FIRST EDITION

FRANCE

The New Ministry Just Appointed by Napolcon. MINISTER OF WAR.

Marshal Niel is aged 67, and took part in early life in the Algerian campaigns. He was attached to the French expedition to Rome in 1849, and served with distinction. When war was declared against Russia he joined the Baltic expedition, and commanded the engineers at the taking o Bomersund, and received for his services the title of aid-de-camp from the Emperor. In January, 1855, he arrived in the Crimea, and made a report upon the progress and manage ment of the military operations there. Three months later he became commander in-chief of the engineers of the Army of the Fast, and directed the slege of Sebastopol. In 1857 he was made a senator, and as an aide-decamp to the Emperor was charged to ask offi-cially the hand of Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon. At the commencement of the Italian war he was named commander of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Alps. In consequence of the victory of Solferino, in which the artillery played so important a part, he was made Mar-shal of France, and has since written a work on the siege of Sebastopol.

MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The Minister of Finance, Pierre Magne studied law at Toulouse, and made him-self preminent by several reports on the finances of Algeria. Returning from private life 1848, he was named, in November, 1849, Under-Secretary of Finance, and received in April, 1851, the portfolio of Public Works. Recalled to the same office on the eve of the coup d'etat of December 2, 1851, he held it until January, 1852, when he resigned in consequence of the decree relative to the property of the Orleans family, but resumed his office five months later. In 1854 he became Minister of Finance, which position he resigned at the close of November, 1860. His successor was M. de Forcade la Roquette, and he next became, with M. Billault, one of the two first Ministers without portfolio. He assisted, for the first time, as such, at the sittings of the Senate relative to the publication by the newspapers of the legislative debates. At the end of March, 1863, in consequence of difference of opinion with M. Fould, he resigned, and the Emperor by a special letter named him member of the Privy Council. M. Magne was named Councillor of State with the title of President of the section of Public works in the promotions of January, 1852, and Senator in the following December. He was a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1851, was next made a grand officer, and finally received the grand cross. He was also member of the General Council of the Dordogne. MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

A. Leroux, Minister of Commerce, is a rich proprietor of Vendee, and at Paris in early life controlled the banking house of his father, one of the most important in that city, and became a member of the General Council of Vendee, for the Canton of Hermentrault. In 1852 he entered the Corps Legislatif as a Government supporter for a cir-cumscription in Vendee, and was reelected at the next election. His competency in financial questions caused him to be often named as Secretary to Commissions on the Budget, and he reported the budget of 1857. In the session of 1863 he was chosen to replace M. Reveil as Vice President of the Corps Legislatif, and made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He has written some works, and contributed to the reviews. MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The Minister of Justice, M. Duvergier, was called in 1855 to the Council of State, and in 1864 was one of the commission charged with examining the questions pending between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He revised a work on the fundamental laws of Europe and the American continent, and has since written many important books on legal subjects, in addition to contributing to the

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

E. V. Gressier, Minister of Public Works, is an advocate of the Imperial Court, and member of the General Council for the canton of Corbie. He was elected as a Government candidate for the fifth eirconscription of the Somme in 1863, receiving 19,228 votes out of 28,662 voters.

MINISTER PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. Justin Napoleon Samuel Prosper Laubat, Minister President of the Council of State, is a very able and persevering French politician and statesman, although an Italian by birth. was born at Alessandria, Piedmont, in the year 1805, and studied in the Lycee Louis Le He entered the Department of the Council of State in 1828, and in 1830 was despatched to Algeria, where he served at the siege of Constantine. In 1837 he was elected to the legislative body, and in 1838 appointed a Councillor of State. He served as Minister of Marine from 10th of April to the 26th of Octo-

After the coup d'etat he supported the Government and was elected in 1857. In 1858 he was named one of the Counsel of Colonization for Algeria, and succeeded Prince Napoleon as Minister in 1859. He visited Algeria, and ranks as a friend of the colonists. He has paid much aftention to naval affairs, and is a supporter of sailors' rights in pay and the claims of the widows and orphans of seamen. He was ap-pointed Senator in 1862, and has the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He is a favorite con-tributor to the columns of the Revue des Deux

MINISTER OF FOREIGN APPAIRS.

