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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1869.

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PIRATICAL.

The Raftsmen's Riot on the Steamer Dubuque-Murderous and Unprovoked Brutality-Six Men Killed.

The Davenport, Iowa, Journal of Friday gives the following account of the great riot on the Mississippi river steamer Dubuque, vague and unsatisfactory accounts of which have previously been received by telegraph:---

It appears that the disturbance commenced by a man attempting to go up the stairway from the deck while the clerk was collecting fare and tickets. The negro that guarded the stairway refused to allow him to come up, without he had a cabin ticket. The man said he had one, but refused to show it. He then tried to pull the negro down, but the negro, after the primitive fashion of his race, lowered his head and butted the raftsman over backwards. As he fell butten the rational over backwards. As he ten-he struck his head against an iron scraper at the bottom, cutting his scalp. He then went among his companions, and told them that the "d—d darkey had knifed him." He then advanced, and said he would light the colored man either with a knife or fisticuff. The negro accepted and agreed to tight him, and the rafisman backed water and would not. This altercation grew space, and at last broke out into a general disturbance. The 150 rafismen seemed bent on murdering

every negro they could find on the boat. There were about thirty-five of them on board in the capacity of deck-hands. Some of them had knives, and used them to some purpose, wounding two men, one of whom is supposed to have died. The boat at this time was at Duck Creek Chain, and here the raftsmen threw three negroes overboard, and they were drowned, when the boat reached Hampton and pulled on shore. They made an advance on the colored deck-hands, and drove them, to the number of twenty-nine, on shore, and then pursued them over the wood piles, shooting them with revolvers. They then searched the boat to see if any were secreted there. They found two be-hind a coal box. One of these leaped overboard when the men approached, and the other was beaten to death.

beaten to death. The raftsmen did not attempt to molest the pilot, nor did they mingle with the passengers on the upper deck. They only glorified among themselves below stairs, at the supremacy which they deemed they had won. The captain went below and expostulated with them mildly to be quiet, but in such a crowd a milk-and-water course was naturally of no avail. None of the officers of the boat had fire-arms, and but few if any of the passengers.

The officers of the boat, seeing that they were unable to quell the disturbance while the boat was lying at Hampton, determined to take her tack to the point of the island, and place the rioters under a guard of soldiers. The rioters then told Capt. Rhodes that if he went back to Rock Island they would burn the boat.

