EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 16.

The London Press on American Radicalism and the Sale of Cuba to the United States-The Illiberal Record of the English House

The Cause of Bismark's Temperary Retirement from the Prussian Ministry-General Continental News.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool and Queenstown, we have European advices to July 16.

GREAT BRITAIN. The London Press on Ultra-Radicalism in the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette of July 15 says:-The Pall Mall Gazette of July 15 says:—
The ideas of the Republican party in America
with reference to the Southern States appear to
be veering round to the point taken up by the
conservative section in 1865. The policy recommended so carnestly by the late Mr. Raymond
at that time, in opposition to Mr. Thaddeus
Stevens, was one of general forbearance towards
the exchangement States. Others were for imthe ex-insurgent States. Others were for imposing all sorts of disqualifications and penalties, Mr. Boutwell, for example, going so far as to introduce a bill prohibiting Southern lawyers from practising in the Supreme Court. Mr. Raymond contended that these measures would only embitter the coming generation of South-erners, and tend to deepen the estrangement between the two sections. He suffered for taking what is now admitted to have been a statesmanlike view of the situa-tion. The Tribune advises Northern Radicals to cease talking about disfranchising "Rebels," and the Nation of July 1 points out that since Lee laid down his arms the sons of men who fought in the Confederate armies are coming rapidly to the polls. They cannot be disfrancished. The Nation fears that "the last five years' disfranchisement, gratifying as it may have been to the sense of justice, was not a very valuable piece of policy after all, from the practical politician's point of view." The long apathy of the South in political affairs is passing away, and once more the people are likely to gain the upper hand, at least in their own divi-sion of the country. The ultra Radicals have had their own way, but not much good has come of it, or can be looked for in the future. Mr. Raymond did not live long enough to see

tainly were wrong. The politician cannot af-ford, for his own sake, to be ahead of his time. "The Thunderer" on the Sale of Cuba to the United States.

his principles vindicated, but those who assailed

him most bitterly are now compelled to acknow-ledge that he may have been right, as they cer-

The London Times of July 15 says:—
Under such circumstances it would hardly seem desirable for Spain to prolong the contest.
After the failure of the experiment tried by General Dulce, it must be evident that the system of sending public functionaries from Madrid to batten on the colony will have to be given up. Something like progress towards an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity for revolutionized Spain, and, upon the introduction of more liberal it will be difficult for the flour of Castile to keep up a competition with that from New Orleans, or for the manufacturers of Catalonia to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. If all that comes to pass, it is impossible to see of what earthly use Caba can any longer be to Spain, unless it be to gratify national pride by the maintenance of a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of some forty or fifty thousand of Spain's best troops. It seems but reasonable to think that considerations of this nature must have some weight with the men now guiding the destinies of the Spanish monarchy, and make them doubt whether Cuba does not cost them much more than it is worth, and whether its loss almost under any terms might not be counted clear gain. Already nearly all far-sighted statesmen in Spain, with General Prim at their head, have expressed their firm conviction that the separation of the colony from the mother country is only a question of time. A just feeling of pride prevents any step in that direction being taken so long as insurrection trusts to arms for the success of its But upon the pacification of the island being effected, and Spanish honor receiving the fullest satisfaction, it would seem nataral that the dictates of wisdom should be listened to. Cuba is valuable property, Spain is hard up for cash, and a purchaser is at hand. Able negowhich, while sparing the just susceptibilities of the Spanish nation, could induce it to yield a desome sovereignty for a consideration which might afford the means for restoring its shattered finances and consolidating its revoluthink of it: nor is it quite certain that they are not thinking of it. The intercourse between the new Spanish government and the Cabinet at Washington is carried on on the most cordial and friendly terms. Apart from scruples about high principles of nationality and popular sovereignty, it is an arrangement that would suit all interested parties. Canvass the real population of the island, and the plebiscite would give only one result -a vote for annexation to the American Union. We have said the 'real" population, for, after all, Cuba should be for the Cubans, and the "Peninsulars," If the new order of things were less to their taste have always their own country to fall back upon. The only serious question rising about the scheme are whether the Americans can at this moment afford the purchase-money, and whether Spanish statesmen, if they themselves under-

The House of Lords—A Record of Forty Years— Its Consistent Illiberality.

The London Star of July 14 says:—If the ac-tion of the House of Lords during the last forty years were surveyed; it would be found that on every important question it has pursued a con-stantly illiberal and retrograde course. A reference to some of the proceedings during that period will have a certain historic value at the present juncture.