This Minister is descended from one of the most ancient and distinguished families of France, dating back from Alfred, created Count of Auvergne by Charles the Simple, King of France, during the latter part of the ninth cen-tury. Many of the members were famous as statesmen or soldiers, and the entire line has held a prominent position in France for nearly one thousand years. The genealogical history

of this family is a most interesting one. The subject of this sketch, Prince Henri Godfrey Bernard Alphonse, is the chief of the branch of Lauraquais, into which the house has merged, and is now known by the title of Prince de la Tour Auvergne-Lauraquais. He was born at Paris on the 23d of October, 1823, his father being Prince Charles Melchior Philippe Ber-At the time of the coup detat in 1853 he was a young man of twenty-nine years of age, and was distinguished for his abilities, diplomatic and otherwise. By promptly giving in his adhesion to the empire, he was received into the favor of the Emperor Napoleon, and after the lapse of a few years was named Senator of France, holding that position with credit. In August, 1851, he married Emilie Celeste Montanit des Hes, by whom he had one child, a boy, born in June, 1852. His wife died at Flo-rence on the 8th of March, 1857, and he has not

married again. Before 1863 Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne held no special diplomatic position under the empire, although he frequently took an active part in the political affairs of France. On the 13th of October of that year, however, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and in the December following arrived in London and presented his credentials. Since then he has held this distinguished position with marked ability. In all the measures in which the French Government has taken part since his appointment, he has been an active agent. To the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs he brings much experience, and will doubtless administer the duties of his office with as much skill and tact as any of his predecessors.

MINISTER OF MARINE. The newly-appointed Minister of Marine is an

admiral of the imperial navy. He was born at Rochefort on the 12th of April, in the year 1807, and admitted to the naval school of France in 1825. He entered the navy in 1830, was captain of a frigate in 1841, a member of the Admiralty in Paris in 1853, and rear ad-miral of the naval brigade operating against Sebastopol in 1854. In the year 1856 he was despatched to command the fleet in the China seas, and there co-operated with the British at the capture of Canton in 1857. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and created Senator in 1860. In the month of January, 1862, he took command of the squad-ron in the Mediterranean, and was named Ad-miral January 27, 1864. He was Minister of Marine in 1867. The Admiral has paid much attention to the development of the French iron-clad fleet, and is a practical as well as a scientific officer. He is a writer as well as a navigator, and has edited some two or three popular works in Paris.

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. M, la Roquette, though not prominent for so many years as most of his colleagues in the new Ministry, has been for some time distinguished as one of the advisers of Napoleon. The first prominent office held by him was in 1861, when he was appointed a Councillor of State and Director-General of Customs and indirect taxes. During the year following he was promoted to the position of Secretary of State for the Financial Department. In 1865 he was appointed one of the vice-presidents of the Council of State. On the 20th of January, 1867, the French Ministers tendered their resignations to the Emperor. Among those accepted was that of M. Belline, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, etc., and to this post M. de Forcade la Roquette was appointed. During the early part of the present year M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, resigned, and the subject of this sketch was appointed to fill his place. It will thus be seen that there is really no change in this branch of the Emperor's

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Ceremonies that Will Attend its Opening— interesting Letter from M. Lesseps.
On the 17th of November next the Suez Canal will be opened. The work of building this canal was undertaken and carried through by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the distinguished French engineer, and cousin of the Empress Eugenle. The work was partially begun in 1854, but not till 1859 did it fairly commence. The mere cutting of a canal or ditch through the level isthmeting of the country of the c mus was a small job compared with the obstacles which had to be overcome. After the right of way had been ceded by the Turkish and Egyp-tian Governments for cutting a caual, the British Government, the representatives of Russia, Austria, and the power of that gigantic monopoly, the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, was brought to bear in getting the commission withdrawn. The canal is finally a triumph over all obstacles; the work is finished. and cost \$80,000,000, gold; the stock is held in all the countries of Europe.

The following is a translation of M. de Les-

The following is a translation of M. de Lesseps' letter:—

The opening has been fixed for the 17th of November next. Length of canal, 162 kilometres, 98 1-10 miles; whole distance. 8 metres 26 feet depth of water; width on the line of water, 100 metres 325 feet, with the exception of three passages where this will be found to be 60 metres 195 feet. Tolls for slaps going through the canal have been fixed by the act of concession, article 17 of the act determining these tolls. The following is the section from the concession made by Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, to the company, granting the right of way, etc. The concluding of one of these sections is to this effect:—

First. Toll on all ships, same scale of charges without any exception or special privilege.

Second. Tariff of charges and tolls shall be published three months before the canal is fully opened, in capitals and principal commercial ports of the countries interested in the navigation of this canal.

