FIRST EDITION

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Receptiion of His Royal Highness at Halifax Yesterday Morning-Official and Military Dis-

play-His Appearance on Landing. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—The anticipated arrival from England to-day of his Royal High-ness Arthur William Patrick Albrecht, popularly known as Prince Arthur, the seventh child and third son of Queen Victoria, has been fully and pleasantly realized. The steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, bearing the royal party, reached her wharf at the end of Lower Water street precisely at half-past 0 o'clock to-day, having been signalled below some two hours or more previously.

The City of Paris left Queenstown on last unday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and her trip to Halifax within six days and eleven and a half hours is the quickest which has ever been made between the two ports by six or seven hours.

The arrival of the City of Paris and the royal party had, of course, been awalted with anxious interest, and instead of the usual stillness characteristic of a Sabbath in Hallian there was u commotion throughout the city from daybreak until the moment the steamer touched her wharf. There was no particular enthusiasm manifested on the occasion of the landing; for by common consent this is reserved until the formal reception of the Prince to-morrow afternoon. The etilizens turned out generally, however, from curiosity, and when his Royal Highness appeared among them the tokens of honor and respect tendered to him were silent and numerous, and yet in commendable keeping with the sacredness

The weather was clear, cool, and balmy, and everything seemed to conspire to render the occasion of the advent of a member of the royal family of England within the precincts of the New Dominion one of rare and peculiar pleasure. Every element of nature smiled approv-ingly on the scene, and every citizen, col-lectively and individually, took pride in their manifestations, quiet and appropriate tokens of welcome and respect. All of the public, with many of the private houses and buildings in the city, were profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The signal ropes of the citadel and the rigging of the naval and merchant vessels in the harbor seemed on this occasion to serve only for the display of streamers and other emms of welcome to the royal visitor.

Just before the City of Paris touched her arf, the gates were thrown open, and a car-re containing Sir John Young, Governor-eral of the New Dominion, with General e, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of her Majesty's forces in Canada, drove to the ex-treme end of the dock. Following close in the rear was a guard of honor, consisting of two full companies of the 78th Regiment of Highlanders, preceded by the full regimental band of sixty The battalion for the time being stationed upon one side of the wharf, while the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Cap-tain Carpenter, of the frigate Royal Alfred; Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Ansell, Colonel Baynes, the Quartermaster-General; Colonel of Sir John Young's staff; Captain Black, Lieutenant Ponsonby and other officers of the army and navy, stood at the gangplank awaiting its adjustment to the vessel, so that they might go on board and greet and congratu-late the Prince upon his safe arrival. This work consumed but a moment of time, and then the Governor-General and official party transferred themselves from the wharf to the deck of the City of Paris. They proceeded immediately to the stateroom of his Royal Highness, where about half an hour was occupied in an informal

During this interval the mail and baggage of the steamer were discharged. Next to the mails the principal luggage brought ashore was that of the royal party, consisting of sixtyone pieces, and including in the lot a full stock of fishing, hunting, and other sporting tackle and implements. This, it should be stated, was not properly the baggage of the party, for that had been forwarded to Quebec by the Medway, and these sixty-one pieces were what may be regarded as the travelling wardrobe, apart from the sporting paraphernalia referred to. When at length the mails and baggage had been brought to the wharf, the concourse of people assembled were straining their visual organs for the coming of the Prince.

Not a moment's time was wasted, for almos in the wake of the last trunk his Royal High-ness appeared at the gangway. His presence was so completely distinct from anything in the line of display that it is doubtful if he would have been recognized if he had not been attended by the Governor-General and the other personages who had just gone on board to wel-come him. When his eyes met the crowd he gracefully uncovered his head, and with a smile of pleasure and satisfaction made a series of bows, as much as to say, "How do you do?" to each and every one. The response to all this was a round of cheering from the assembled multitude, followed by the national anthem of 'God Save the Queen" from the band of the

In company with the Governor-General the Prince walked up the wharf, and took a seat in a barouche standing at the entrance of the steamer's dock, the other seats in the vehicle being occupied by Colonel Elphinstone (the governor of his Royal Highness), Sir John oung, and Lieutenant-Governor General Doyle A second carriage followed, in which were seated the officers of the army and navy mentioned, and behind them came the Highlanders as a guard of honor. The party drove immediately to the Government House in Barrington street, where they will remain the guests of the Governor-General until to-morrow.