The First Reform Bill.—Every schoolboy

stand reason, can easily bring their people to

view the matter with their own eyes.

knows that the hostility of the House of Lords to the first Reform bill brought the country to the verge of revolution. Twice this measure was practically rejected by that House, and even when they yielded it was mainly from a fear of being swamped by new creations, or by yet more revolutionary measures.

Roman Catholic Emancipation .- On the subject of Roman Catholic emancipation the Lords had been equally obstinate. Various attempts which the House of Commons made to procure relief to our Catholic fellow-subjects, both in England and Ireland, were persistently frustrated by the Upper House; and, in 1828, they re-fused to concur in a resolution of the popular assembly, to the effect that it was exped ent to consider the laws affecting Roman Catholics with a view to a final and satisfactory adjustment. It was only when, a year later, the choice lay between a rebellion in Ireland and she removal of a just cause of disaffection that , tondo and lie, tana

FIRST EDITION | they yielded, and then only by the private influence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Poul of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel. The Irish Church.—In 1833 the Liberal Ministry introduced into the Tithes Commutation bill the principle that Parliament was entitled to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish church to national purposes. It was the House of Lords which, in defiance of repeated votes in the reformed Parliament, compelled the withdrawal of the appropriation clause; and although the battle raged fiercely till 1838, the bill time after time was rejected by the Lords, and the Whigs

> garded as a pledge of justice. The Corporation and Test Acts.—The Lords were equally inimical to the relief of Dissenters, as was shown by their rejection of a measure authorizing Dissenters to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship. When they passed Lord John Russell's bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, they insisted upon the introduction of words which excluded

were finally compelled to pass their measure minus the principle which in Ireland was re-

lews from the benefit of this measure. Jewish Disabilities.—So long ago as 1833, Mr. Grant's bill for extending civil rights to the Jews was adopted by the House of Commons, but thrown out by the Peers. In 1841, Mr. Divett succeeded in carrying through a bill admitting Jews to corporate offices. The Lords rejected it, and did not give way till 1845. In 1848 the Commons were willing to admit Jews to Parliament. Year after year the bill for removing these disabilities was passed by the Lower House by increasing majorities; but the Lords persistently withheld this act of justice. It was not till after ten years had clapsed that Jews were permitted to sit and vote in the House of Commons; but the Lords still reserve to themselves the right to exclude Jews from their own chamber, should the Crown, in the exercise of Its prerogative, desire to create Jewish peers,
Dissenters and the Universities,—In 1834;

oill removing the disqualifications which barred the universities against the dissenters passed through the House of Commons by large majorities, but the Lords rejected it by a majority of 102. If it had not been for this vote the Dissenters would have enjoyed the full advantages of the two universities on terms of religious equality more than a generation ago. Similar bills have more recently met the same

Church Rates.—In 1858 the House of Com-mons passed Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of church rates. The same measure was repeatedly carried in the one house, and as often rejected by the other, until Mr. Gladstone's compromise recently put an end to the strife. Municipal Reform.—In 1835 the House of Commons passed a bill purging the corporations of the kingdom of their worst abuses, but the

Lords interfered for the more ample protection of the "freemen" who had been the cause of The Corn Laws.—The hostility of the Lords to the abolition of the Corn laws is a matter of

history. On the eve of their abolition the Duke of Wellington, who at all times commanded a majority of the upper House, wrote these words: -'I am one of those who think the continuance of the Corn laws essential to the agriculture of the country in its existing state, and particularly to that of Ireland, and a benefit to the whole community.' Education .- When, in 1839, Lord Melbourne's

administration placed the management of the education funds in the hands of a committee of the Privy Council, in order that aid might be dispensed to schools of various denominations, the Lords, avowedly influenced by a fear that the ascendancy of the Church over the education of the people would be endangered, voted an ad-dress to the Crown against this measure. Life Peerages.-In 1856 ministers advised the

issuing of letters patent conferring a life peer-age on Sir James Parke. This exercise of the royal prerogative was successfully contested by the Lords, and Baron Parke was raised to the hereditary peerage by the title of Lord Wensley-

Paper Duties .- The Commons, in 1860, reolved to repeal the paper duties. The House of Lords, for the first time in its history, rejected a money bill, and that, too, by a majority of 89. As is well known, the Lower House, after an angry controversy, succeeded in vindicating its privileges.

Serious Rioting in Ireland. There was a serious rioting at Lurgan, Ireland A drumming party entered the on the 18th. town; sixteen Catholic houses were completely wrecked, the furniture, looms, and bedding were taken out and burned in the street. Several persons were severely wounded.

THE CONTINENT.