Rock Island they would burn the boat. The boat then moved up the stream above Hampton. The passengers remained in the cabin, fearing the frenzied demons below, many of whom were nerved to desperation by liquor, and would have stopped at nothing. The offi-cers were powerless. Here the captain at-tempted to draw in on shore, when the ring-burder or whom were the anoth headed origin leaders, one of whom was the curly-headed origi-nator of the outrage, who had recovered his bowie knife and was brandishing it fiendishly, threatened to burn the boat if he did not keep out in the steam, and head up river. At length Port Byron was reached, and here, a number of the raffsmen wanting to get sp, the boat landed. A number accordingly left the boat, and it is bluffs to avoid supposed took to the conse quences. The train in the meantime had gone on and learned that the boat had left Hampton. The train continued in pursuit, and overtook the boat at Clinton. When the boat reached Clinton the train-load of citizens, with the sheriff at their head, was awaiting them, and, as the boat touched the wharf, a half dozen officers jumped on board, with pistols drawn, and took possession. was the first intimation the rioters had of there being anybody on their track. Up to this time they had carried everything with a high hand. They were monarchs of the situation, and they did not seem to be aware that there was such a thing as a telegraph on the land. They had up to this time talked pompously of what they could do, and what they intended to do, etc., but when they saw the pistols at their heads, they became as pacific as mice. When the boat landed the gang plank was drawn out, and a row of citizen police placed along it. Rope guards were put up to clear a path for the prisoners to file through. On the shore the negro deck-hands were stationed in two lines a few feet apart. The deck passengers were made to pass through in single file, and run the gauntlet of the negroes' scrutiny. Some of these colored men had their heads bound up, and were otherwise wounded from the lumps of coal which their assailants had showered upon them. They examined every man as he passed with the utmost attention, taking in every particular feature of dress and countenance by which he might be identified. When they fixed upon a man's identity, he was ordered to stand one side. under guard, and they after a number had been thus "spotted," were taken to jail. A large number of this procession were innocent-Bootian white-haired Swedes, fresh from their Dalecarian cow pastures, and who would not molest a mosquito that bit them. But the others were a rough-looking set, from whom Latimer might have illustrated a treatise on human depravity as imprinted on the countenance. Forty-four were thus identifled and taken to jail, and placed under a strong There are now sixty men in the Rock gunrd. Island Jail, the largest number that have been there at one time since the jall was built, among whom are four or five of the most desperate house-breakers.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry-Significance of Some of the Appointments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of July 18, writes as follows:-The Ministry is gazetted: with one exception, and that quite politically mimportant, the names are those reported yesterday. The new name is that of M. Bourbeau, appointed Minister of Public Instruction. There was for a moment an idea of naming M. de la Guerronniere to this place: but he never had the chance to refuse it, as reported by his own journal, *La France*, M. Hourbeau, the *prolege* of M. de Forcade la Roquette and M. Alfred Leroux, was returned at the last elections for the department of the Vienne as a Government candidate against M. Thiers. He is a native of Poltiers, where he has passed his life, and of which city he was Mayor In 1847. He sat as deputy for Vlenne in the Assembly of 1848, but was not re-elected to the legislative chamber. Since 1848 he has been the leader of the Poitiers bar, and was twice elected *balonnier*. He is fifty-eight years old. M. Bourbeau is the only one of the new miletry that alcound the intermediations of new ministry that signed the interpellations of the 115, and was probably chosen for that among other reasons. But he must not be taken as representing in any way the spirit in which those interpellations were framed. He, one of the most obscure men among the signers, takes office as the liegeman of the reactionary party, with whom he is now associated, and is claimed as such by the Public and Pays. It is quite : mistake to describe the present ministry as a ministry of transition. It is as definitive as any ministry can be under present circumstances and represents pure imperialism as opposed to the government of the country by the country, Newark Advertiser. which was called for by the interpellations. M On Rouher, of whom the present ministry is merely the "small change," boasts in his organ, the *Public*, to-night, that the *Tiers Parti* is crushed. "It died on the day when it attempted to live." M. Rouher's appointment as permanent Presi-dent of the Senate will be signed to morrow, and you will see, as I have already told you, that the factics of the Government are to make the best for the next six years of the present majority in the Chamber, albeit not so large as in the last, and then to say that the message is fairly carried out, and that the Government is parliamentary because it acts in consort with "the majority." This is the be-all and end-all of the policy which M. Rouher has induced the Emperor to accept. All the politically impor-tant offices in the Government remain in the old hands. M. de Forcade la Roquette, who was Minister of the Interior during the late elections (and not, as mistakenly said in yesterday's Times, now newly appointed to that place), will continue to represent and defend fraud, intimidation, and corruption in the con-duct of elections; ruinous standing duct of elections; runnous standing armies and perpetual runnors of war are personated by Marshal Niel and his colleague, Admiral de Genouilly, Minister of Marine; and extravagance and frequent loans have an able and unscrupulous advocate in M. Magne. If the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne's appointment to the Minister of Foreign Affalse means any to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs means any-thing, it is that he leans to Rome somewhat more than the Marquis de Lavalette; he is brother to the Archbishop of Bourges, and his suspected ultramontanism may be useful in rally-

ing some votes of the majority. M. Duvergier, the Minister of Justice, a mere lawyer, as I said yesterday, is seventy-seven years old. M. Alired Le Roux, fifty-four years old, is a member of the old majority, who has steadily voted against every liberal measure for the last twelve The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, now years. made Minister presiding over the Council of State, is an old and docile Imperialist. I do Some few months ago her parents discovered he pose anybody will be found to pretend that this Ministry is a liberal one. M. Drury will, I believe, be made a Senator and Inspector-General of Public Instruction.

NEW JERSEY. A Lively Contest for the Senatorial Succession —Confidence of the Democracy. The next Senator from New Jersey to succeed

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Mr. Cattell will be elected by the Legislature to be chosen in the fall of 1870, and already the Democratic politicians are marking out the spoils. Governor Randolph and ex-Governor spoils. Governor Randolph and ex-Governor Parker are prominently named by their respec-tive friends, while Congressman Haight, Mr. Perry, and General Runyon have their sup-porters. Governor Randolph does not appear to be very acceptable to some portions of the Democracy. The Bergen County Democrat, edited by Mr. Winton, a member of the last Legislature, in speaking of the statement that Congressmen Haight, of New Jersey, is likely to succeed Governor Randolph, when the latter succeed Governor Randolph, when the latter goes to the Senate, says: "If Congressman Haight's chances of the Gubernatorial chair are oot better than Governor Randolph's for the United States Senate, we think Congressman Haight's chances decidedly below the average." Evidently the Governor does not suit Winton. Ex-Governor Parker in turn also has oppo-nents in his own party. In Monmouth county a lively contest is making on the State Senator-ship, as it is understood that Mr. Little is not in his favor. The Monmouth Inquirer says:-"It is well known that the relations between the Senator (Mr. Henry S. Little) and ex-Governor have not been the most cordial since the time Little did not favor Parker for the United States Senate; and as there are Democrats sanguine mough to hope they will send a man to succeed Cattell, for whom our next Senator will have a vote, of course it would be pleasanter to the ex-Governor's friends that it should not be Senator Little, for he might have preferences for some other gentlemas (say Governor Randolph) rather

than ex-Governor Parker." In the meantime the Republicans are quietly at work, with the expectation of re-electing Mr. Cattell or some other good Republican in 1871.-