Third. That the special tolls for navigating the canal shall not exceed the maximum figure of 10 francs (\$1 87) per ton, cargo carried on ships, and per head for passengers. An International Commission is now engaged at the present time in determining an official scale for ships of all flags. In the

sion is now engaged at the present time in determin-ing an official scale for ships of all flags. In the meantime, until this is established, the tolls of 10

meantime, until this is established, the tons of to francs (\$1.87) per ton capacity will be laid upon the entire cargo as shown by the ship's papers. Steamships will go through propelled by their own power, and will be obliged to have regular pilots. The passage through will occupy 15 to 20 kours. The company will have suitable towage for sailing vessels to pass through the whole canal. The pilotage, towage, and harbor dues have not been determined,

but will be upon the most liberal basis. The arrangements for the opening of the canal on the 17th of November are fully developed. The Viceroy of Egypt proposes to entertain his guests with unprecedented magnificence. On the bank of the canal are being erected lodges, constructed, fitted, and decorated so as to be representative of the characteristics of the several countries to which the guests belong. amusements, theatres, circuses, balls, and fetes are to be provided for the recreation of the assemblage, which promises to be as brilliant as varied in its character. It was expected that the Emperor of the French would be able to attend in person, but as it is reported that neither himself nor his Empress will, for state reasons, be able to attend, it is probable that Prince Napo leon will be his proxy. The heir presumptive of the Italian Crown will represent Victor Emanuel; the King of Prussia will send a number of the royal family, and the Prince of Wales, probably accompanied by Prince Arthur, will represent Queen Victoria. The King of Greece will also attend. The French Emperor is having manufactured at Lyons a tent of woven silk and worsted, which will cost \$30,000, to be erected for the Emperor or his representatives. This tent will be taken to Paris after the ceremonies, and sold at public auction, the proceeds to be distributed among

the poor. It is stated that a steamer has been chartered to leave Ne York about the first of September for Port Said, touching at Marseilles, Leghorn, and other Mediterranean ports, so as to allow visit-ors to be present at the opening ceremonies.

On Monday last we were shown by Mr. Perry, of the house of Bright & Perry, five old Spanish iollars and one half-dollar, United States coin which were found in the field of Mr. John Vann, of Webber's Falls, Cherokee Nation. It appears that one day last week Mr. Vann was ple ing in his field, and his plough struck something and stopped his mule. Supposing it to be a root, he struck the mule with his lash, and it gave a sudden pull, when up came five old Spanish dollars. Mr. Vann went to the spot where the coin appeared, and on examination, found a keg full of the search of the learn are relief. of the coin. The staves of the keg were rotten, but the dollars were as sound as when coined at the old Spanish mint. On digging up the keg he found it contained five thousand dollars, all in old Spanish dollars of the date of about 1806. and American half-dollars of old date. The key must have been buried twenty or thirty year ago. Since the finding of this money the whole field has been dug up in search of hidden treasure .- Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald.

Matrimony in Michigan. At Burr Oak, Michigan, last week, a young woman, aged about twenty-three years, who had been married about five years, deliberately went off with her husband's youngest brother. All was done with the full knowledge of the injured husband. His wife packed up her bed and clothing in his presence, which were placed in a wagon, together with herself and child, by her paramour, when they were driven about a mile to the residence of her husband's father, the husand and another brother following on foot. Here the whole matter, contemplated for over a year, was freely and deliberately talked over, the woman declaring that she never loved her husband as well as she did his youngest brother. The young man then coolly helped his brother's wife and child lato the wagon, and getting in himself, they left for parts unknown.

MAST HOPE.

After the Disnster Arrest of the Engineer-What He Has to Say Funeral of the Victims. From the special correspondence of the New

York Times, dated Port Jervis, N. Y., Sunday, July 18, we take the following:— James Griffin, the engineeriwho, it is averred.

by his own carelessness sent eight or more souls into eternity by the horrible disaster at Mast Hope, Pa., was arrested, as announced in the city papers, at Salamanca. A detective at that place took him to Great Bend, Pa., where a war-rant from the authorities was issued, and he was arrested and placed in charge of officers until the arrival of police from Port Jervis and con-stables from Pike county, who put him on board the first train East, arriving in Port Jervis yesterday at noon. Upon the arrival of the train carriages were in waiting, and he was quietly conducted to one of them, and immediately started for Milford, the county seat of Pike county. A crowd had congregated at the depot to get a glimpse of the prisoner; but the railway officials managed the affair so quietly that he was on his way to jail ere his friends or the curious could catch a glimpse of him. At Milford he was given in charge of Sheriff Cor-neliuson, who placed him in jail. I understand an effort will be made to-morrow to secure his release on bail.

The prisoner states that he was asleep at the time of the accident, and pulled the throttle of his engine while in a dreamy and half uncon sclous state. He says he is extremely sorry, but that he ought not to be punished severely. confesses that he was to blame in allowing him self to go to sleep, but thinks his fireman was asleep also, and says that he depended on his fireman. He adds that he means to tell the whole truth, and that no man ever worked harder for promotion and the interests of the

road than he.

He states that after the accident he went to Lackawaxen, by the advice of friends, and then to his home in Susquehanna. Having a sister near Salamanca, his wife and friends advised and urged him to stay with his sister until the affair had blown over, and he could return in safety. He did not mean to run away.

