## FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 30.

The Danger of the Peerage in England-The Franco-Mexican Loan

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Sten Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 30th of July.

ENGLAND.

Interference of Poers and Danger to the Peerage.

The London Telegraph, of July 29, says:-The London receptable, of July 28, says:—
The interference of peers at elections promises to rise to such a height in the coming contest that, if it were as successful as the noble intruders desire, it might be a question whether our "lower" Chamber should not be called the House of Lords. The state of affairs at Cardiff is wonderfully instructive. The town, as is generally known, "belongs" to Lord Bute. He is lord of the soil, and almost of all that is thereon. When he nods Cardiff moves; when he frowns Cardiff trembles, and when he smiles all the windows are illumi-nated and a public dinner is organized. This happy local illustration of the well-known truth that Britons—especially West Britons—never shall be slaves, acquires new color, vividness, and force, from the events of the last few days. Colonel Stuart, cousin to the Marquis of Bute, or else we should not venture to name him, is member for Cardiff, and a Liberal. But the Marquis himself is a minor, a student at Christ Church, Oxford; and, having by some mysterious means been influenced into a fit of Toryism, the boy has authorized his trustee to support, against Colonel Stuart, Mr. Giffard, Queen's counsel, the Tory candidate. What influence his conservative relations brought to bear on the little lord, we do not know; they may have promised him a new cricket bat, a big gun, "lots of holidays," no more Greek, and leave to sit up late; at all events the boy wrote to his big cousin, the Colonel, saying that he in-tended to give Mr. Giffard "negative sopport," but not to ludulge in "active autagonism" to his relation. That promise, however, did not satisfy the tory trustee, a Mr. Boyle—he wanted more. \* \* We earnestly hope, if it is not asking too much, that the liberal electors of Cardiff— sincerely liberal by a large majority—will disre-

gard the extorted letters and words of the young

lord, and the brutally brusque advice of the im-

pertinent trustee, and that Colonel Stuart will be

again returned for the seat. If not, so much the worse for marquises next year. Every little fact that exhibits peers in insolent opposition to the people "tells trumpet-tongued" for the views of

the thinkers in this country—as yet a minority—

who already talk about transforming our hereditary Chamber into a Senate, with foolish boys

like Lord Bute, and incompetent old gentlemen like the Duke of Portland, relegated to the ob-

scure opulence of do nothing millionaires.

John Bright's Position in Birmingham The London star of July 27th says:—Mr. Bright's position at the banquet given by the Mayor of Birmingham was certainly not an easy one. Neither, it must be allowed, was that of his host, on his host's own admis ion. Men of opinions the most different were gathered round timid liberals were there; genuine Orange or true blue conservatives, conservatives who like to attach the prefix liberal to their party denomination, conservatives who, with Mr. Disraeli, are ready for anything; conservatives who, with General Peel, are ready for no-The host is understood to be a man of decidedly conservative opinions; the guest was the most popular tribune and the foremost orator of liberalism. The Mayor of Birmingham, indeed, declared that while he holds his official position he feels bound to an absolute impartiality; and we only wish that the chief magistrates of other cities would endeavor to act upon his honorable example in this respect, even if they could not pretend to imitate his eloquence and his good taste. Still, the political opinions of the Mayor of Birmingham are not those of Mr. Bright, and many of those present thought with the host, ard not with the guest. But the company had assembled mainly, no doubt, to hear Mr. Bright speak. They would have been disappointed if he had talked mere after-dinner platitudes, supposing him likely to condescend to anything of the kind, or capable of uttering such talk.

\* Even torics of the deepest dye may,

therefore, on the eve of another revolutionpromoted and guided by him-take courage and be of good cheer when he tells them that the time will come when this revolution too shall be remembered by them or their successors as one of the beneficent operations of our national development. The whole speech was that of an Englishmen addressing Englishmen with whom, no matter what their differences of sectional opinion, he must have a common interest supreme over all minor considerations. This feeling so filled the address and gave so true a tone to it that partisan sentiment of any kind sank out of hearing and was lost in the common feeling of English citizenship and English patriotism. Such an occasion has been rarely turned to so good an account, and we only wish all great political speakers addressing a miscel laneous public assembly would take confidence and courage from the example of Mr. Bright and treat their audiences like intelligent and thinking men worthy something better than the most graceful generalities or the most polished

