞	200	do.b5.	45⅝
100 do.	52⅞	100	do.2d.	45⅝
791 do.b5.	53	100	do.b30.	45⅝
5 sh Leh V R	55½	100	do.	45⅝
200 sh Cata Pf.b5.	33¾			

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

10 A. M.	146½	11 00 A. M.	147¾
10·05 "	146¾	11·15 "	147½
10·12 "	146¾	11·23 "	147¾
10·17 "	146½	11·50 "	147¾
10·23 "	146¾	11 55 "	147½
10·28 "	147¼	11·57 "	147¾
10·31 "	147	12 00 P. M.	147½
10·43 "	147¼	12·09 "	147¾
10.49 "	147¼	12 20 "	147½

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109¾@110; 3 days, 110@110¼. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¾@116; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. Gold, 147.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; 1868, 108¾@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118¾; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102½@102¾. Gold, 147¼@147½.

—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, 115¼@115¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¾. Gold, 147¼@147¾. Silver, 139@141½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 10.—Bark.—The supply continues light and as a consequence holders are firm in their views. Sales of 10 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Good brands of family Flour are in fair request by the home consumers at current quotations, but other grades are neglected. Sales of several hundred barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 27@9 25 for extras; $9@11 25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat Market and prices are not so strong. Sales of new red at $2 40@2 60, and 800 bushels Indiana amber at $2 60. Rye is steady at $1 80 per bushel. Corn is held with much firmness, and the offerings are small. Sales of yellow at $1 28@1 30. Oats are without material change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 92c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky unchanged; we quote at 62@70c. per gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 10.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 2280 head. The market has again been quiet, and prices have suffered a decline. We quote prime at 9@9¼c.; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 5@6c. per lb. gross. The following are the sales:—

110 head	Owen Smith, Western	6@8.
65 "	A. Christy & Brother, Western	7¼@8¼.
20 "	Dengler & Clees, Chester county	6¼@7½.
100 "	P. McFillen, Western	7¾@9¼.
87 "	B. N. McFillen, Western	7@9.
80 "	P. Hathaway, Western	7@8¼.
106 "	James Skill, Chester county	8@9.
50 "	E. S. McFillen, Chester county	8@9.
158 "	Ullmann & Bachman, Western	8@9.
225 "	Martin Fuller & Co., Western	7@9¼.
125 "	Mooney & Smith, Western	8½@9
180 "	Thomas Mooney & Brother, Western	8@8¾.
55 "	H Chain, Western Pennsylvania	8@7½.
93 "	L. Frank, Western	7@9¼.
75 "	Frank & Schomberg, Western	7@9¼.
103 "	Hope & Co., Western	6½@8¼.
37 "	Blum & Co., Western	6@7.
34 "	B Baldwin, Chester county	8@8¼.

Cows and Calves—Receipts 200 head. The demand has been good at an advance. Sales of Springers at $45@60, and Cows and Calves at $50@80

Sheep—Receipts 8000 head. The market demand has somewhat fallen off and prices are lower; sales at 4½@5¾ per pound, gross.

Hogs—Receipts 3 00 head. There is more demand for this description of stock at an advance; sales at $14 50 per 100 pounds, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....84 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Marapsol, Lancaster, Gibraltar for orders, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Ridey, Armstrong, from Fredericksburg.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Corson, from Saugus.

MEMORANDA.

Ship H. J. Burton, Burton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 25th ult.

Ship Meridian, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 27th ult.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.

Steamship Paulia, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol, Eng., 27th ult.

Barque Vinco, Cameron, hence, at Warnemunde 24th ult.

Barque Falk, Kassebohm, hence for Hamburg, was off the Start 24th ult.

Brig C. S. Rogers, Ballard, from Genoa for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 20th ult.

Brig Foyle, Goucher, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 11th