The Cause of Bismark's Temporary Retirement.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Berlin, July 14, says:—
One object of Count Bismark's retirement was,

andoubtedly, the restoration of his health; but the direct cause of his obtaining leave of absence from his position in the Prussian Ministry was that he might leave to its other members the entire burden of the coming contest with the Chambers on the question of covering the deficit. There is no member of the Ministry who has so great a command over the Chambers as Count Bismark, and least of all the Minister of Finances, Baron von der Heydt, who is to bear the brunt of the attack of the Liberals, and whom they heartily detest. Count Bismark has taken good care, through the semi-official press, to convey the intelligence that he will in no way be bound by the action of the Ministry during his absence, and the Liberals are elated an easy success which they anticipate and which is almost certain. Count Bismark has undoubtedly retired to give the Chambers an opportunity to defeat the Ministry; and the ecomplished results will be that his own necessity to the conduct of the Government will be indisputably established, and he will be given an opportunity to procure the reconstruction of the Ministry in a way agreeable to Liberals and to the present Crown Prince, in anticipation of a succession to the throne, from the declining health of its present apparently robust occu

Napoleon's Reforms.

The Paris Siecle (writing in ignorance of the Prorogation of the Chambers) says:—
What are these reforms? Are the 3,500,000 men who voted for the opposition expected to be grateful for them? Pshaw! They claimed Democratic institutions, they required the emancipation of universal suffrage, they believe that the election of mayors would be at once accorded to them; they imagined, good, simple forlk, that personal power was about to disappear before their imposing manifestation. Par liamentary reforms are granted, which we will not depreciate, for they have an incontestible utility, but which are absolutely insufficient. As an accessory this gift would be excellent; as the main object is almost null.

Troubles Between France and Switzerland. An unexpected difficulty has arisen in the ne gotiations now pending between France and switzerland for the conclusion of a new treaty f extradition. The French government temands that political assassination shall e regarded in the same light as murder com mitted from any other cause, and justifying. without further inquiry, the extradition of the criminal. This principle the Swiss authorities refuse to admit, asserting that no such clause exists in the treatics concluded with any other State, and declining to make an exception in favor of France, which would be looked upon as an undue concession to the pressure of a powerful neighbor. As matters stand at present the negotiations are at a dead lock, but there is reason to believe that the French Government

will withdraw the contested proposition. GENERAL NEWS.

The Roman Government has issued orders for the troops to form a camp between Monte Ro-

M. Thiers spent \$8000 on bill posting in Paris | SECOND EDITION ecent election

An Italian journal asserts that already 150 bishops have accepted the Holy Father's hospitality, and the number will soon reach 200.

The Pope has decided that formal invitations shall be sent to all Catholic nations, enjoining them to send special representatives to the ap-

proaching Council. A Berlin journal, the New Prussian Gazette, advises Napoleon to avoid parliamentarism, as it will ensue in danger to the country and to

The Czar of Russia has decreed that all parents forcing their children to marry or to enter monasteries or convents, shall be liable to a punishment of from four months' to one year's imprisonment, besides any punishment that may be inflicted by the religious authorities.

THE SUEZ CANAL. The Progress of the Work. A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette, who visited the Suez Canal, gives an interesting account of the works in progress along the line. Personal inspection made him a believer for the first time in the canal as "a really great achievement," especially when he saw the waters of the Mediterranean rushing past him in a strong current 150 feet broad into the Bitter Lakes. Already the water let through the deversoir near Scrapeum has flooded the basin of the lakes to a good depth, but a vast quantity more must yet be introduced before the lakes are raised to the level of the canal. "In point of fact," he writes, "the whole country must be covered with water before the desired level is reached and the embankment can be cut away. M. Lavalembankment can be cut away. M. Laval-ley proposes to bring the Red Sea in to the aid of the Mediterranean in order to the aid of the Mediterranean in order to accomplish this work, and has fixed the 1st of July as the date for effecting communication between the two seas. But the works at Chalouf will certainly not be completed at that date, or for some time after it; and I observe that the contractor has ingeniously provided a loophole of escape for himself by proposing to cut through the bank of the canal at the head of the Suez lagoous, several miles from the entrance to the channel, and so let the water into the Bitter Lakes from this side by a fresh deversoir. This will certainly be one mode of establishing through communication; but I need not say that it will be a quite different thing from the opening of the canal for the navigation of heavy ships." Ismailia is a charming little town, but "it makes one smile to hear every man talk of it as likely to super-sede Alexandria." There is no port yet in Lake Tsimah, much less any trade, but it is a pleasant place for bathing, and, in one respect, at least, it is already in advance of some parts nearer home—there are regulations that every bather shall wear a full dress in the morning, though in the evening he may be allowed to go into the water with a "simple cale-The canal at El-Gisr is very narrow, and, to make bad worse, instead of running in a straight line, through some blunder on the part of the engineers, it describes "a regular corkscrew worm, presenting very awkward points for a big ship to steer round." The navigation of the canal from Ismailia to Port Said is perfectly free all the way for river boats of a light draught of water, but dredges are constantly at work deepening the channel. After reading the forsgoing account, it seems very uncertain whether the canal will be open for navigation at the time fixed by M. de Lesseps,

CHIVALRY.