The Great Drouth. The Mark Lane Express is filled with details

concerning the drouth. We extract the follow-ing remarks from its editorial comments:— For the last three weeks, with only one day's interval, we have had a faste of tropical heat and drouth, such as has not been experienced in England, as some say, for more than half a century. This, however, is an exaggeration; for we certainly had a similar season in 1823, when not a shower fell between the beginning of May and the commencement of harvest, which took place the first week in July in some of the early districts round London. We have a perfect recollection of flour from new wheat being offered for sale in Mark Lane on the second Monday of that month. The crop of wheat that year was a most abundant one, and the quality, unexceptionably bright and heavy. Unlike the present time, however, there were stocks of old wheat on hand, and consequently the price tell very low during the first quarter; so much so, that every means was employed to get rid of the surplus. Pigs and other animals were fattened, and horses fed. 'with the finest wheat," while the more wealthy growers held it over for better times. What added to the effect of the abundance was the currency bill of Sir Robert Peel, the operation of which threw the landed interests of the country into the greatest, if only temporary confusion. It was feared by many that the depression would be permanent; and land offered for sale fetched little more than half its previous value, some of the rack-rented estates being left almost destitute of tenantry by the

extensive emigration that occurred.

Very different is the position of the United Kingdom now. With exhausted stocks both at home and abroad, the importations of wheat are barely sufficient to supply the demand from day to day; and the millers are anxiously waiting the advent of the new crop, so necessary to mix off with the old foreign wheat which cannot be worked alone. How the new will turn out as to yield it is impossible to tell until the har-

vest becomes general; but, so far as is at present vest becomes general; but, so far as is at present accertained, there is a prospect of an average, although the light, thin soils have suffered severely from the long-continued drouth and heat. As to the quality—unless the weather should suddenly change to continued rain, the sample cannot fail to be fine and heavy, with the exceptions above stated. In the home counties reaping has been in progress for some days, and a considerable breadth of wheat is already carted. It will require but little ground. ly carted. It will require but little groundage this season after being cut; and we suspect that after this week, on the earliest fields, it may be cut and carried at once, if no rain fell.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Life at Plombieres. The Emperor is completely installed at the Hotel Napoleon, Piombieres, and occupies nearly all of this building, but the large room on the ground floor remains for the accommodation of the bathers who are accustomed to play in it, converse and play musical pieces. On the story above are the dining-room, hung in gray and printed chintz curtains, the salon of the officers in attendance hung in crimson, the private apartment of the Emperor, his bedroom and that of his private Secretary, all newly fitted up. The dressing-room and study are at the end of the gallery. The windows of the latter look out on the park and pavilions. The bath room is a little above the ground floor, and communicates with the Napoleon baths by means of an open gallery. The kitchens, larders and store rooms are under floor.

The Emperor walks out every morning in the park, and has already visited the various parts of the town and the church. There are crowds of bathers, and prices are fabulous. Telegraphy has been established between Fontaineble au and Plombieres for the convenience of imme-diate communications between the Empress and

the Emperor during his Majesty's absence.

The Emperor paid a visit last Sunday to Luxeuil, accompanied by General de Beville, Mr. Conti, secretary; Mr. Pietri, special secretary and his equerry. The first stopped at the Thermal establishment, then dined at the Hotel Richard, and atter leaving 1200f, for the poor, returned to Piombieres. The visit was unexpected. All our European Expellencies and Majestics and days unexpected this was the stopped to the poor of the poor Majesties are doing unexpected things, by the

Rouher is actually going to Carlsbad instead of joining the Emperor. When this was said before one of the deputies, who is fond of a pun, he remarked that M. Rouher preferred being far from the Emperor, who was always telling him to take exercise and move, whereas M. Rouher hated moving and was resolved to keep his chamber. M. Pinard will go to Piom-bieres. Marshal Neil intends making an excur-sion in a hot-headed place—the south of France.