The appearance of the Prince elicited universal admiration. He bears a striking resemblance to the Prince of Wales when he was here, and the close likeness to her Majesty is marked as to be distinguished at once. tall and slender, with a fine and faultlessly combed head of brown hair, and his youthful face is ornamented with an English pattern of whiskers and moustache, highly creditable to the physical development of a young man of nineteen. The dress of Prince Arthur was that of a man of more mature years, although it eemed to become him. A neat and elegant black dress coat, closely buttoned, parts of light drab hue, a "choker" collar of enormous size, and a black silk "tile" were the garments most conspicuous, and each one seemed to contribute to render his appearance that of a very well-

dressed young man. Late in the afternoon his Royal Highness attended special religious services at the garrison chapel, where the Rev. Mr. Edghill, the chapofficiated. The fact that he (the Prince) intended to be present was not generally known. and there was, consequently, not much of a crowd present. Coming as he did on Sunday, the royal party could hardly expect a display very marked for enthusiasm; but, while there was absence of pomp and splendor, the kind feeling of the provincials towards her Majesty was very plainly shown, and at the public reception to-morrow it will be generally un-corked and given full and unrestricted flow. -

-A festive horseman in Kansas City, Mo., rode his horse up three flights of stairs, and then hired six negroes to carry the animal down

again. -A "Shovel Brigade" has been organized in Des Moines for the purpose of aiding in grading a new railroad. Each member pledges two weeks

EUROPE.

GLEANINGS FROM FOREIGN FILES. On Saturday the Deutschland, a trans-atlantic steamship, arrived at New York, bringing mail dates to Δ ugust 10. From these we take the following items:-

Shabby Royalty. The news that the cost of the Duke of Edin-burgh's presents had been defrayed by the Britsh Parliament has given great offense in Aus tralia. The Duke has certainly not added to his popularity in the colony by his demand for £3500. The Melbourne Argus says the proceeding is looked upon as the very reverse of princely, and those few individuals who received any souvenirs from his Royal Highness regard them now in a very different light from that in which they were first received. In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria a notice of motion has been given for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the presents made by the Prince while in Victoria, with a view of placing a sum upon the estimates to re-coup the British Parliament the money thus ex-

pended in Victoria by his Royal Highness.

Spanish Superstition. An Englishman in Spain has nearly lost his life in consequence of the superstition of the people. Lorea is a thriving commercial town of twenty thousand inhabitants. The citizens of Lorca believe firmly in the existence of wizards, who prowl about at night to hunt for little children, whom they devour, reserving the fat to grease the wires of that satanic invention, the electric telegraph. An English gentleman, a stranger in the place, whose personal peculiarities of a pale face and a long white beard, unluckily for him, were identical with the traditional appearance of the Lorca wizards, took a walk in the fields one moonlight evening. It was rumored that a wizard was actually at work and very shortly a crowd of fanatics, armed with cudgels, surrounded and attacked him. Had it not been for the interference of the local authorities, who had great difficulty in saving him, the so-called wizard would have paid for his white beard with his life,

The English Cotton Trade.

The state of the Preston trade becomes more and more serious. Another large failure has occurred, that of Mr. Ogle. This is the sixth stoppage in the Preston district within as many weeks, bringing to a stand about 142,000 spin-dles, and from 2500 to 3000 looms, and throwing out of employment nearly 2000 operatives in the various branches of the trade, including those who are called "odd hands." There are now mearly half a million spindles, and from 6000 to 8000 looms, standing idle in Preston alone. Emi-gration goes on apace. Many weavers receive "passes" from their relatives on the other side of the Atlantic, the cost of these being paid by the American employers, on the understanding that the sum is to be refunded in working There emigrants are among the best of the workmen.

Another Terrible Colliery Explosion. The North German Correspondent publishes

the following report of this disaster, of which we have an outline by the cable:—
We regret to have to report one of the most terrible and melancholy accidents that have happened in Germany for many years. The col-liers of the Burg colliery in the Plauenschen Grund, near Dresden, assembled as usual for prayers on the morning of the 2d of August, and afterwards dispersed to their work. In a short time a terrible explosion occurred. At about a quarter to 6 o'clock a thick column of smoke was seen to issue from the mouth of the Segen Gottes shaft. This was followed in ten minutes space by a similar one from the Hoffmings shaft. Numbers of workmen, together with the wives and families of those that were below, assembled around the various entrances to the mine, but the smoke and vapors frustrated all attempts to enter for some hours. After nine o'clock it was at last found possible to descend. Three dead and their condition, as well as the state of the cars, which were broken into a mere heap of igments, bore witness to the force of the plosion. This renders it highly improbable that any of the 326 men who were engaged in the two shafts should still survive, with the excep tion of two or three who were close to the mouth of the pit. Their death must have been almost stantaneous, and many of the bodies are so disfigured that they cannot be recognized. Some are much charred and burned. It is calculated that at least 321 colliers perished, two-thirds of whom had families dependent upon them.