The prisoner is small in stature, and seems reconciled to his arrest, but seems somewhat fearful that he will be rigorously dealt with. The bodies of the victims of the disaster, who have not been identified, were placed in neat coffins, and yesterday morning were interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery, in one grave, side by side. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Munsfield, Botsford, and Vancleve A large concourse of citizens followed the funeral cortege to the cemetery. This afternoon the funeral of David Baer, the German who was killed and burned, took place from the German Lutheran Church. His remains were interred in

GENERALITIES.

A Presidential Aspirant.

The only Democrat who seems to be fully up with the age is the Hon. Augustus Oakey Hall, Mayor of New York. He has bid adieu to con-servatism, old-fogyism, and the notions that were in dispute before the flood, and goes forth on a new campaign with the flag of free Cuba in one hand and encouragement to American industry and genius, especially in yacht-building and sailing, in the other. He does not believe in fighting over again the battles in which the party has been beaten because it deserved to be, as do the Democrats of Pennsylvania; but he is young, progressive, original, and audacious, Who knows but that, after all, we may have to run him for the Presidency in 1872?-N. Y. Sun. After Borie.

At a meeting of the Maine Historical Society, a few days since, a resolution was passed ex-pressing regret that any officer of our Government with a sweep of his pen should endeavo to obliterate from our gallant navy the beautiful and cherished names given to our public ships on wise considerations, and which serve to perpetuate the terms appropriately applied by the native inhabitants to their streams, their mountains, their cataracts, and the familiar objects of their daily life, than which none could be more pertinent or of striking significance. The society, therefore, earnestly protests against this action of the late Secretary, and respectfully urges that the old familiar names may be restored, and that in the future naming of our armed ships due regard may be had to the use of aboriginal names, as better suited than any other to our national character and history .- N Y. Commercial.

The Hoosac Tunnel. Work on the central shaft over the Hoosac l'unnel, where the tatal accident happened two years ago, is now progressing at the rate of a foot a day. It has now reached a depth of 705 New air drills are being set up which expedite the work, so that it is expected that the whole depth, 1000 feet, will be excavated by March next. At the eastern end of the tunnel they are putting up six of the improved com-pressed air-drills. The heading of the western end is one mile and 200 feet from the entrance Gangs of miners are constantly at work on the headings, while others are carrying out the en-largement, 150 feet of which is made. Three hundred and sixty feet have been taken from the heading since the first of April. Last week the rock was penetrated 41 feet; this week it will probably amount to more than 50 feet. At each blast that is made on the enlargement 20 cubic yards of rock are displaced. At this rate of progression, the tunnel can be completed in three years.

Salt Fish Dinners.

The habit of eating salt fish for dinner at least once a week was universal here for more than a century, until the great influx of wealth in the heyday of our foreign commerce broke over a custom which had its origin partly in economy and partly in the patriotic principle of giving every encouragement in a business on which our support as a fishing town depended. Saturday selected by our worthy great-grandfathers as salt fish day, as a protest against "the error of Popery," which prescribes fish or other light diet on Friday. The gentry of the ante-revolu-tionary period, the Lyndes and Olivers and Brownes, etc., had a social club, the members of which met weekly at each other's houses. The regulation dinner was salt fish and apple pie This plain fare, perhaps moistened with wine—procured in exchange for our fish from Lisbon, Cadiz, Bilboa, Madeira, etc.—or with stronger liquors from the West India Islands, was good enough to bring together the culti-vated, refined, and high-bred people of that day. -Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

Hugo's Devil-fish. Captain James Johnson, of the sloop Susan Brewer, which arrived at Skidmore's wharf a day or two since, brought with him a portion of an unknown seal animal, which he caught in a seine while fishing off Smith's Island, near Cape Charles. The fish, when hauled ashore, attracted the attention of every one in that neighborhood, and was pronounced by the most ancient and experienced "sea-goers" to be unlike anything of the "ocean deep" they had ever seen. In shape it resembled the buttermy, with ponderous wings, shaped like the human hand; a head formed like a buildog's; tongue as hard as ivory, and instead of teeth two rows of solid ivory. Its measurement, from tip to tip, was twenty feet, with a tail six feet long, about the size of a telegraph wire, and resembling a black leather whip lash weighing over one thousand pounds. It was white on the belly, but spotted all over the back with round white and black marks, about the size of a five cent piece, very much in appearance like ladies' mourning muslin, which, it is said, made it a beautiful sight while in the clear sea water. As stated above, every one who has seen this fish pronounces it a nondescript, and the only conjecture which has been made is that it must be the "devil-fish," about the existence of which much has been said, though no one in these parts has ever seen one, unless in this case .- Washington Star.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Virginia and German Emigration-New Settlements Springing Up-Movements of General Sherman -Desperate Affray in Brooklyn - Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia State Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 19,-The July interest on the Virginia State debt will not be paid before January next, and it has not been arranged to pay it even at that time.