Change in Prison Discipline. Thursday evening, after the deputy scepers of the State Prison at Trenton concluded their day's labors, they were summoned together by the principal, who informed them that on and after the 1st of August they were expected to be In attendance at 6 o'clock each morning, in order to be able to have the men at work by half-past 6. Under the terms of the new contract the convicts in the shoe department will be worked eleven hours a day, and the day-keepers will have to officiate for twelve hours. A non-compliance with this order on the part of the depu-ties will be punished with dismissal. During Mr. Heunion's harangue to his subalterns he announced it as his policy to suppress everything of public interest that might happen in the in-stitution, and admonished his hearers to afford no information to representatives of the press. A day or two ago, while a gang of convicts were engaged working in a contrield belonging to the prison, under the supervision of Deputy Keeper Clayton, one of the number took advan-

tage of the temporary absence of their boss, and, repairing to the carriage house, divested him-self of his prison garb, and, donning the coachman's livery, departed, after taking an affec-tionate farewell of his companions. The fugi-tive was sentenced for two years, and had only served three months. No advertisement of the man's escape has yet appeared in the local papers .- Newark Courier.

Another Mary Ann Smith Case-A Young Girl Attempts to Repudinte Catholicism.

The Newark Advertiser of last evening says:-Some two years ago a young girl of twelve, named Mary Brogan, whose Catholic parents reside in Baldwin street, was employed by a Protestant clergyman in this city as an errand girl and to perform other light duties about his resi dence. After she had resided for some time with her new employer, she commenced attending Sabbath-school at the Mission chapel in Mulberry street, near Camp, where she seems to have conceived a preference for Protestantism.



Another Opinion by the Attorney-General on the Tenure-of-Office Act-A Fatal Druggist's Mistake in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Opinion on the Tenure-of-Office Law. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion defining his construction of the sixth section of the Tenure-of-Office act. He advises the President to make new appointments to those consular positions to which nominations were made at the last session of the Senate, but were left unacted upon by that body. The appointment of Mr. William Spencer Vernam to the consulate at Kiang, China, made Friday, is the first appolntment by the President under this decision. Mr. Vernam is a New Yorker, a nephew of ex-Secretary of War John C. Spencer, and grandson of Governor DeWitt Clinton.

Apprentices in the Government Printing Office. The following are the names of the apprentices appointed yesterday by Superintendent Clapp, of the Government printing office, they having been selected from among the number recommended by the Board of Examiners as having stood the best examination, viz .:- Edward W. Reese, Julian Hogdon, Samuel L. Coke, Frank Davis, Arthur A. Smith, Samuel R. Brooks, Conway R. Radcliffe, and Joseph H. Powell. Coke and Smith are colored. They were all put to work this morning in the document room on trial, and, should they prove worthy, will be expected to serve an apprenticeship of four years. In the course of four months four of the old apprentices will be free. The vacancies will be filled as they occur. The apprentices have heretofore been employed, after making certain advances in the art of printing, on the two-thirds principle; but Superintendent Clapp has determined to abolish the system, and will hereafter employ the boys at \$6 per week the first year, \$8 per week the second year, \$10 per week the third year, and \$12 per week the fourth and last.

Personal. Secretary Boutwell will be absent from this

city for about three weeks. Judge Richardson is the Acting Secretary of the Treasury during his absence. Ferdinand Andrews, Chief Clerk of the Second

Auditor's office, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Secretary.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Another Victim to a Druggist's Carelessness. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—A well-known Virginia

ady came here some weeks ago to have a tumor removed. Her physician, after removing the tumor, ordered gentle doses of quinine. By mistake of the apothecary, she was given morphine, and soon died. The case was hushed up, but now will be legally investigated. The medicine was furnished by Andrews & Thompson, druggists, to the Church Home, where it was administered. They had put this poison in phials labelled quinine, in the medical department of that establishment, where the deceased had been staying.

CUBA.

The Policy of the United States from an Eng-lish Standpoint-What Spain Must Admit. rom the London Morning Stir, July 22.