Reception of Queen Victoria,

A Paris correspondent of July 28, says:— The Empress came to Paris last Saturday for the Council of Ministers at the Tuileries. She travelled by the usual train in her salon car, wedged in between two ordinary first class cars. She read nearly all the way and cut several of the papers bought for her by her command of the woman who holds a stall of books at the depot. A very quiet rewark was made by her to one of the Ministers who complained of the thick showers of stones thrown in Ministerial glass houses. "Yes," she said, "you are as badly off as we are, being such very close neighbors." Before leaving the station she gave instructions for the preparations which are to be made for the Queen of England's reception on the 6th of August, particularly impressing on the gentlemen in office that no official solemnity was to be attempted; simply measures taken which con-cern her visitor's comfort and public security, as the Queen wishes to preserve the strictest incog-Villa Wallace is, I believe, the place se lected for her Majesty at Lucerne, an honor due

The Mexican Loan Bebate.

The fainting energies of the deputies were awakened on Saturday last by discussions on the indemnification to be paid to Mexican bendholders. Speeches from M. Rouher and Jules Favre having been announced, the affluence of visitors was immense in the tribunes. The question under consideration was what amount the Minister of Finance was to be authorized to inscribe on the creat book of the public debt.

The sum of four millions of francs in three

per cent. rente was voted by 170 to 35. M. Rouher answered M. J. Favre's virulent attack with consummate oratory, and after the applause bestowed on him on such an occasion, with the downfall and loss of the undertaking still present on all minds, an idea can be conveyed of the influence of that oratory on the majority. Bondholders will just lose half on the transaction. It looks melancholy, but most soothing, too, when Job's comforters assure them that if they did not accept that half they would have nothing at all to cave in, with the exception of glorious souvenirs. We all know the latter specie is of no value at the Bourse. So, atter all, M. Rouher is a very great man. A strange letter, signed by a strange pseudonyme, was delivered to the Minister of State before the discussion. The writer reminded M. Rouher of his words and promises when the Mexican loan was first started; also that he had said he would stand guarantee for the financial constitution of Mexico, that as he had thus secured the loan he was expected to see the bondhelders righted of every centime The gentleman who expressed these sentiments deserves particular regard, certainly, but how very unsophisticated he must be in the ways of

finances! The same unfortunate mistakes about figures which were so injurious to Mr. Pouger-Guertier's cause spoiled a good deal of the effect of Jules Favre's statements and gave a first-rate trump card to M. Bouher. In declaring that the French government received thirty-seven millions of the loan of 1865 he was mistaken by twenty-four millions, as the total amount did not exceed thirteen. Then he talked about barrels of gold being sent to Miramar, and as the Minister of State observed, such a mode of forwarding money is rather too primitive to have been adopted. Laughter responded to this admission, as a natural consequence, and when fun does commence in a French Parlia-ment the "esprit nature!" of the nation leads them to joke over their own misfortunes. incident poor Henri Rochefort cannot laugh at is the embarrassment he has got in with This individual is a printed note from the Government authorities, whose duly it is to contradict false assertions in the papers and which by law is to be printed in full in the paper which advanced the misstatements. One of the amendments proposed by a member of the opposition at a recent sitting of the Assemblee was the suppression of the stamp duty on public papers. The proposal was re-jected. An adequate idea of what this duty brings in can be formed from the fact that one fortnight's duties on the Figaro (from 1st to

This must be a pretty round annual revenue. AUSTRIA. The Provincial Diets of West Austria.

15th of July) and only on nine numbers of the

Lanterne amounted to 87,169 france 60 centimes.

The Herald's correspondent, in Vienna, writes The seventeenth provincial Diets of West Austria have been summoned by an imperial ordinance to meet on the 22d of August. I enumerate them in the order in which they are mentioned in the ordinance, namely:-Bohemia, Galicia, and Lodomeria with Cracow, Dalmatia Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Tyrol, Voralberg, Istria, Gorz, and Gradisca, town and territory of Trieste. These provincial Diets, first created by M. von Schmerling in 1861, received a considerable augmentation of power under the constitutional amendments of December 21, 1867, and now assembled for the first time since the inauguration of the new regime. The two first named, those of Galicia and Bohemla, representing as they do two pronounced non-German, I may say anti-German, nationalities, are the most important, and their proceedings are looked

forward to with the greatest interest. The first thing which these Diets will have to do is to accept and ratify these constitutional amendments of last year, which affect the jurisdiction and powers of the Diets themselves.