Austrian Families to Settle in Virginia. The Richmond Whig says:-We have information that eighty Austrian families, from the neighborhood of Vienna, are coming to settle near Richmond. They have already disposed of their effects in Austria, and are awaiting the return of their agent, who has been here recently to make arrangements for them. He is now en route for that country. Those already here are delighted with their prospects."

FROM NEW YORK.

Desperate Affray in Brooklyn Last Night. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

BROOKLYN, July 19 .- Edward Fagan and William Cullen, between whom some difficulty had existed, met in Columbia street last night, and Fagan asked Cullen to take a drink. Cullen refused. An altereation ensued. Fagan discharged a revolver in rapid succession at Cullen, one bullet nearly taking the latter's ear off, a second slightly wounding his shoulder, and a third entering his back under the right shoulderblade, lodging in the right breast. This last bullet has not been extracted, and it is thought the wound will prove fatal. Fagan was subsequently found secreted in a house in the neighborhood, [and has been locked up to await the result of Cullen's wounds. Both men are rather notorious characters.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Wealthy Baltimorean Ill- Black Measles. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—John Hopkins, Paltimore's wealthiest citizen, is now at Cape May, very ill.7 There were rumors of his death, which are contradicted.

The black measles on the barque Olbers, from Bremen, have abated. All the sick were sent to the Marine Hospital. No adults were afflicted. Herman Hartman, third engineer on board of the Bremen steamer Leipsic, died on her arriva here of apoplexy.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

General Sherman to Attend Dartmouth Com-

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BOSTON, July 19 .- General accompanied by his daughter and Colonel Underwood, aide-de-camp, left here this A. M. to attend Dartmonth commencement.

The Weather at the Sea-side. JULY 19-9 A. M .- Atlantic City. northwest. Cloudy. Thermometer, 72. Cape May. Wind east. Hazy. Thermometer, 68. Long Branch. Wind east. Cloudy.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 136½, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 128½; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 122; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 120½; 10-40s, 110½; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 31½; New York Central, 210½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 182½; Michigan Central, 132; Illinois Central, 188%, ex-dividend; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 151%; Western Union Telegraph, 38%

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 19-A. M .- Consols for money, 63 14 LONDON, July 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 53%, and 98% for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 82%. Himois Central, 93%; Erie, 1916.
LIVERPOOL, July 19—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 12%d; Orleans, 18d. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 1d.629s. 2d.
LONDON, July 19—A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10–5s.
Tullow dull. Sugar artost easter. Fine Resin, 18s. 60. Tailow dull. Sugar aftoat easter. Fine Rosin, 15s. 6d.

Westward Ho! A colony of one hundred persons, of both sexes, passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Salt Lake City. They came from Surry county, North Carolina, and got on the train at Wytheville Depot. The women of the party largely outnumbered the men. It seemed ignorant set altogether, though perfeetly in earnest .- Lynchburg (Va.) Republican,

Official Economy. Ex-Governor John S. Barry, of Michigan (says Detroit paper), won a great part of his financial reputation with the Democratic party by selling the grass in the State House Square for \$3, and placing the money in the State Treasury. The Republican administrations have taken the out of Barry's sails, as the amount realized from "State grass" in the last fourteen years must be in excess of \$500, all of which has been paid into the treasury. The present year it sold

The Sensation-Monger. The fellow Risdon, who fulminated the heartess Powell hoax, turns out to be a miserable horse-thief of old and new standing. the authorities who have him in jail will deal no less harshly with the wretch because he furnished the newspapers with a first-class sensational despatch in the very dullest of times .-Chicago Post.

Hard on Packer. We owe an apology to the Hon. As a Packer, antediluvian candidate for Governor of Pennsyl vania. We thought he was a very great politisimply a very rich man of a blameless private character. We make the amende honorable ac-cordingly. We are happy to add that he has used some of his enormous wealth to found a scientific university for the diffusion of knowedge and virtue. This is noble, and makes all the more a pity that he was a Copperhead in the war, and is now running on an antediluvian platform.—N. Y. Sun.

Summer Gossip. -Many of the Newport "cottagers" drive four-'n-

hand,
-At Long Branch the new-fashioned bathing

—At Long Branch the new-tashloned baining dresses, which are made tight, create a furore.

—Society at the majority of the seaside resorts is as cosmopolitan as it ever has been.

—The weekly hops have been begun at Lake Mahopac, where a number of New York fashlonables are sojourning.

—The famous Kauterskill Falls at Catskill continue to spiash and splatter for twenty-five cents per head.

—Some very beautiful Spanish ladies from the isle of Cuba are fascinating all the gentlemen at Sara-

toga Springs.