A Characteristic Scene in South Carolina—Three Men Killed and Four Wounded.

A bloody row occurred at the election precinct of Sleepy Hollow, Barnwell county, South Carolina, on Thursday last, which resulted in the killing of two men, the fatal wounding of another, and the stabbing of four others. The ugusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says

The difficulty grew out of the election of township officers. When it was found that the radical nominees were elected, Elmore Tyler, an enthusiastic Conservative, exclaimed: Boys, we're beat: I don't blame you colored people; I blame you white scalawags.

A. Woodward, a brother of one of the officers elected, demanded a retraction of Tyler, when Pickens Woodward drew a pistol, which was wrested from him by John H. Holland. A. P. Woodward now drew his pistol, mortally wounding Holland, and the fight then became general. William J. Woodward, father of Pickens and A. P., whipped out a large knife, and began an indiscriminate assault upon those who were identified with the conservative party. Attacking Wyatt Tyler, he inflicted a severe stab upon the neck of that gentleman. James Tyler and his brother Joseph also received wounds from the knife in the hands of Woodward, the former in the side, and the latter in the breast. With his thirst for blood not yet satiated, Woodward set upon Frank M. Green, and inflicted a severe wound in his side.

At this juncture the father of Green, John S. Green, Sr., observing the danger to which his son was exposed, closed in with Woodward, who he succeeded in felling to the ground. Green was pinning Woodward to the earth, A. Woodward discharged two shots from his istol, which took effect in the left side of Green, causing immediate death. Young Wood-ward also fired upon Frank M. Green, wounding him in the left hand. From the effect of this wound Green fell, when his antagonist fired at him again, but missed his aim. Two pistol shots, fired by parties unknown, took effect in the back of A. P. Woodward, producing wounds which, it is thought, must prove fatal. parties implicated in this affair were white, the colored people present taking no part in the light on either side.

The Summer Resorts. The White Mountains are largely visited.

-Fifty-dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are the latest agony at the watering A lady is considered vulgar at Saratoga who

does not appear during the day in four different -A handsome blonde at Saratoga wore twen-

ty-one new dresses last week, and she has just The worst spongers at the seaside are the hotel-waiters, who obtain no fixed compensation, but are expected to subsist on the sides of their

-The mystery of the morning hats worn at watering-place breakfasts is said to be the concealment of "crimps" not yet ready to be seen

-Entire suits of fine white French flannel are much in vogue among young gentlemen at the -They call the Cubans "tropical sparrows"

at Saratoga. One of them has just "broken the bank. -A vulgar and shoddy lady is detected imme diately at the watering-places by appearing at breakfast in a silk dress and diamonds

-There are several thousand visitors at Atlantic City at the present time, and the weather and bathing are both delightful. The fast trains each making the trip in one and three-quarter hours, run to-day, one at two o'clock and the other at a quarter past three o'clock P. M. No bathing accidents have occurred thus far this year. Great preparations are being made for the approaching visit of the Fire Zouaves, and they will receive a hearty welcome and be well taken care of after they arrive there. Their encampment will be very pleasantly located in the clump of woods near the lighthouse. Severa grand balls will be given them during their stay and a number of distinguished military gentle men of various other organizations have signified their intention of taking part in the festivities and exercises of the encampment.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Greenbacks-Sumner on the Cuban Question-The Virginia and Mississippi Radicals-Experimenting with the French Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Greenbacks. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department, Mr. G. B. McCartee, has returned to this city from New York, where he has been to push forward the work upon the new United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, which will be ready for circulation about the 1st of September. The new one dollar notes will have a vignette of Washington and a representation of the discovery of America by Columbus on the face, instead of the vignette of Chief Justice Chase, as on those now in use. The new two dollar notes will have a vignette of Jefferson and a view of the Capitol, instead of the vignette of Franklin on the present ones. The plates for those notes have already been engraved at the Treasury Department. The backs of the "ones" will be printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York, and those of the "twos" by the American Company of the same city. The designs for the new fives, tens, twenties, and other denominations have not yet been deter-