With the exception of Switzerland, I think there is no State in Europe which has made such large concessions to the principles of local sell-coversment and to the principles of local acceptance.

such large concessions to the principles of local self-government and provincial autonomy as have Austria and Hungary. In fact, the contest between what, in the language of American politicians, one would call the State rights and the central Government parties constitutes a very large portion of the public life of both sections of this empire. The first two parties have their main strength (speaking of West Austria only) is Bohomia, Galicia, the Tyrol, and the Slovene lands. The centralizing party dominates in this city, in Lower and Upper Austria and Styria.

Austria and Styria.

The Hungarian Diet still industriously continues its sessions in spite of the allurements of the grain harvest season. It is mainly occupied with finance, the organization of the army and

the terms of the settlement with Croatia.

The Troubles at Trieste. The turmoils at Trieste have increased and led The turmoils at Trieste have increased and led to collisions, in which two men of Italian blood have lost their lives, and several others have been severely wounded. The cause of these seditions is the ill blood which exists between the Slovene population which inhabits the mountaineus country around Trieste and the upper town and the Italian population of the lower town and quays. The Italian party are disaffected towards Austria, and proclaim their desire for union with Italy, while the Stovenes are as loud in their proclamation of attachment are as loud in their proclamation of attachment to Austria. The Town Council of Trieste is con-trolled by the Italian party, and has put forth a highly colored narrative of the facts, censuring the conduct of the military. On the other hand, the Stattbatter, who represents the Austrian Government, has put forth a counter statement throwing the blame for the commencement of these troubles upon a number of young men of the merchant class and the Italian party, who made an attack upon a peaceful gathering of made an attack upon a peaceful gathering of Slovenes assembled in one of the coffee houses of Trieste. A deputation from the Town Council of Trieste has arrived in this city for the purpose of conferring with Minister Giskra as to the measures which should be adopted for restoring tranquility to their town. Trieste is one of the many places in the ambit of this empire which is chronically troubled with faction fights of race and nationality.

The Expedition to Japan and China. Of the expedition which will shortly sail from Trieste for China and Japan I have to report what may interest those who devote themselves to agricultural science and silk culture. At the request of the West Austrian Minister of Commerce the Vienna Agricultural Society has handed in four letters of instruction for the behoof of those men of natural science who will be entrusted with the duty of making investi-gations and reporting thereupon. These four letters embrace, respectively, the following subjects, namely:—Agriculture, horticulture, vine culture, silk culture, and the rearing of bees. In the first letter the following points are brought into relief, namely, the application of human excrement for manure, and new fodder her-bage; in the second letter the following topics, namely, the result of cultivation by terraces as well as of the lateral warming of the soil, arti-ficial watering, sorts of manure, means adopted against destructive animals, degenerations and rots, tools and apparatus; in the third letter, Information concerning mulberry trees, also those oaks of Japan whose leaves serve for the those oaks of Japan whose leaves serve for the tood of the silkworm, namely, the Bombyx Tama-Mai. It is requested that acorns, and if possible, young trees to be brought to Europe. Further, concerning the transport of the cocoous, the recling off of the silk, and new spinning plants (spina-pflanzen). In the tourth letter information is sought for concerning the habits and breeding results of the apis dorsata (the stingless honey and wax producer), and the transport of some of both these communities of honey collectors of Austria and Hungary.

GENERAL GRANT.

He Visits His flome in Galena, and is Enthusiastically Received. The Chicago Tribune's despatches from Galena

give the following account of the welcome of Grant by his fellow-townsmen:— The arrival of General Grant was the occasion of a demonstration on the part of the citizens which, in point of numbers and enthuslasm, excelled anything of the kind ever before wit-nessed here. He left Chicago at 9 A. M.—the General Superintendent's car being placed at his disposal-in company with his wife and children. All along the route the sturdy tillers of the soil assembled to welcome him, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the train approached and left each