—Lake Memphremagog, one of the most delightful and attractive of the summer resorts, is crowded with New Yorkers, and daily the arrivals increase.

—The runaway excitements have already begun at Long Branch. Fast driving or racing should not be

—A pretty novelty displayed at Newport is a white English chip hat, ornamented by a coronal of begonia leaves beautifully shaded in green and

—At Nisgara Falls permanent visitors are few, and the brides and bridegrooms have the spacious parlors and cosy bow windows all to themselves.

—Governor Hoffman fluctuates between Albany and West Point, and frequently arrives at Saratoga "on the fly."

—Boston wealth and fashion flannt and flutter in

approved style at Swampscott and Nahant. The beauty of the "Hub" is also well represented, -Vermont offers very many attractions and in-—vermont offers very many attractions and inducements for summer visitors, and tourists have not been slow to find it out this season.

—The most enjoyable features of the season at Newport are the morning musical parties at the cottages once a week.

—Old newspapers, bills of fare, etc., are eagerly secured by the ladies at all the fashionable resorts for early uners.

- Old newspapers, this of fare, etc., are eagerly secured by the ladles at all the fashionable resorts for curl papers.

- "Those Lords, Counts, and Barons" at Saratoga are followed by matching mammas and a bevy of daughters from pillar to post. The title of "Baron" is frequently applicable to the intellect of these imaginary noblemen.

- At Niagara, the recent heavy rains have stirred up the lake so that the Falls just now are somewhat dirtier than usual, except in the centre of the Horse Shoe Fall, which is always green.

- Imitation jewelry is very much in vogue at the watering places this summer—the ladies arguing that, as it is cheap, they can afford a set for every change of toilette.

- The Union Hotel at Saratoga has engaged a couple of hunters, who, from the jath to the 15th instant, had, added nearly two hundred woodcocks to the Union larder.

- Blondes should never wear white felt hats with crape around them. Straw is much more becoming.

-Blondes should never wear write left has with crape around them. Straw is much more becoming. -At Narragansett the pretty Rhode Island girls sensibly perambulate in short pique suits, large straw hats, white pongee umbrellas, stout shoes, and caputlet silk gloves

straw hats, white pongee amorelias, stout snoes, and gauntlet slik gloves.

—Jackets of red dannel, trimmed by pinking, interlined with black on edge, collar and cuffs, are worn at the ses-side.

—At Newport the ladies of fashion carry neat little velvet memorandum books for noting down all en-gagements to ride, dance, or for excursion and picnic parties.

—A seaside hat of English leghorn has a cluster of

bluish roses on the left side, with a long white scarf of blue gauze, a la Donna Maria, which can be wound around the brim, veiling the face. The price of the hat is \$25.

—Cold Sulphur Springs, Va., are frequented by people afflicted with incurable disorders. Many people of distinction are visitors there.

—Round-about swings, or, as they say down East, "fandangos," have been erected near the Atlantic House, Cape May.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH,
Monday, July 19, 1869.

Monday, July 19, 1869. \(\)
The condition of the weather and the absence of many of our leading business men from the city combine to give a dull appearance to things generally, and the Money market shares in the general feature. The applications for loans were unusually light, and, with moderate supplies, there is an easy feeling in the market. Rates, however, continue from notwithstanding the increasing easy is measured. firm, notwithstanding the increasing ease in money, and this tends to limit the transactions to absolute wants. Among the brokers money moves freely, and in them the banks have good customers for all they can supply at present rates. We quote call loans on Government securities at

6@7 per cent., chiefly the latter, and discounts for There is little activity in gold to-day, but the market is very strong at 1861₈, with little variation. In Government bonds we hear of limited sales only, but prices are generally steady.

A rumor has been for some days current on the A funior has been for some days current on the streets to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad has secured sufficient of the Reading Railroad stock to enable it to control the market, but we fail to trace the rumor to any reliable source. In fact, the shares fell off to-day, and this report must have origi-nated with the bulls

nated with the bulls.

The Stock market was sluggish, and prices had a downward tendency. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady at 100% for the new issues, and 95 for the old. Lehigh gold loan sold at 96. Reading Railroad was dull at 4656. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½,@56½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42; 53½ was bid for Minehill Railroad; 36½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 31 for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. Canal shares attract but litle attention. Sales of

Lehigh Navigation at 36@36¼; 21 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 10 for Sus-

Coal shares were neglected. 4% was bid for New York and Middle; 5 for Shamokin; 5 for Fulton; and 46 for Locust Mountain. Bank stocks were in fair request. North America sold at 233; Mechanics at 32%; and Girard at

Nothing was done in Passenger Railway stocks. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