The attention of the United States Government is now fully aroused to the necessity of taking vigorous measures for the suppression of warlike expeditions to Cuba. The Democratic press has been finding amusement of late in taunting President Grant with his wrath against England for doing by accident what it alleged he was doing by design. The President doubtless understands the conditions of political warfare in his own country too well to look for justice at the hands of the Democrats, **but** the negligence of some of his subordinates was clearly exposing him to the danger of having a serious remonstrance addressed to him from Spain. The ves-sels which have escaped to Cuba-two or three in number, so far as we can judge from the exceedingly contradictory accounts given by the American journals owed their success to the laxity of New York officials. But it cannot be orgotten that for some days, or even weeks, a recruiting office on behalf of the insurgents was kept open in Broadway, and that the steamer which ultimately discharged its cargo at Nipe bay was commonly reported to be fitting out for Cuba. The truth is, that the sym-pathies of the American people are plainly with the Cubans proper, who carnestly desire to free themselves from the thraldom of Spain; and, under these circumstances, it is very hard for he Government to preserve a rigorous neutrality. The institutes of the people are just, and they are certainly excusable, but Govern-ments are bound by laws and precedents. No one will sympathize more with General Grant's attempts to enforce an observance of he laws, while giving no unnecessary offense to popular feeling, than Earl Russell, who once had a similar duty to discharge. The moderate ournals in the United States all found it necesary to exhort the people to control themselves, "We must learn," says one, "to keep our itching ingers out of the flame, and content ourselves with simply watching the combatants till the patriots shall have fairly earned recognition." The President has steadily refused to yield to the demand for prompt recognition of the in-surgents, and, however much Spain may feel herself aggrieved by America.1 filibusters, she cannot reasonably accuse the Government of having given any evidence of unfriendly feelngs towards her.

Scnor Leans and the Junta.

The New York Tribune of this morning says: Senor Morales Lemus arrived in this city early on Sunday. He had a confidential interview with the members of the Junta on Sunday evening, when the probable result of the diplomatic action of General Sickles, in Spain, was the subect of discussion. The Junta are engaged in preparing a letter of thanks to the Irish Repub-icans in Tennessee for the sympathy so cordially expressed by them toward the cause of liberty in the Antilles. It may not be surpris-ing to learn that the narrratives of the Washngton correspondents of certain daily newspapers about lengthy conversations with Senors Lemus and Ruiz on diplomatic subjects are highly exaggerated, as these gentlemen, warned by the fate of others who have been 'inter-viewed,' preserve a very discreet silence upon the affairs of their nursling republic. The Junta is trying to do something for the poor Crusoes of Gardiner's Island, who are yet in the elty, but whether it is to forward them to their homes or on another expedition is not known."

LEGAL INTELLIGEN CE

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster, The entire morning was occupied with the trial of prisonee for the larceny of \$1700 in certifitcaes of leposit with Jay Cooke & Co., and belonging to Williain Entwistle, at No. 537 North Front street. He was a lodger in Entwistle's house, and, according to his own statement, gained a living by by trading etc old recently he went to the house and found Entwistle watched his opportunity, and, as testified by Entwistle's son, who said he saw the whole transaction, stole the purse from his pocket. There were then in the purse \$20 in greenbacks and the certilicates above mentionest. Subsequently he had occasion to go into the cellar, and then, according to the testimony for the prosecution, hid the purse under the floor, for subsequently it was found there con-taining the certificates, but minus the cash. The child who had seen the prisoner commit the theft told his mother, who, upon retiring for the night, ap prised her husband, and, singularly enough, was severely beaten for doing so. But this she attempted to explain away by saying that he was very drunk. However, finding that he had been fleeced he pro-cured several policemen and had the prisoner arrested. He was searched, but nothing was found upon him, and he always declared his inn whole affair was a conspiracy against him. On trial.

| in the Treasury Building, and was to the following

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

effect :-	purchass	s of	bonds	for the	account	of the
Treasur	y during	Aug	ust will	be as f	ollows:-	
August	4					2,000,000
Angust	11					2,000,000
	12 (sinkin					1,000,000
	18					2,000,000
	25					2,008,000
	26 (sinkin					1,000,000
	old sales					dere die na

\$1,000,000 August 5, . August 19. gust 19. 1,000,000 Bonds sold must be delivered the day following the sale. In case of failure to deliver the bonds by bidders within the time specified, they will be pur-hased in the regular market for account of the

"This last provision, which is simply the applica-tion of the rule which prevails on the Stock Ex-change to these transactions, appears to have been forced upon the Sub-Treasurer by the neglect of some of the sellers upon the occasion of the last pur-chases by the Government to make prompt delivery, to the great incompanie of the Sub-Treasurer and