No blame is attributed to the arrangements in the mine, but it is supposed that the heat of the weather prevented the foul air escaping by its usual channels, and that it therefore collected the passages no longer used, and was ignited the carelessness of one of the unfortunate liers. The warmth and sultriness of the exernal air may have also prevented the workmen from noticing the oppressive character of the atmosphere in the shafts. But few bodies have yet been recovered, as the ventilation of the ine has not been restored, and, since competent authorities declare it to be utterly impossible that any of the unfortunate sufferers have survived the shock and the foul air, it is considered wise not to risk any more lives.

OUR REVENUE.

Proposed Modification of the Income Tax Law The movement alluded to in these despatches ome time ago favoring a modification of the evenue laws affecting incomes has assun more formidable and general character. Many members of Congress approve the proposed hange in the law; and representatives of imortant interests throughout the country are here giving shape and consistency to the pro-Senator Sherman's recent speech at Canton, Ohio, has been severely criticised a olitically imprudent in consequence of his ayowal of the unpopularity of the tax. It is clearly shown by those familiar with revenue statistics that the amount of revenue from internal taxes meeting all of the Government, except interest on the public lebt, can be realized from whisky, tobacco, stamps, licenses, and a modified income tax. The plan proposed is to increase the tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon, which, it is laimed, will realize \$80,000,000, if the mean now within reach of the Revenue Bureau for the prevention of fraud shall be adopted. bacco at least \$30,000,000 can be realized from stamps, with a modification of the present law, say \$10,000,000; from fermented figuors, \$10,000,000; from Heenses, \$10,000,000; and the rom the modified income tax but \$15,000,000 would be required to make a total of \$155,000,-000, an amount equal to Secretary Bontwell's estimate of the expenditures for the present fiscal year. The plan is to confine the income tax to the tax on interest paid on the national debt the five per cent. to be de lucted when the interest is paid. This will calize \$6,255,000 without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance proposed to raise by taxing incomes derived from surplus property embraced in stocks of banks, railways and other corporations, and from interes; paid on bonds of such corporation. This plan it is claimed will, while completely removing the unpopular and inquisitorial indi vidual income tax from the statutes, result in the saving of at least two millions of dollars per annum in the cost of collection of the revenue by reducing the number of objects of taxation, and onsequently the number of officers .- Wash

Cor. N. Y. Herald —The Democracy of Columbus, Ohio, are to wear crape on their left arm for thirty days, in nemory of a cannon belonging to the Demo eratic Central Committee, which was attached on Saturday, by a Democrat who had a claim against J. G. Thompson, the chairman of the

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION | authorities, and brings most glowing accounts of the situation of the army of liberators. He says that there are now 42,000 Cubans in arms,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic Disturbances in Baltimore -The German Schuetzenfest-The Weather at the Capital -Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The German Schuetzenfest Dissensions and Disturbances in the Democratic Party. Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23 .- The German Schuetzen festival commenced this morning with a procession through the various streets to Schuetzen Park by the various societies.

There was quite a serious disturbance, during which two persons were shot, at the Democratic primary meeting, on Saturday, at Gowenstown, Baltimore county. There is much dissension in the party.

Eight or ten persons were overcome by the heat in the past three days.

The Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet and stordy our very dull and favors buyers; Howard street Four very dull and favors buyers; Howard strees a perfine, \$650@675; do. extra, \$7@825; do. family, \$3.00@950; City Mills superfine, \$650@7; do. extras \$7@825; do. family, \$8750@1050; Western superfine, \$655@650; do. extras, \$7@775; do. family, \$8@850. Wheat dull and heavy; prime to choice red, \$140@155. Corn firmer; prime white \$1140@116; yellow, \$114. Oats, 55c. Rye, \$106@110. Pork, \$24; Bacon, rib sides, 19%c.; clear do., 19%c.; shoulders, 16%c; Haws, 24c. Lard, 20@21c. Whisky active at \$123@123.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Wenther at the Capital. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The sky is clouded to-day, and the weather much more pleasant. There are strong indications of ram this afternoon, which is much needed. Several persons died here and in this vicinity from the effects of heat yesterday.

The Sea-side Weather Report.