	\$3500 City6s, New.ls.	300 sh Read R. b5.1s. 46%
	cash 100 %	100 do815, 46%
	\$500 do100%	100 dob4.46.60
	\$1000 Alle Co.58 7416	400 do ls. b60, 46%
	\$3000 Leh gold 1 96	100 do85, 46%
×	\$500 do 9636	100 do 2d. 46%
	\$2000 Ph & E7s., 85, 86	100 do 46%
	4 sh Bk N Am .3d .233	100 do 85, 46%
	3 sh Mech Bk 32%	100 dob3, 46%
	20 do 32%	700 dols.s10,46:56
	1 sh Girard Bk 5634	300 do
	109 ah Penna Rls. 56%	
		280 do 56%
	109 do 5650	200 sh Leh St cls. 36
	150 sh Lit Sch R ls. 42	200 do 1s. b60 . 36 %
		ers, report this morning's
	Gold quotations as follows	
	Gold dangerings as innows	10.00 \$ 35 50014
	10 00 A. M	10 30 A. M
	10.05 "	11-10 "
	10 05 " 136½ 10 10 " 186½	11.45 "
	10:15 "	The state of the s

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:-From the Herald.

From the Herald.

'The tendency of the Money market to an easier condition observable at the close of business last week under the application of the power of the law to repress usurious rates of interest was suddenly confirmed by the announcement that the Secretary of the Treasury would increase his disbursements of currency by the purchase of nine millions of bonds additional to those for the sinking fund. The effect was electrical upon the street, and produced the greatest cheerfulness among those who had begun to fear that the disorder of the money market was only the forerunner of a commercial panic. The rate on call ranged from fix per cent, to seven per cent, according to the class of collaterals. Even gold interest was exceptional. Of course these are still high rates for the period—the money rate in the corresponding week of last year being four pea cent,—but after the extravagant and extraordinary figures of the recent stringency, the street is satisfied and content. The promise of an easy money market for the rest of the summer is made in the

condition of the banks as shown by their weekly statement. Of course the legal rates will not be had, nor can the street be induced to indulge in them nor can the street be induced to indulge in them again, after the very proper measures taken by the District Attorney and the Grand Jury for the repression of future if not the punishment of past infractions of the law. The excitement in the government market was very great on Monday upon this announcement from Washington, and the 67's rose some two per cent. upon Saturday's night's prices. Although they afterward fell off during the week under previous rumors and bearish influences, they closed nearly up to the highest point. Some feeling Although they afterward fell off during the week under previous rumors and bearish' influences, they closed nearly up to the highest point. Some feeling is manifested because the Treasury purchases are not extended to all the issues, currencies and tenforties, as well as five-twenties. The sharp advance in the domestic five-twenties led to realizations upon them and a transfer of the investment and speculative interest to the 62's and the other clases of bonds, which resulted in producing more equalization of prices. The reduction of the national debt and the proposed purchases for July have not induced any very large inquiry abroad; but despite the stagnation of the Rayal Exchange in the summer season and the almost total cossation there of speculative operations, our Five-twenties in London advanced to \$2%. According to more detailed figures, the total receipts of the National Treasury, from excises, during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1868, were \$191.180,564. The receipts from the same source during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1868, were \$191.180,564. The receipts from the same source during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1869, were \$158,287,177. The customs yielded, same time about \$182,000,000 in gold. The miscellaneous revenue of the fiscal year vielded about \$20,000,000, making a grand total income for the year ending June 30, 1869, of about \$370,000,000. The receipts from excises up to last week for the current \$80al year, commencing with July 1, 1869, have been about \$14,000,000. The gold market opened with great firmness, in consequence of the strength of foreign exchange, rates for which advanced to 11045 and 11045, respectively, for sixty day sight sterling bolls, and in answer to the reports of large engagements of specie for foreign sulpment. The amount sent during the week was nearly two millions. A full' movement seems to have been tounded upon the expectation that the shipments for the rest of the summer will be in as great if not a greater proportion, and, as usual in th it did, the right to reject all proposals for the sale of bonds, would not accept any at the unreasonable advance in prices, while the lowering or the rate of discount by the Bank of England to three per cent also assisted their plans. The result was a decline to 185½, and a subsequent reaction to 186, the price closing at 135½ on Saturday night. The difference of only a haif per cent, between "long" and "short" sterling, or the apparent advance in the price of the former, is due to the reduction of the English discount rate."

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, July 19.—Bark is offered at \$47 per on for No. 1 Quereitron, without finding buyers.

Seeds-Cloverseed ranges from \$9@9.50; Timothy, rom \$5@5.50; and Flaxseed, from \$2.69@2.65. The Flour market is still in an apathetic condition, but prices are well sustained, owing to the light reeipts and stocks. A few hundred barrels were pur-

ceipts and stocks. A few hundred barrels were parchased by the local trade at \$5.25@5.37½ for superfine, \$5.50@5.87½ for extra, \$6@7.50 for common and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6@8.25 for Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio do. do.; and \$9@10.50 for fancy brands, accerding to quality. Rye flour sells at \$6.12½@6.25.