Senator Summer on the Cuban Question. Senator Sumner has written a letter to a friend here from Nahant, where he is now recruiting his health, in which he expresses an earnest desire that the administration should continue to pursue its present neutral course regarding the Cuban question. He adds that his sympathies are warmly enlisted in behalf of the Cubans, but insists that the importance of our negotiations with Great Britain, which would be compromised just now by the slightest concession to them, are paramount to the interests of the revolutionists. He is understood to endorse Secretary Fish's proposition to negotiate through General Sickles an opportunity for the Cubans to buy the island for themselves, with the understanding that the United States shall endorse the bonds issued for the purchase money, or otherwise assist in raising the necessary funds for that The Virginia Radicals.

The Wells radicals will have a committee in Washington until after Congress meets, to get ready for the contest against the Walker party. They already claim to have got one-half of the Capinet with them, and they also claim that

they have ex-Secretary Stanton on their side.

The Mississippi Radicals. The radical Mississippi delegation now here have prepared a statement to show that the conservative movement is supported solely by the Democracy of that State. They are determined to get the administration to use its patronage against Dent.

The Retrenchment Committee, having concluded their investigation of affairs n the New York Custom House, will leave that city August 1 for San Francisco, via Pacific Railroad, where they will spend one week in an examination of the management of the customhouse there. The committee have decided that each member shall bear his own expenses of the trip, in order that no accusation may be brought against them of travelling at the expense of the Government, and to keep up their credit as advocates of retrenchment. The railroad companies will furnish the travelling economists with a Pullman sleeping-car, which is to take them through to the Pacific coast without change. It is expected that the entire committee will go. It consists of Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Thurman, and Representatives Welker, Sheldon, Reading, Jenekes, and Benton.

A Consolidation Movement. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- A memorial has been prepared, and will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown for signatures, and presented to Congress, asking that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the city of Washington.

Death of a Revenue Collector. Horatio S. Flint, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, died this morning of consumption.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 27 .- The British ship Lord

Lovell, which recently sailed from here, was overhauled down the Chesapeake, being suspected of having arms for Cuba on board, but none were found.

Private despatches here say that Postmaster-General Creswell is recovering from his injuries, but they are still very severe and painful.

The Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, July 27.—Cotton quiet but firm at 34. Flour firm and the scarcity of stock restricts business; Howard street superfine, \$57566; do. extra, \$66675; do. family, \$77569; City Mills superfine, \$66675; do. extra, \$6506750; do. family, \$861050; Western superfine, \$5.50\(\alpha\)0; do. extra, \$6\(\alpha\)1; do. amily \$7.50\(\alpha\)5. Wheat firm; prime to choice red, \$1.00\(\alpha\)1. Corn active and higher; prime white, \$1.12\(\alpha\)13; yellow, \$1.10\(\alpha\)1.12. Outs firm; new, 650-68c; old, 700-78c. Pork, \$34. Bacon higher; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 194.c.; shoulders, 155.c. Hams, 24c. Lard, 195/20c. Whisky-None in market; nominally \$1:10.

The Weather at the Sea-side. The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:-

Atlantic City, S. E., clear, 69. Cape May, S. E., clear, 70. Long Branch, W., hazy.

The New York Stock Market. NEW YORK, July 27 .- Stocks steady. Money steady

NEW YORK, July 27.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 1873; 5-208, 1862, coupen, 124; do. 1864, do., 1223; do. 1865, do., 1223; do. do. new, 1214; do. 1867, 1214; do. 1868, 1215; 10-408, 1115; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 87%; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 217%; Eric, 203; Reading, 984; Hudson River, 1984; Michigan Central, 1814; Michigan Southern, 1054; Michigan Central, 142%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 10736; Chicago and Rock Island, 114M; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—I P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—
N. Y. Central R. 216 Pacific M. S. 83% Ph. and Rea. R. 98% Mil. and St. Paul R. 76% Mich. S. and N. I. R. 105% Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 86% Cle. and Pitt. R. 107% Adams Express. 60% Cli. and N. W. com. 79% Wells, Fargo. 23 Chi. and N. W. pref. 98% Tennessee 68, new. 57% Chi. and R. I. R. 114% Gold. 137% Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 166 Market steady,

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The French Cable—Continuation of the Experiments—The Government will not Interfere.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 37.—The entire day resterday was occupied by the French cable electricians in tests and experiments. Numerous messages of a private nature have been transmitted to and received from Brest direct, and the experiment of working with St. Pierre, and repeating from there to Brest, has also been tried. In the latter case about twenty-five words per minute were transmitted, and on working direct to Brest eighteen words per minute were ensily sent.