Atlantic City, Aug. 23-9 A. M .- Weathe clear, wind northeast; thermometer, 68, Long Branch, Aug. 23—Weather clear, wind wortheast; clear and cool.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Angle-American Cable. LONDON, Aug. 23-A. M .- Consols for money, 935 and for account, 93%; American securities firm; 5-20's of 1862 84%; do., 1865, old, 80%; do 1867, 82%; 10-40s, 76%; Eric, 193; Illinois Central, 94%. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23-A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 13%d.; Orleans, 14d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs doll. Ail other articles opened unchanged.

This Noon's Quotations. This Noon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 93/2, and for account, 93/2; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20's, 1862, 84/2.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—Noon.—California wheat, 11s.; red Western, 98, 94.

LONDON Aug. 25—Noon—Sugar quiet both on the spot and affort.

This Afternoon's Quotatious.
LONDON, Aug. 23—Afternoon—Erie, 19 ½.
Liverpoot., Aug. 23—Afternoon,—Pork, 194s.;
Lard, 178, 6d. London, Aug. 23—Afternoon—Sugar, 39s. 9d. 40s, on the spot; Renned Petroleum, 1s. 7 Md. Tallow,

TENNESSEE.

A Political "Out-look?"-Senter, Etheridge and Johnson The Nashville correspondent of that very Depocratic sheet, the Louisville Courier-Journal, writes under date of August 15:-

The last time I saw Senter was in 1861. and I were at that time indifferent Rebels. Many things have fallen out between heaven and earth since then, and not the least puzzling is his rise in the world. To do him justice, he is a goodnatured fellow, with quite as much stomach as brains, perhaps, but still shrewd withal; a native East Tennesseean in dialect, tastes, and appear ance. He is liberal with his speech, and, like other heroes, is fond of "talking his battles o'er." Senter is a Republican. In Ohio he would be considered about such a Republican as Governor Cox, in Massachusetts about such a one as Henry Wilson. But his Republicanism, unlike theirs is hardly of so wearing a pattern, though the difference is chiefly due to the geography. He is for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and he is decidedly opposed to the organization of the old-line Democratic party. In this opposition, however, he is joined by many of best men in the State-old-line Democrats and ex-Rebels as well. They see no use in tacking on to the title or the spirit of 1861, and are averse to any connection with the Northern Democracy just now.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

He will come to Nashville with West Tennes see at his back. That section of the State has been left, lo! these many years, out in the cold. It claims the respectful consideration of Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee, which latter has monopolized the offices of late, and there is a certain force and plausibility in these local pretensions. Besides, Etheridge made a splendid canvass against Brownlow; he fought an up-hill ight against odds; he endeared himself cople by smiting radicalism, though ineffectuhip-and-thigh. He has many very arden riends, and he will make the fight lively. not advise you to bet your money on him, for, like all brilliant racers, he is unequal; but at this moment his star brightens, and is in the as

ANDREW JOHNSON,

Just now A. J. appears to be under a cloud. The late "ovation" in his honor was somewhat delusive, I fancy. It was a tribute to the vanity of popular sovereignty, and a mark of respec-to a citizen who had filled the office of chief magistrate. There are many who entertain a good deal of mistaken animosity towards Mr ohnson. He is certainly not responsible fo the maladministration of the Brownlow government, although he put it in office and set it going. No man can look before, although it asy enough to look behind; and those who lay o the door of the Greenville Alderman th leviltry of the Knoxville Parson perpetrate a

After giving the gist of Nashville talk, which not favor the ex-President's aspirations for the Presidency, the correspondent con-

All that I have quoted may be illusive. I hav known the talk of the town to be universally against Johnson—who is especially no favorit Nashville-and have seen cenventions assen ble in which he was invincible. It was so last year. Judging from the surface, Johnson had w or no friends in the convention of the 9th of

That body wrangled over him all day. Late in the evening the resolution endorsing him, and instructing the Tennessee delegation to vote for his nomination at New York, was passed by a rote of two to one. So may it be now. Banner, which has been his best friend in Ten-nessee—which stood for him when he had no other friend-and which is withal about as unerring a weathercock of Tennessee politics as may be found, comes out flat against him, and the tone of its leader is a very fair echo of the pre

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Coal Miners - They Are Determined to Hold Out-No Prospects of a Resumption - The New York Markets.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

No Prospect for a Resumption of Work by the Miners. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 23 .- All prospect for an immediate resumption of mining operations in this section has fled. The operators on Saturday made their most liberal offer of wages, but the miners in a body have decided not to go to work, and decline anything and everything but the sliding scale, or basis system. No further overtures will be made for some time, as operators have offered what they deem more than fair wages, and don't intend to make any more concessions, but fight it out. It is conceded by all that negotiations are off, and will remain so for an indefinite period.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Mouey and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 23.—The money market continues at 6@7 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is quoted dull at 109%, 60 days, and 110%@110% for sight. Government securities active. Southern State securities are without change. Gold fluctuated between 131 1/4 and 13214, and is now quoted at 13214. Loans, 414. Railway shares firm.