AT ROCKFORD-The old cannon, which upon many a patriotic occasion has been dragged from its retirement, was seen coming towards the depot, and as soon as train time approached the side walks on Court street, leading to the depot, began to teem with an eager crowd of pedestrians, all hastening in one direction. Vehicles of all descriptions were seen rolling up clouds of dust in their baste to reach the scene of interest, and scon an immense concourse of people had gathered together, every eye lighted up with enthusiasm. General Grant had, it seemed, taken up a position on the engine, whether from a desire to avoid observation or not has not yet transpired. If this was his object, however, the General did not show his usual generalship and strategy, for the surging populace soon discerned his retreat and crowded about him. He managed to press his way into the dining-room at Moyer's, after a short remonstrance from Mayor Baker to the crowd of people. He requested them to check their enthusiasm, so far as to allow General Grant to partake of his dinner in peace, which request was complied with. After dinner the General made his appearance on the platform of the rear car, and then commenced a hand-shaking which was kept up without interruption for ten or fif-teen minutes. Cheer after cheer rent the air for Grant and Colfax; the cannon thundered a response, the band played a national air, and all was a scene of wild uncontrollable enthusiasm. The General was called upon for a speech, but he would not depart from his code.

He is a man of deeds, not words. Galena was reached at 6.30, and the sight which opened to the view of those on board the train was truly grand. The depot is situated in a valley, on either side of which are lofty hills, the tops seeming almost to touch the clouds. Scattered all over these were groups of people waving handkerchiefs and hats, and cheering so loudly as to completely drown the shrill whistle of the locomotive. The house tops were covered, while the space around the depot was one mass of human beings. The response to the call of one gentleman for three cheers gave twice the number, with a hearty will, pany of young men had secured a 12-pounder howitzer, and stationed it on the top of a high eminence, and while the cheering was going on

The General and family alighted from the cars and were escorted to their residence in carriages provided for the purpose by the crowd. In the evening the Tanner Club, 200 strong, accompanied by citizens, proceeded to his residence and tendered him a serenade. In response to repeated calls, General Grant made his ap-

a salute was fired.

General Grant, in-response to an address of welcome by Colonel A. J. Smith, said:— Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens of Galena:— After an absence of three years from your midst it affords me great pleasure to return here again to see you all, and, as I hope, spend an agree-able and quiet fortnight with you. During that time I will be happy to see you at your homes, and at mine whenever you can make it conve ment to call, I shall not on this occasion, no upon any other, make you a speech, which suppose you are well aware of. I am very glad

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointments by the President-Naval Orders-Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, Declares for Grant.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- Paymaster R. H. Clark has been ordered to the United States steamer Powha tan, and to duty as fleet paymaster of the South Pacific Squadron, to relieve Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, who is ordered to return to New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Luther M. Lyon has been ordered to the Naval Academy, to relieve Passed Assistant Surgeon William T. Ford, placed on waiting orders.

Appointment by the President. The President has appointed George N. Colby Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district of Alabama, vice Andrews resigned. This is the first appointment of the kind since

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable, This Morning's Quotations.

the adjournment of Congress.

London, August 11-A. M .- Consols 944 for money, and 944 for account. United States Fivetwenties, 721; Illinois Central, 921; Erie, 371.

FRANKFORT, August 11-A. M .- United States Five-twenties, 754. LIVERPOOL, August 11-A. M.-Cotton opens

firm, but unchanged. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Ereadstuffs quiet. Corn quiet at 35s, 3d, Sugar

quiet and steady at 36s. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 11-P. M .- American securities have slightly declined; United States bonds, 711; Erie Railroad, 374; Illinois Central, 924.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11-P. M .- The markets are all without material change. London, Aug. 11-2 P. M.-Consols 94 for

money; and 944 for account. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11-2 P. M.-Cotton firmer-Flour 28s. Peas, 46s. Corn easier. California Wheat, 12s, 6d. Cheese, 59s, 6d. Bacon, 49s, 6d. Lard frm. Tallow, 458, 60.

advanced to 54f. FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Chief Justice Pearson for Grant and

ANTWERP, Aug. 11-2 P. M .- Petroleum has

Colfax. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 10.-Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, a member of the conservative party, is out in a strong letter for Grant and Colfax. Judge Pearson is one of the most distinguished jurists in this State, has been on the bench thirty years, twenty years Chief Justice, and was re-elegted by both parties at the late election. He says the conservative party must split in two-the Peace Conservatives and Nulliflers, The conservatives should act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant, the coming man, who can bring peace to the country and prosperity to the State.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

A Riot-Political Movements. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

BALTIMOBE, Aug. 11 .- A serious disturbance occurred yesterday at a negro picnic on Swann lake, originating among themselves. Pistols were fired, and stones and clubs thrown. One negro was mortally wounded. Others

were considerably injured. The cause was drunkenness.