Sir James Anderson arrived, and after wit nessing the working of the cable, expressed himself satisfied beyond anticipation. Count de Faverny, the French Charge d'Affaires, and Mr. Watson, the American agent of the cable company, were also present during the success-

al experiments. During the day a message was read from the Secretary of State, giving assurance that no interference with the working of the cable would be made on the part of the Government, [and that business could commence at any time. It is hardly probable that the cable will be ready for business before several days. The land line between here and Boston will not be finished before the middle of the week; but the ground or treuch cable between the Hummock and the office in Duxbury village was completed this morning, and as soon as it is in working order nessages will go and come direct from the Bank Building to the extreme foreign end of the cable, the station at the Hummock being cut out, of course. The celebration to-day promises to be largely attended, and formal messages of congratulation will probably be exchanged between the leading representatives of the American and French Governments.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Old Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 27—A. M.—Consols, 9314 for money, and 9314 for account; U. S. 5-268 dull at \$25. Eric, 18%; Illinois Central, 94%. Liverroot, July 26—A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

SICKLES.

Speculations Concerning His Mission. A Washington special to the New York

Secretary Fish is expected to return to-morrow. The State Department, as well as the members of the Cuban Junta, is looking anxiously for intelligence from Gen. Sickles, our Minister to Spain. Whatever may have been the nature of the instructions which he received prior to his departure, there seems to be a general impression in well informed circles that they had some bearing upon Cuba, but precisely to what extent or in what respect it is impossible to ascertain. The officials at the State De partment are studiously reticent on the question. The Cubans only say that they know the Sickles mission has nothing to do with the au-nexation of Cuba. Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, probably knows something about the matter, but he and his secretary do not deem it politic just now to divulge anything. Whatever the scheme may be, Secretary Fish is under-stood to be the author of it, and should it prove successful in solving the Cuban difficulty he will be entitled to whatever credit there may be in originating it. Minister Sickles, it is stated, was expected to act promptly, and should no unexpected obstacle be thrown in his way, news of an important character may be received from

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Tuesday, July 27, 1839. exhibit any improvement in their condition, but, on the contrary, there is another material falling off in the chief element of strength. The loans are less than last week by \$665,498; deposits, \$377,011; and specie, \$66,373. The only item showing an improvement is the legal-tender reserve, which has increased \$121,294. This is an exact reflection of the phases of the market from day to day, and places the rose-colored comments of some journals in an unfavor-able light. The Money market is not in an easy con-dition, and it is doubtful if, for some weeks to come, currency will be either more abundant or cheaper

than at present.

The current rates to-day are 6@7 per cent, but chiefly the latter, for call loans, and the street rates continue rather firm at 8@10 per cent. for gilt-edged paper, well secured.

Gold is quiet here, but in New York the transactions are very heavy, and the tendency of the premium is still upward. Opening price, 187/g; at noon, 187/g.

Government loans are quite active, and prices

Government loans are quite active, and prices have again advanced.

The stock market was active and firm. State loans were unchanged. The war loan sold at 103½. City 68 were steady at 100½ for the new certificates. Lehigh gold loan was taken at 96½.

The bulk of the sales were of Reading Railroad, which advanced and sold at 49@59 3-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was hardly as firm, selling at 56½. 250½. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Bullroad; 43 for 120 was bid for Camden and Market and 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad: 42 for Little Schuyikili Railroad; 531g for Minehili Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 561g for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 37% for Catawissa Railroad pre-ferred; and 30% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. In Canal stocks the only change to notice is in

@374. 20% was offered for Schuylkill Navigation In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done, PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

In Canal stocks the only change t Lehigh Navigation, which improved

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. PEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Penna R R ...