The New York Stock Market.

The New York Stock Market.

New York, Aug. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6047 per cent. Gold, 132½; 5-208, 1862, coupon, 122½; do. 1864, do., 121; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 121½; do. 1868, 120; 10-408, 114½; Virginia sixes, 60½; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 198; Erie, 28½; Reading, 35½; Hudson River, 18; Michigan Central, 30; Michigan Southern, 167½; Illinois Central, 30½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 51; Western Union Telegraph, 37½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Cotton dull; 150 bales sold at 35c. for middling uplands. Flour firmer; 9000 barrels sold; State, \$5.506755; Western, \$5.7566755; Wheat active, and be 2c. higher; No. 2 sold at \$1.50; Western red at \$1.50c; white Southern at \$1.70. Corn dull at a decline of 1682c.; 26,000 bushels sold, Western mixed at \$1446,146. Oats dull and lower; 18,000 bushels sold; Western at 600 flic. Beet q.iet. Pork dull; new mess, \$33. Lard dull; steam rendered, 19% 6619%. Whisky firm; free, \$126.

CUBA.

Reported Cession of the Island by Spain-Negotlations so Far as Known-The Patriot Que-

matches so rate to the same and in New York.

Madrid, August 22.—It is asserted, on trustworthy authority, that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed. The information conveyed in the above de

spatch confirms the advices previously received of the design of the Spanish Government to acquiesce in the proposition to sell Cuba to the Cubans, a proposition which was first suggested as the solution of the Cuban difficulty, and which was at once eagerly accepted by the Cubans and

their friends in this country.
The proposition was also made the subject of Cabinet council at Washington, and approved. It was also then determined that it would be prodent, in the existing emergency, not to trust everything in so important a negotiation to Sickles. Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of this city, was therefore sent to Madrid by the Administration as a confidential Government agent, association with the newly-appointed Minister — a place for which his former intimacy with Prim especially qualified him. Full private directions were given to Mr. Forbes by the State Department, and formal instructions to Sickles. Both were aimed at the single point of endeavoring to persuade Spain to concede political sovereignty to the Cubaus, on condition of the latter pledging thein-

selves, in proper form, to pay to Spain a certain sum of money, which payment was to be in some manner guaranteed by the United States. Before the administration decided to issue such instructions, conference was had with the Cespedes embassy in this country, headed by M. Morales Lemus, and the plan was so heartily approved by him that, in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, he entered into a written agreement-a sort of protocol-with the Government that Cuba would on its part, carry out the terms to be submitted by the United States (as we have heretofore described) to the Government at Madrid. Mr. Forbes departed for Europe, reaching Madrid the beginning of this month. He sought an interview with the Spanish Government at the earliest moment, the result of which became known to the American public in the following cable despatch, published August 10:-Madrib, Aug. 8.—Mr. Forbes, of Boston, has had an interview with General Prim and Marshal Serrano during which the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States was brought up. Mr. Forbes was presented to the Regent and Secretary of War

by the American Minister. The proposal was not accepted at present. Mr. Forbes, however, con-tinues his negotiations. The attention of the London and Parls press was drawn to the presence of Mr. Forbes in Madrid, and the proposition for the cession of Cuba was widely commented upon, in almost every case with favor. The Times of the 10th

Were Spain quit of the colony without compensa-Were Spain quit of the colony without compensa-tion, thanksgivings for happy riddance might well be sung throughout the Peninsula. But if a large sum of money is received into the bargain, Spaniaris-annot be too thankful. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest that there is neither honor nor profit to gain for the powers of he old continent by meddling with the affairs of the

On the 18th instant the following despatch was ent through the cable from Madrid: Madrid, Aug. 17 .- Paul S. Forbes, of New York, MADRID, Aug. 11.—Paul S. Forbes, of New York, who has been here some time in the interest of Cuba. has gone to America. He will return again on the reassembling of the Cortes. It is probable, however, that the report of Mr.