The Republicans are actively organized for the campaign, and hold Ward meetings to-night for delegates to the City Convention. They are determined that Maryland shall not go by

Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, Aug. 11 .- Arrived, steamships

Ville de Paris, from Havre; Cambria, from Hamburg; and Russia, from Liverpool.

LEGAL INTELLIGENOE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brew-ster.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting At-There were only four dock cases up to-day, prison business being much less brisk than was anticipated at the opening of the term.

ROBBING A SLEEPER. Charles Walker, a man of honest appearance, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a very valuable watch and chain and \$400 in money, belonging to Francis McCluskey. It was testified that on the 27th of July, about 2 was testified that on the 27th of July, about 2 o'elock in the morning, an officer saw him go up to McCluskey, who was lying asleep upon the sidewalk, lean over as if feeling his person, and then walk off. Thinking that something wrong had been done, the officer arrested him, and, rousing McCluskey, asked him if he had lost anything. After examining his pockets he replied that his watch, chain, and money were gone. The prisoner then made a violent movement, throwing his arms out, and something was heard to fall, and immediately afterwards the watch and chain were found on the sidewalk, and identified by McClusky. The money was found upon the prisoner's person.

SHOPLIFTER, SHOPLIFTER,

Michael Dunn pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$180, from Mr. Wharton's jewelry store, in Cheanut street. When complaint was made, the detectives discovered that Dunn entered this store with a woman on the 5th of July, stole the watch, and passed out unsuspected. Following in their track, they overtook and arrested them at Sixth and South streets, and then one of them dropped the watch upon the pavement. The woman, Margaret Dunn, was in the dock this morning, but entered a plea of not guilty, on the ground that she was this man's wife, and acted in his presence and under his coerciou. Upon application of counsel, her trial was postponed.

JERSEYMAN FLEECED.

Martha Brown was tried for the larceny of \$20 from Joseph Spear. It appears that the victim, a Jersey countryman, strolled into a tavern in Beach street, where reckless men were playing at cards, and wheresome jolly fellow invited him to play for forty dollars. He bit at the bait, and laid the stakes upon the table, but the other parties failed to come to time, and he

took up his money and went away. Upon looking into his finances he found them minus a twenty-dollar bill, and suspecting some one at the tavern, he made some policemen sequainted with the matter. They arrested this prisoner, but she told them that she had only \$2, which she had received for a pair of shoes; further search, however, brought te light a twenty dollar note, hidden in the inmost recesses of her voluminous chignon, which she explained she had found. Spear identified the note before the Alderman, and stated that the keeper of the tavern, whom he took to be her husband, took up the money from the table and then replaced it, and he believed that he tnen passed the notes to her.

The defense then argued that as it was proven that the man took up the money, and not she, the jury could not convict of larceny, and that as it had been testified that she was the wife of this man, and received it by his command, her marital relations to him excused her from the guilt of receiving stolen goods. The Commonwealth maintained, however, that the proof of coverture was not sufficient to exonerate her, and therefore she should be convicted of receiving the note, knowing it to have been stolen. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 11, 1883. }

The supply of money continues unabated, with large sums offering on call at from 4 to 8 per cent. The demand is extremely limited, and mostly confined to the stock operators. The merchants are in want of but little merchants are in want of but little money, as trade is in a most stagnant and unsatisfactory condition. The fluctuations in gold have attracted much attention, and many are the surmises as to the causes which have created these continued and violent changes. Various theories have been adduced, but it would not be difficult to show that the real cause is mainly the result of our uneven foreign trade movement—that is, the undue preponderance of imports over exports, thus leaving a large balance against the country, which is necessarily draining us of a vest amount of treesess. us of a vast amount of treasure, since bonds are no longer available, in adequate quantities, for that purpose. There are, of course, other considerations which have contributed to the adsiderations which have contributed to the adsideration which have contributed to the adsideration which have contributed to the additional vance in gold, such as a reduced supply, and the feverish excitement engendered by the open agitation by those who entertain lax notions of integrity and honor, in favor of the Government breaking faith with its creditors, all of which, as was to be expected, has been effectively used by speculators. It has been asserted, with an air of plausibility, that the supply of gold has been reduced two-fifths within a year, but unfortunately, the statistical department of the Govis so deficient, that it is impossible to ascertain how much truth there is in the asser-

tion.