some of the sellers upon the occasion of the last pur-chases by the Government to make prompt delivery, to the great inconvenience of the Sub-Treasurer and the disturbance of his accounts. "This announcement of the Secretary's having been already disconnted, in consequence of its unoffi-cial publication upon such apparent excellem an-thority as to be almost undisputed, fulled to exer-cise any considerable effect upon the market to-day, other than an advance of ½ to ½ per cent, at the morning call upon the closing prices of Saturday which are not included in the Treasury purchases, were the leading features of the list, the former ad-vancing to 116a1164, for coupon, and the latter to 1114 at 115. The Ten-forties is small. The fre-sed is a second for these issues continued throughout the day largely from banks, while it is said the supply in the market is small. The fre-twenties, on the contrary, fell off slightly in the afternoon upon a decline in London from \$33, to \$5%. The following were the closing figures at five o'clock:-United States 6a, 1881, registered, 1234; do. do., coupon, 1862, 1254; do. do., coupon, 1865, 12556; do. do., coupon, 1864, 1255; do. 10 408, registered, 1125; do. do., coupon, 1867, 1225; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1864, 1255; do. 10 409, registered, 1126; do. do., coupon, 1867, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1869; do. do., coupon, 1864, 1255; do. do., coupon, 1865, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1866, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1869; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1869; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1866; 12256; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1866; 12256; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1866; 12256; do. do., coupon, 1868, 12256; do. do., coupon, 1868; 12256; do. do., coupon,

"The announcement of the Treasury operations intended for the month, which will place upon the street a balance of nine and one-half millions, caused an easier feeling in the money market early to-day, the ruling rate on call loans being five to six control of the second s seven per cent.

seven per cent. "The gold market was remarkably dull to-day and free from speculative excitement. The premium opened at 136%, and advanced during the day to 126%, falling off again during the session of the board to 148%. The bulk of the transactions in the board to 148%, the bulk of the transactions in the board to 148% and 136%, with some few sales at 136%, the dealings at the extreme figures being ex-ceptional. After the adjournment of the board the premium declined to 136, and later to 135%, between which figures it temained steady until 5 o'clock.

premium declined to 136, and later to 135%, between, which figures it remained steady until 5 o'clock, when it fouched and closed at 135%. The sudden decline toward the close was occasioned by a report that bonds were 54 in London, as an uneasy feeling growing out of a want of confidence in recent bond speculations almost caused the strong undertone which prevailed in the market most of the day. "Foreign exchange is quiet, without new features, and closed steady at previous rates. We quote:--Sterling, 60 days' commercial, 109% @109%; good to prime bankers', 109% @110%; short sight, 110% @110%; 9-11%; Antwerp, 5-18% @5-18%; Switzerland, 5-18% @5-13%; Hamburg, 25% @35%; Amsterdam, 40% @ 40%; Frankfort, 40% @40%; Bremen, 78% @79%; Prussian thalers, 70% @11%;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3.-The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. 500 barrels Kentucky white Wheat extra family Flour sold for shipment on secret terms. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5@5.50 for superfine ; \$5.50@5.75 for extras ; \$6.25@7.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6-25@7-25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6-75@7-50 for Ohio do. do. : and \$5@10.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.12%@6.25 % bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are without quotable change. Sales of old

Five men were brought from Clinton in irons. These had been recognized by the officers of the boat as ringleaders, and were pointed out to the Sheriff by them. These are all of the square-head, pig-cycd tribe, who look as if they would cut a throat without compunction,

The negroes who were run on shore returned on foot to Rock Island. The towns along the way were in the greatest consternation at the disturbance, the result of which they could only surmise. It seemed to be a part of their tactics not to land at the towns, as they did not touch at Port Byron, but a little below it. There was evidently no concerted action to take possession of the boat, but the capture of the boat was merely an expedient growing out of the disturbance. The men were on their way to the plueries, from St. Louis, and they had obtained for their summer's work the means to purchase the whisky which inspired their fiendishness. 10.10

As an illustration of the brutal manner in which all the murders were committed, note the following:-A negro, large, muscular, and finely built, had taken refuge near the wheelhouse. At last he was observed and a shower of coal sent in his direction. He then fled along the side, and as he passed, one of the passengers noticed a deep gash on the top of his head, from which the blood was flowing profusely. He was pursued by the flying missile to the edge, where, seeing no escape, he jumped overboard. He struggled in the water for some time, a boat meanwhile putting off from the shore to his rescue. Just as it approached him he sank and was seen no more. The examination of the parties identified last

will take place this morning in the evening will take place this morning in the Court-House, when, it is hoped, there may be sufficient evidence to hold them to appear and give them a taste of justice at the next term of court.

SPAIN.