ı	FIRST BOARD.			
١	\$2000 Pitts Com 5s 70	30 sh	Read R trf.	483
ı	\$100 City 6s, New 1003	¥ B	do	49
١	2200 doc.1003		dols.	
ł	\$7500 dols.2d,1007		dos30wn.	
ł	\$1000 do1003		do	
I	5500 do2d.100		dob30.	
ı	\$600 dols.1003		dols.s60.	483
I	\$1000 Pn 6s WL Cp.1033	1300	dols.	49
1	\$1000 C & A 6s, 83 86	50	do	
١	\$1000 Len gold 1 963		do., 85&1, 18,	
١	\$2000 do 963			49
1	\$100 doc. 963			1-1
ı	\$4000 Pa R 2 m 97		do49	1-1
ı	\$1000 Phila & E 78. 87		doc.	493
ı	\$1000 Leh V R n bs.	100	do . 880wn.	481
١	reg., 94)		do 85&1,49	
ı	\$6950 Leh Con Ln.ls 80	200	dob5.	49
ı	100 sh Penna R, 810, 569		dols .b30,	491
ı	69 dols. 563		dols,b30,	49
١	900 dols.si0, 563		dob60.	49
ı	200 do,ls.810, 56		do	40.1
١	2 do 503		do boo	401
ı	2 sh Leh Val R 563		dob30.	400
ı	6 sh C & Am R ls 120		do	493
ı	220 Leh N St.ls. b30, 37		10960.	400.7
ı	100 do . sdown . 37	300	(1018, b30 .	49)
ı	100 do by or		do,ls.b30.	495
١	100 dob3, 37	200	do 860.	491
ı	100 sh Ger Pass R., 29; 201 sh Read R., 18, 49		do 1s. 860.	48 %
١		100	do830wn.	453
١	200 do.1s.s30wn, 48	1000	do.1s.s10,49	1-10
ı	100 dorg&i. 49			
Į	-NARR & LADNER, BR	nkers, re	port this morni	ng
ı	Cold appointions on fullow			-75

lations as follows

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U, S. ds of 1881, 122@122½; 5-20s of 1862, 124@124½; do., 1864, 122½@122½; do., Nov., 1865, 122½@122½; do., July, 1865, 121@121½; do., 1867, 121½@121½; do., 1867, 121½@121½; 10-40s, 111½@111½; Pacifics, 108½@108½. Gold, 187½.

MESSIS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third MESSIE. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 30, 40 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 122@122½; do. 1862, 123½@124½; do. 1864, 1223½@124½; do. 1865, 122½@122½; do. 1865, 122½@122½; do. 1865, 122½@122½; do. 1865, 122½@121½; do. 1865, 180½@121½; do. 58, 10-408, 111½@111½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per capt. Cv., 108½@108½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 187@137½; Silver, 130@122.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New Fork money market yesterday:-

From the Herald. "The week opened upon a more easy money market, the rate on call to-day being quite uniformly six per cent. Some loans at seven per cent. lying over from last week, were undisturbed, and a few others were made at the same rate to weak houses or upon interior collaterals, but these instances were offset, on the other hand, by exceptional transac-tions at five per cent, upon prime collaterals. The drift of the market is to still lower figures. The drift of the market is to still lower figures. The hesitation is owing to the recent prevalence of such extraordinary rates and the willingness of the street to pay what seems comparatively cheap ones. Capital is not loth to earn all it can, and the pressure of funds for employment is such as to keep the interest rate from too suddenly declining. A great deal of carlosity is manifested as to the policy which the Secretary of the Treasury will pursue after the 1st of August, particularly in the gold room. The position of the banks in holding \$30,000,000,000 of gold (against \$90,000,000 at the same time) room. The position of the banks in holding \$30,000,000 of gold (against \$20,000,000 at the same time last year) fortiles them against the embarrassment that would otherwise attend the banking movement in the fall, as a result of the loss to them of nearly \$20,000,000 of legal tenders, which are supposed to be permanently detained in the South. The purchases of bonds for the sinking fund will certainly be continued, but the anxiety is to learn how extensive will be the purchases from the currency balance of the Treasury. It is fair to presume from what Mr. Boutwell has already done that he will be guided entirely by his ability to continue his purchases. In the winter, when Congress sits, there is a steady drain upon his currency resources for the thousand and one expenses of the session. Hence he will probably economize his outlay for bends by the amount necessary for this contingency. Hence he will probably economize his outlay for bonds by the amount necessary for this contingency. Commercial paper does not show the relaxation in discounting rates which should follow the east-r working of the roney market. Prime business notes at four months are still quoted eight to eleven per cent. Even brokers' sixty day paper passes very re dom under eight per cent. This of eight exchange market was firmer un er the anticipation of a better demand for bills, arising out of the scarcity of the larger denominations of gold cain, which are the favoring for shipment, and are beginwhich are the favorite f r shipment, and are begin-

the acarcity of the larger denominations of gold coin, which are the favorite for shipment, and are beginning to command a premium.