Railroad shares again took another downward turn, and Reading declined to 45½, a decline of ½: Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 52½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 33½; Camden and Amboy at 127; Little Schuylkill at 45; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 33; Minehill Railroad at 55½; and Philadelphya and Eric at 264. and Philadelphia and Eric at 264. Canal stocks were again heavy, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 21; and Morris Canal

preferred at 71. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares no

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-The following are this morning's gold and thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

thers, Gold, Street:— 105 S. Third street:— 146 111.56 A. M. 1469 12 02 146 12.06 146# 12 09 1461 12:15 145 1461 12 26 1471 12:30 " . 

@1091; 3 days, 1091@1091. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 171@5f. 15; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 121. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115½@115½; old 5-20s, 114½@114½; new \$ 20s, 1864, 110½@111; do., 1865, 112½@112½; 5-20s, July, 108½@109; do., 1867, 109@109½; do., 1868, 109@109½; 10-40s, 109½@109½. Gold, 146½.

@1094; 10-40s, 1094@1094. Gold, 1464.

—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@111; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do. July, 1865, 1084@109; do. July, 1867, 1084@109; do. July, 1867, 1084@109; do. July, 1867, 1084@109; do. July, 1867, 1084@109; do. July, 1868, 109@1094; 5s, 10-40s, 1094@1091. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-40; September, 1865, 1184@1184; October, 1865, 118@1184. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 1024@1024. Gold, 1454@146.

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 46 South

rency Bonds, 1024@1024. Gold, 1454@146.

—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, 1154
@1154; do. 1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1104@
111; do., 1865, 1124@1121; do., 1865, new, 1084@
1094; do., 1867, new, 109@1094; do., 1868, 1094
@1094; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1094@1099; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do., September,
1865, 1184; do. October, 1865, 1174. Gold, 1464
@1469. Silver, 1374@1394. @146]. Silver, 1374@1394.

## FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York Tribune of this morning thus speaks

22 403,863 22,842,291 . 26,873,494 1854.... 86,135,520 1853.... 8,261,958 1852.... 80,372,482

ingly violent reaction, which would carry gold highe than it was at any time last week. The cears have already so largely overseld the market that it they were to attempt to 'cover' they could not fait to advance the price rapidly upon themselves; and they therefore stand in a very dangerous position. The same warning that we gave te the builts when gold was about 160-and we tid them they were overdoing the thing—we now give to the bears. They also are overdoing the thing, and will defeat themselves and become in like manner the prey of their adversaries. All extremes in gold speculation are bad and te d and tend to ussettle values and shake public confidences. There was a good borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made at from two to four per cent, for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to \$97.835,600, the gold balances to \$2,206.705, and the currency balances to \$1,206.705, and the currency balances to so \$2,206.705, and the currency balances to so so the source of \$1,206.705, and the currency balances to so so the source of \$1,206.705, and the per cent. on Government securities and four on mixed collaterals, while the cemand from the Block Exchange is limited. Commercial paper is still scarce, and the best grade is quoted at from \$4,000. It as the half per cent. according to the leagth of time to have a read the per cent. according to the leagth of time to have a read the per cent. according to the leagth of time to have a read to best grade is quoted at from \$4,000. It as the half per cent. according to the leagth of time to have a substitute of the street and the original spe

The Chicago Republican of Saturday says:-The Chicago Republican of Saturday says:—
"Business in financial circles is gradually on
the increase, the demand for loans to day being
quite fair. There was also an increased inquiry
for money from the interior to move the crops.
The supply of funds in the hands of our bank-rs
is ample, and all entitled to loans are readily
accommodated at the current rate of interest,
10 per cent. per annum. Eastern exchange was
quiet and steady at par between banks, and
par buying and 1-10 of 1 per cent. premium selling over the counter."

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

ing over the counter."

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:
"Business to-day in financial circles is less active, but without essential change in the general features of the money market. Currency is in good supply, while the demand for loans is only moderate, and the market continues easy at 8@10 per cent. in bank, and 10@12 per cent. in the open market, for prime to good commercial paper. Exchange is less active, the demand and receipts both being light, while rates are steady at par at 50c. premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling Transactions between bankers occurred at 50c. premium, but most dealers are indifferent purchasers at over par."

new York Stock Queentions, 1 15 P. M. 