The New Cabinet and How its Selection was Brought About.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily News writes as follows, under date of July 14:-

After a week of extraordinary efforts General Prim last evening succeeded in forming ht second Ministry, his first having lasted little more than a fortnight. The collapse of the latter was brought about more particularly by Senor Don Martin de Herrera, who succeeded Senor Romero Ortiz as Minister of Grace and Justice, and who had not been many days in office ere he issued his famous circular enjoin ing the judges and magistrates "to be very strict in castigating all aspirations contrary to the form of government established by the consti tution, be they Isabelline, Carlistic, or republi This set the republicans by the ears, and can. led to unpleasant recriminations in the Cortes; at the same time that Minister Sagasta also incurred their wrath for his circular to the civil and military governors, ordering them to "put down all public meetings and open-air demonstrations which were accompanied by music and banners bearing inscriptions contrary to the monarchy, or where cries were given for any other form of government." But on Sunday, the 4th instant, Minister Herrera published a circular in the Gazette assuming to the Minister of Grace and Justice certain functions which by the contitution were to belong to the Cortes, viz., the laving down of the basis of qualification and promotion in the judicial career. This circular created a storm of indignation throughout the country. Madrid was greatly excited, Several meetings of the various factions of the majority were held, at which resolutions were passed to propose a vote of censure on Senor Herrera. This, he it remembered, came not from the republicans at all, but from the Ministerial side of the house. When the sentiments thus expressed reached Prim's ears, he searcely knew how to act. The circular in question had been passed by the Ministers in full council, though doubtas without much reflection or consideration. Prim hesitated between disowning the circular and disowning the Minister. Herrera found a friend in Topete, who in the very same Ga-zette had, as interim Colonial Minister, issued similar decree respecting judicial appointments n the coloules. Both, be it remarked, are n the colonies. Infonistas. Topete urged upon Prim that a ote of censure upon Herrera was a vote of cenare upon the whole Ministry, inasmuch as they were all equally responsible for the circular; at any rate, he (Topete) intended to assume the responsibility himself, and to stand or fall by the vote. Thus matters came to a head-Prim having first to persuade Herrera to resign, but with out success. A most animated debate ensued on the vote of censure. It was rendered very serious by Senor Martos, the leader of the Democrats, "splitting" with the Progresistas on the subject. Ultimately, the vote of censure was thrown out by 144 to 95; but the Cabinet was broken up ubsequently by the resignation of Herrera and Figuerola. Ever since then Prim has been attempting a reconstruction, but he has seemed o meet with ill success wherever he turned. He wished Senor Martos to join him, but the latter persistently refused. At last he has reconstructed his Ministry, but in a way which seems scarcely likely to be more successful than before, for he has introduced very little new blood. Presidency of the Council and Minister of War, Prim; Minister of Marine, Topete; Minister of Finance, Ardanaz; Minister of Public Works, Echegaray; Minister of the Colonies, Becerra; Minister of Gobernacion, Sagasta; Minister of State, Silvela; Minister of Grace and Justice, Zorrilla.

predilections and not only peremptorily forbade further ' attendance at the Protestant school, but caused her to be sum-moned before a priest, who reprimanded her for descring the faith of her parents, and directed her to return to her former religious associations. Her parents, finding that she was still unwilling to attend the Catholic Church, threatened to take her home and punish her unless she at once consented to abide by their wishes. Thus threatened, the girl finally de-cided to be confirmed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and accede in all respects to the wishes of her To this decision the family of the parents. clergyman with whom she lived interposed no objections, but, on the contrary, took considerable pains to prepare her fitting garments for the occasion.

In due time the confirmation took place, and for a few weeks the girl continued to attend the Cathedral; eventually she renewed her attend-ance at the mission school, and when a second time appealed to by her parents, she frankly told them she preferred Protestantism, and openly rebelled against the coercion with which they threatened her. They accordingly compelled her to return home, and it is alleged, not only locked her in a room by herself, but punished her corporally in a cruel manner.

Being unusually bright and intelligent for one of her years and limited opportunities, she soon managed to elude the vigilance of her parents. and escaped from home. She proceeded to the house of a Protestant friend at Auburn, N. Y. where she was given employment and kindly treated. A few weeks ago her parents discovered her whereabouts, and at once proceeded to Auburn and compelled her to return again to her home. Here she remained until Friday last, when she once more disappeared, and from that time nothing is known of her. Some say that she has been removed by her parents to the "House of the Good Shepherd," in New York, while others aver that she is under the protection of Protestant friends. The affair is creating considerable comment in religious circles, and we give the above details as we learned them from the family of the elergyman in whose ser vice she continued two years, and who speak o her as a person of pure character and sincere religious convictions. We shall probably hear more of the matter hereafter.

PESTILENTIAL.