"One leading house put up the rate for sixty day sterling to 110%, but the range of the market was as follows.—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 169% 6109%; good to prime bankers', 109% 6110%; short sight, 110% 6110%; Paris, 60 days', 5-17% 65-12%; short sight, 512% 65-10%; Antwerp, 5-17% 65-12%; short sight, 512% 65-10%; Antwerp, 5-17% 65-12%; Switzerland, 5-17% 65-12%; Hamburg, 35% 63; Amsterdam, 40% 640%; Frankfort, 40% 640%; Bremen, 78% 679%; Prussian thalers, 70% 671%; Movernment bonds were dull, but strong, the '67's advancing to 121. The London quotation for 62's came at 82% as a sequence of the advance in gold. The features were the coupon ten-forties, which rose to 111%, while a better inquiry for the currency sixes induced a rise to 108%.

"The upward course of gold, so decided at the close of last week, was, after some hesitation, continued to-day, the price eventually touching 137%, at which, however, it became singgish and heavy. The heavy shipmen's of last week keep the market strong. The engagements of specie for to-morrow's steamer were variously reported from \$100,000 to \$250,000. The rate for carrying was from six to five pier cent, but one transaction occurred at two per cent, and another at 'flat' for borrowing, just before Clearing House time. These figures indicate a large short interer on the part of those whose all-abiding faith is in lower gold."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 27 .- The market for flour remains quiet, and, in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at \$5@550 for superfine; \$5.50@5.75 for extras; \$6@7.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.25@5 for Pennsylvania do. do; \$6.75@8 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$8-50@10-50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.12 1/2 @ 6.25 \$ bbl.

There is no change in the demand for wheat, which is mostly for prime lots. Sales of 2400 bbls. old Pennsylvania red at \$1.47%@1.55, 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Delaware do, at \$1.50@1.55, and 500 bushels very superfine Michigan Amber at \$1.67. Rye is quiet at \$1:35 @ bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$140@\$148, and Western mixed at \$144 a1:16. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at ; and 600 bushels new Delaware at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark .- In the absence of sales, we quote No. Quercitron at \$43 70 ton. Whisky is held at \$1.05@1.10 \$ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, July 27. — Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre. (By Atlantic Cuble.) QUEENSTOWN, July 27. — Arrived, steamship Malta, from New York. In New York. Lornon Penny, July 27.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Quebec.

SOUTH MPTON, July 27. - Arrived, steamship Hansa, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 27.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Br. brig Lechinvar, Nickerson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, via Wilmington, N. C., C. C. Van Horn.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fsiry Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow o barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. At 9 P. M. on the 26th, off Dan Baker's, passed brig Hermes, from Forto Cabello, bound up.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Golden West, Brown, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig L. C. Madeira, Moslander, 16 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig H. Trowbridge, Leighton, 3 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Panthes, Hill, 6 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Panthes, Hill, 6 days from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Sophie Ann, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Rudecca Florence, Rich, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Rudecca Florence, Rich, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr S. B. Graham, Smith, 5 days from Gardiner/Me. Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr H. L. Brooks, Love, 6 days from Gardiner/Me., with ice to captain.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., with pig fron to captain.
Schr Augusta, Burden, 4 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Henry Croskey.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, 8 days from New York, with

Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, 3 days from New York, with cement to captain. Schr F. W. Johnston, Marts, from Bridgeport. Schr F. Rogers, Rogers, from New York. Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Greek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of harges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chespoake, Merribew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE, Schr Ruth H. Baker, from Sagua.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 25.—Rarques Ann Elizabeth, for Barbadon: Sir Colin Camobell, for Ivigtut; and brig Anna, for St. Jago, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day, in company with a large number of schooners. Brig ida, for Barbados, went out yesterday.
Wind S. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Julie Michels, Dade, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 2-th inst., off Nantuket Shoals, by a New York pilt boat.

Schy E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Schr K. W. Pratt. Kendrick, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr John Hickey, Hulse, from Norwich for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.
Schr Geotral America. Williams, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannab 22d inst.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Boston 24th inst. for Savannah.
Schrs Maryland, Green: Curtis Tilton, Somers; John Johnson, McBride; M. & E. Henderson, Prico; A. Tirrell, Atwood: Geo. H. Bent, Sarith; K. H. Shannon, Dilks; and Lochiel, Hackell, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, at Portland 24th ult., from Georgeitsen, D. O. Sehrs L. S. Levering, Corson, and E. G. Irwin, Atkins, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst., and sailed again. again.
Schrs W. Barnard, Smith, and S. A. Reod, Reed, from Boston for Philadelphia; and E. S. Conaut, Gerrish, from Calais for do., at Holmes Hole A. M. 24th inst.

The steam collier Rattlesnake, which left this port for Portemouth, N. H., on the 30th inst., beavily laden with coal, arrived at her destination on the 23d.