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11.—The Flour market is still quiet, but prices are without quotable change. About 900 bbls. were taken in lots 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@12-50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is in better request; sales of 150 bbls. at \$9.25@9 50 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat mar-

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are depressed. Sales of red at \$2.35@2.45, and new No. I Spring at \$2.20. Rye is worth \$1.80 per bushel, for Peensylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of yellow at \$1.25@1.20, and Western mixed at \$1.25@1.26. Oats are unchanged, Sales of Pennsylvania at 92c., and new Delaware at \$1.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of 20 hogsheads No. I Quercitron at \$66 per ton, Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8@0 per 64 pounds; Timothy is in active request, and 1000 bushels sold at \$2.75@3. Flaxseed is worth \$2.50. Whisky is looking up; sales of corn in bond at 70 cents; and 75 barreis duty paid, at \$1.40.

Long Branch is working up more scandal. -The Salt Lake saints are in rapture over

Methua Scheller. -Santa Anna is prosecuting a libel suit. He cannot be idle.

-Havana tries to believe the cholera has left the city.

-Victor Hugo is said to write with a soft lead pencil, and dreadful soft writing he makes sometimes.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....AUGUST 11. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CO.

CO.

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford,
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Providence,
Schr Warrington, Lord, Boston, Lennox & Burgess,
Schr Margie, McFadden, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Fchr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, Chelses, Biakiston,
Graeff & Co.

Echr Evergreen, Belloste, Bristol, R. I., John Rommel, Jr. Echr Evergreen, Belloste, Bristol, R. I., John Rommel, Jr.

Schr H., Wilson, Harris, Fall River,
Schr H., Wilson, Harris, Fall River,
Schr H., Wilson, Harris, Fall River,
Schr M., Freeman, Howes, Boston, Sinnickson&Co
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Providence,
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Bristol,
Schr M. H., Wester, Freeman, House,
Schr E. B., Wharton, Bonsall, Bristol,
Schr J. B., Cunningham, Roath, Norwich,
Schr J. B., Cunningham, Roath, Norwich,
Schr M. H., Westcott, Gandy, Beautort, N.C., Captain,
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Havre-de-Grace, With-

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 36 hours from Providence, with make, to D. S. Steuon & Co.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross from Matansas via Havana 10 days, with sugar to E. C. Knight & Co.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans. 20 days from Clentagos, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson&Co.

Schr Warrington, Lord, from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Norcoss & Sheets,

Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Powell, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Norcoss & Sheets,

Schr R. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr J. J. Hill. Chase, from Boston.

Schr J. & A. Babcock, Smith from Boston.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Boston.

Schr H. Hobart. Manson, from Providence.

Schr M. Sewell, Frisble, from Roxbury.

Schr J. B. Cunningham, Roath, from New London,

Schr M. Perrin, Packard, from Cohasset,

Schr M. Perrin, Packard, from Cohasset,

Schr M. W. Wilson, Harris from Greenport,

Schr M. W. Benediot, Case, from New Bedford,

Schr Lucia B Ives, Bowditch, from Newport,

Schr J. D. Small, Tice, from Dauverport,

Schr J. D. Small, Tice, from Dauverport,

Schr Francis French, Lippincott, from Baltimore,

with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Havre-de-Grace,

with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her. 13 hours from Baltimore,

with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Aug. 10-5 A. M.—Barques Brunswick
for Marsellies; Frietag, for Genoa; Mathilde, for Bremen; and Restless, for Barbados, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday. Wind N.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Annie Mitchell, Scott, hence at Halifax 24 inst.
Brig Ambrose Light, for Philadelphia, salled from
Charleston yesterday.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia,
Schra Beol. Strong, Brown; Restless, Kelley; and
Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Schr Henry, Dobbin, hence, at Bangor 7th inst.
Schr Wm. C. Atwater, Taylor, for Philadelphia,
salled from Bristol 8th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 10.— Arrived, steamship Mannattan, Williams, from Liverpool.

Steamship Maita, Harris, from Liverpool.

Steamship Ville de Paris, Surmont, from Hawre,

Steamship Cimbria, A. Barenes, from Hamburg.

Brig Sir Robt, McClure, Griffith, from Rio Janeiro,