The Vellow Fever Raging at Key West. The latest advices by mail from Key West eport the yellow fever as still raging, and very

atal in its results. The Key West Dispatch of the 17th ult, says "Telegrams and letters have reached this place rom some of our former residents, now absent We answer yes inquiring if we 'have fever.' and add that we now have sufficient material for it to work upon. Unless your business is of such character as to warrant the imzard of life in its prosecution, we advise all of you to stay IWRY

In another article the Dispatch says .- "We neither see how public or private good is to be obtained by an attempt to conceal the fact that we are at present as a town afflicted with fever of a dangerous character. Some of our physiclans maintain that it is not yellow fever-very well! we agree that you shall name it blue. black, green, or white, typhoid, or any other fever. The result is death in six cases out of We shall not quarrel about the name, but en. is it generous, is it just, is it honest that we should attempt to conceal the fact, and thus induce persons to come among us at the hazard of life, merely because it may prevent us from making a few hundred or a few thousand dellars? Human life is too precious for that." The mortality among the troops in garrison is great. The *Dispatch* says:--"New mounds have

risen within the past two weeks. Six coffins per day, as we are informed, form part of the rations ordered and issued for the troops now here in garrison. The sharp three volleys each morning announce the sad fate of one or more of these devoted Unionists."

The Baltimore Produce [Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3. --Cotton dull and nominal at B336 c. Flour dull, with slight demand; Howard Street superfine, \$66650; do. extra, \$6756750; do. Street superfine, \$600000; do. extra, \$600000; do. family, \$822609; City Mills superfine, \$666075; do. extra, \$67568; do. family, \$85001050; Western superfine: \$5756625; do. extra, \$65000725; do. family, \$77568550. Wheat firmer; choice red, \$165; good and prime, \$1456140. Corn dull; prime white, \$1055196; yellow, \$1456110. Oats active at 60063c. for new. Rye dull, \$14560120. Mess Pork quiet at \$14. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 19c.; clear do., 19%c.; shoulders, 16@19%c. Hams, 23 @24c. Lard firm at 19%@20c. Whisky heavy at \$1:16

Affairs at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 3 .- An immense train of thirty cars, filled to repletion with the employes of the Manayunk mills and their families, numbering over two thousand persons, arrived this morning at the New Excursion House. They are amusing themselves with bathing. to all the visitors to Atlantic City. The bal masque at the New Excursion House on Thursday evening is looked forward to with great delight. A splendid assortment of fancy dresses, for supplying those desirous of appearing in characters, have been received at the Surf House, where there is an eager demand for them, all the ladies being anxious to have the first choice.

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, wind south, clear, 72, Cape May, wind southwest, clear, 70. Long Branch, clear, 72.

The New York Stock Market.

The New York Stock Market. NEW YORK, Aug. 3. —Stocks strong. Money steady at 6(a) Ther cent. Gold, 135¹; 5-208, 1862, coupon, 124³/₂; 00. 1864, do., 123³/₂; do. 1865, do., 123³/₂; do. do. new, 122³/₂; do. 1867, 122³/₄; do. 1868, 122; 10-408, 115³/₄; Virginia sixes, new, di: Missouri sixes, 57³/₂; Cumberland preferred, 33³/₄; New York Central, 210; Erie, 28³/₂; Reading, 97³/₄; Hudson River, 186³/₂; Michigan Central, 52; Michigan Southern, 106³/₄; Chicago and Rock Island, 114³/₄; Western Union Telegraph, 38³/₄; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 153³/₄.

 N. I. Cent, R.
 210
 Pacific Mail Steam.
 85 ½

 Ph. and Rea. R
 97 ½
 Mil. & St. Paul R.
 79 ½

 Mich. S. and N. I. R.
 106 ½
 Mil. & St. Paul Pref.
 88 ½

 Cic. and Pitt, R
 106 ½
 Mil. & St. Paul pref.
 88 ½

 Chi. and N. W. pref.
 97 ½
 Gold.
 59

 Chi. and N. W. pref.
 97 ½
 Gold.
 135 ½

 Chi. and R. I. R
 114 ½
 Market duil.
 135 ½

This Morning's Quotations.

Ey Atlantic Cable.

 Ey Atlantic Cable,
 LONDON, Ang. 3-A. M. - Consols 93% for money and discount, U. S. Five-twenties steady at 85%;
 Erie, 19%; Himois Central, 94%.
 LIVERFOOL, Aug. 3-A. M. - Cotton steady. Up-iands, 12%d.; Orieans, 18@13%d. The sales to-day will reach 16,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 98, 6d. Corn, 288, 8d. for English. No American in market. Shipments of cotton from Bomnay to July 20, 9500 bales incoments. bales since last report.

-The nephew of Sheere Ali, of Cabool, has rebelled, and, with his two brothers, been arrested and sent to English territory, where they will be detained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) Tuesday, August 3, 1869. 5 The usual bank statement for the past week is not very favorable to an easy money market, but is quite as much so as we had reason to anticipate. There has been an increase in legal-tenders of \$542,731, resulting, no doubt, from the operations in New York on Treasury purchases of bonds. There is also an increase in deposits of \$511,327, which is an unusual occurrence of late. On the other hand, the loans have fallen of \$509,247, which is rather a whimsical course in the face of the increase in means of over a million of dollars. This create ourse is, in part, attributable to the drain of the outside banks during the week, which show an iniebtedness to our city institutions of \$572,995, and s so much withdrawn temporarily from our market. Vith all this, however, there is a conservative feeling among the banks, prompted by an anticipated essure for money during the coming month of There is no change in the current rates for loans

or discounts, and it is needless to quote. Gold is decidedly weak to-day, opening at 135%, at which figure it was selling at noon on Third street, a ecline of

United States loans are rather quiet, and show a fectine on yesterday's closing quotations of about 55 per cent.