There is not much activity in Wheat, and prices are drooping; small sales of new red at \$1.45@1.55. Rye is lower and closes at \$1.40 for Western. Corn is less active and lower; sales of 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.05@1.77, and 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.10; 1000 bushels damaged sold at 23c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at 78@80c. for Western, 76 for Pennsylvania, and 75c. for Southern. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Whisky is dull, and offered at \$1.@1.05 per gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Monday, July 19.—There was less urgency in the demand for beef cattle to-day, but prices generally were without quotable change. Sales of choice at 9½c; fair to good at 8½@9c.; prime at 7@9c.; and common at 6@10. # b gross. Receipts 1982, head. The following sales were reported:—

Head. 87 Owen Smith, Western, 8%@9%. 90 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8%@9%. 46 Dengler & McCleese, 7@8%. 165 P. McFillen, 8@9%. P. Hatheway, Scant

100 P. Hatheway, 8@9%.
66 Zames S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9.
109 James McFillen, Western, 8@9%.
47 B. F. McFillen, Western, 9@9%.
75 E. S. Millen, 8@9%.
162 Martin, Fuller & Co., 71/6@9%.
110 Mooney & Smith, 8@9%.
90 Thomas Mooney & Bro., 7@8%.
88 H. Chain, Western Penna., 6@7%.
90 J. & L. Frank, Western, 71/68%.
100 Frank & Schomberg, 64/68%.

100 Frank & Schomberg, 6%@8%.

100 Frank & Schomberg, 64,68%.
95 Hope & Co., 71,69.
30 M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 71,684.
18 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 667.
13 J. Clemson, Western, 74,68%.
22 D. Branson, Chester county, 64,674.
18 Blum & Co., Virginia, 768.
31 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 769.
15 A. Kimble, Chester county, 769.
15 S. Frank, Virginia, 768.
40 John McArdle, Western, 64,68%.
15 James Aull, Western, 74,684.
Cows and Calves were steady at \$456,75; Springers at \$406,65; receipts, 150 head.

Sheep met a fair demand at last week's figures; sales of 10,000 head at 4½@6½c, per lb. gross.

For Hogs there was no falling off in the demand and prices advanced; sales at \$12.00@14 per 100 lbs.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, July 19.—Arrived, U. S. steamship Guerriere, from Rio Janeiro. She brings 65 destitute American citizens from there as passengers.

FATHER POINT, July 19.—Arrived, steamships Nestorian, from Liverpool, and Britannia, from Glasgow,

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—Arrived, steamship Samaria,
from New York.

LONDONDERRY, July 19. from New York.

LONDONDEBRY, July 19.—Arrived, steamship Moravian, from Quebec,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Josephine, Forbes, Truro, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Royal Oak, Errickson, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Florence Howell, Fennimore, Boston,
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Jas A. Parsons Clark, Charlestown,
do.
Schr Janie, Biske, Portland,
Schr Jane, Haskell, Boston,
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, Hartford, J. Rommel, Jr. &
Bro.

Bro. Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston, Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Fall River, Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Nerwich, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Brig Kosseck, Editott, 25 days from Pensacola, with humber to S. L. Morchant & Co.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.

Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbecker Ice Co.

Schr J. V. Wellingren, Chipman, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbecker Ice Co.

Schr James Barrets, Nickerson, 1B days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbecker Ice Co.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, 8 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbecker Ice Co.

Schr Hawatha, I.ee, 8 days from Newburyport, with mase to Knicht & Sons.

Schr Ruth Halsey, Perry, 7 days from New London, with oil to Landell.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 8 days from Oregon Mills, N.C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Oriole, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. D Lincoln, from Caibarion.

MEMORANDA. eamship Branette, Howe, hence, at New York yes-

terday,
Brig W. R. Sawyer, honce, at Roston vesterday.
Schrs Ephraim and Anna, Deyle; H. Baker, Crowell;
and J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, honce, at Beston 17th inst.
Schr Georgia, Cotwell, honce, at Satilla, Ga., 9th inst.
Schr Jas L. Maloy, Russell, for Philadelphia, sailed
from New Hedford 15th inst.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Pawtucket 15th
instant. instant.
Schr Surge, Warwick, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th inst.
Schra E. H. Barnes, Avery, and Westmoreland, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.
Schra A. J. Fabens, Bragg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 16th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 16th instant.

astant. Schr Argus Kye, Thompson, hence, at Providence 16th instant.
Schrs P. Boice, Adams; J. S. Shindler, Lee; and George Taulane, Adams, from Boston for Philadelphia, salled from Holmes' Hole leth inst.