The Stock market was exceedingly flat this morning, and prices had a downward tendency. State loans were without change. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new certificates at 101 and the old

Reading Railroad was dull and lower, selling at 48%; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, and sold at 57; Minehill Railroad was taken at 54; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57; 122 was bid for Cam-den and Amboy Railroad; 42% for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37% or Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30% for hiladelphia and Erie Railroad. Canal shares were but little inquired after, 36%

vas offered for Lehigh Navigation. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

 FIRST BOARD.

 \$45 Cam & A Sep s5wn...65
 5 sh Reading RR...48%

 \$1000 C & Am 65 '89. S6
 100
 do.....48%

 \$2000 Read 7s....106
 500
 do.....48%

 \$2000 Phila & E 7s. S5
 100
 do......48%

 \$2000 City 6s, New Is.101
 200 sh Ponna R.I.s.c 56%
 134

 \$200 city 6s, New Is.101
 134
 do......57

 \$200 bh Polars K.S. S7
 13 sh Leh Val R.Is. S7
 300
 do......57

 Lax COOKE & CO. quota Government securities as
 50
 securities as
 50
 FIRST BOARD.

LAN COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 123% @124%; 5-208 of 1862, 124% @125; do., 1864, 123% @123%; do., Nov., 1865, 123% @123%; do., July, 1865, 122@123%; do., Nov., 1867, 123% @123%; do., 1868, 122@122%; 10-408, 115% @ 116; Pacifics, 110% @111%, Gold, 135%.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

"The principal matter of interest in Wall street today was the public announcement through the Sub-Treasurer in this city of Secretary Boutwell's inten-tions with regard to the purchase of bonds and sale of gold during the current month. This announcement was made early in the day by a bulletin posted

red at \$150@153; and new do, at \$150@160, Rye is duil at \$120@125 @ bush, for Western, Corn is quiet, and 1@2c, lower. Sales of 3000 bush, yellow at \$112@114; and Western mixed \$110@112. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bush. Western at 74 @76c.; Southern and Pennsylvania at 53@70c.; and new at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt, Bark-In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$43 \$ ton. Seeds-Cloverseed may be quoted at \$9.25@9.50; mothy at \$56525; and Flaxseed at \$2662265. Whisky is firm at \$1206125 \$ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, August 3. - Arrived, steamship Russia, from

Liverpool. FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—Arrived, barque Faith Lee, from Rio for orders. Sailed, barque Columbia, from City Point for London; brig Alice, from Norfolk for the West Indies; and coast survey steamer Bibb, Capt. Platt, for Cape Haiteras. (By Atlantic Cable,

for Cape Hatteras. (By Atlandic Oable, LONDONDERRY, August 3.-Arrived, steamship Porus vian, from Quebec.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co. Br. barque William, Harding, 10 days from Canning, N. S., in ballast to Workman & Co. N. G. barque Pauline, Kruger, 11 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Brig Le Croix, Eaton, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Le Croiz, Eaton, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Brig Dirigo, Coffin, 3 days from New York. Schr Congress, York, 8 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Ontara, Sprague, 3 days from New York. Schr M. H. Bevson, Read, from New Bedford, Schr John H. Perry, Keily, 4 days from New Bedford, with mase, to captain. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with & tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, HAVUE DE GRACE, August 5.-The following boats left "Union Forever," light, to Hoffman & Konnedy. Dodge Mills, with lumber for Brooklyn. J. H. Linglefeld, with lumber to order.

J. H. Linglefeld, with humon to order. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Lewes, Del., August L. Brig Fanny, from _____, passed in to-day. Barque S. B. Hale, from Philadelphia for Port-land, went to sea 25th ult. Barques Scud, for Vigo; Presto, for Bremen; Gan Eden, for Portland; brigs Avance, for Hamburg; and American Union, for Boston, went to sea to-day. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N.

, yesterday. Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at New Bedford Sist

ultimo. Schra Marietta Smith, Preston: Mary Price, Ferguson and M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, honce, at Lynn 31st alt. Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, hence, at Gloucestet Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston Slat ult. Schr Queen of Clippers, Allen, hence for Qienfuskow as spokan 24th ult, Int, 22 15, 1998, 29 17,

FROM EUROPE.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

dancing, and visiting Camp Meade, the Fire Zouaves, with their regular routine of drills and parades, forming the great object of attraction