departure was premature. If the desatch [published above is correct, he has succeeded in the object of his mission, and in that event but a few days can elapse before the State Department at Washington will be able to announce to the country that Cuba has at last achieved her independence.—N. Y. World,

Colonel Quesada in New York-Glowing Re-ports of the Patriot Cause. Among the arrivals in New York of distinruished strangers on Saturday was that of olonel Rafael Quesada, brother of Manuel Duesada, General-in-Chief of the Cuban forces. olonel Quesada arrived on the Arizona from Aspinwall, which port he reached a few days before the sailing of the Arizona by steamship from Jamaica, which place he reached from Cuba by a small schooner a month since. Colonel Que ada is the first chieftain of the Cuban forces who have arrived on our shores from the interior of Cuba. The successful landing of the expedition which sailed under his command, on board the steamer Salvador, from

and that there will be at least 35,000 more armed by the middle of September. The slaves of the island volunteer by thousands and offer to work in the trenches and do the entire drudgery of camp. They procure and cook all the provisions for the army, which gives the armed troops the entire time for drilling and discipline. A number of machinists who went discipline. A number of machinists who went out with Jordan have made a foundry in the copper regions near Palma Soriano, and have cast very tair specimens of artillery. legions of negroes in and around the camps of the revolutionists were engaged in collecting all the horses not required for the use of the Cuban commanders, and were taking them to safe corrals in the mountains. They were also cept occupied in destroying all kinds of products grown near the towns garrisoned by their Spanish enemies, which are not required for the

The Spaniards have not yet ascertained where olonel Quesanda landed his expedition. He ays that his brother expected to be in possession of Jibara by the 1st of September and open it as the first scaport.

The reported discordance between General Jordan and other Cuban leaders, Colonel Que-sada states to be without foundation. The entire army of Cuban liberators and people respect and honor General Jordan and look upon him as an illustrious general and valiant warrior There are in the interior of the island several millions' worth of produce, which will be offered for exchange with Americans as soon as Jibara or any other port is taken. Colonel Quesada says that his brother told him he could take Trinidad, Puerto Principe, or Neuvitas almost as will. However, as the Cubans had not received any siege guns or cannon of sufficient calibre to compete with the guns which the Spanlards could bring to bear upon these towns, he would delay storming either of them until he received some large guns which had been purchased abroad, and the arrival of which was daily expected.

Colonel Quesada makes no disclosures as to his intended movements, but does not hesitate to make known that the object of his visit this time is a diplomatic mission.

Stokes.

The Herald's Washington correspondent

writes yesterday:—
Colonel W. B. Stokes, the defeated radical candidate for Governor of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by a large number of his discomfited friends, in search of office. Stokes business here is to get a new deal of the Federal offices in Tennessee. Brownlow having gone over to Senter, Stokes regards himself as the true representative of the party in Ten-nessee, and the only member of the Congressional delegation from that State entitled to control the Federal patronage. Colonel Stokes is very bitter in denouncing. Senter and Brownlew, the latter of whom he accuses of having broken up the Republican party in Tennessee, He says Brownlow's defection acted very damagingly against the radicals, and that his defeat is more owing to that than to anything else. Stokes says the election was carried by fraud, and he intends to make a fight against the admission of whoever may be elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate. would not be surprised, he said, if Andrew Johnson should be the lucky man.

Political.

-Voorhees is growing wise. He positively declines to run for Governor of Indiana. —General Samuel F. Cary is the first public peaker to take the stump for Mr. Pendleton in

- In Louisiana they have settled the question of Chinese suffrage. Seven Chinamen have been

egistered in a single parish. - The Temperance party in Connecticut are to run a separate ticket, and Mr. Parker, of Meriden, will be their candidate for Governor —Two Assistant Assessors in the Third dis-trict of Georgia have recently resigned, under

threats of assassination at the hands of the -Govern r Clayton, of Arkansas, is a candidate for the succession to Senator McDonald's seat. The latter's term expires in 1871. Mr. Brooks, a stiff radical, is also after the posi-

tion. Governor Clayton stands on the Senter -The Republicans of Minnesota of Scandinavian birth held a State convention at Minneapo is on the 12th instant, adopted strong Republican resolutions, and expressed their preference for Colonel H. Mattson as the Republican candi-

date for Secretary of State. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Thomas Lappan, charged with interfering with a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty. The case for the United States was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney Valentine, and the defendant was represented by Christian Kneass, Esq. The testimony on the part of the Government was to the effect that in June last Revenue Officers Foulk-rod and Hause, and a Mr. Johnson, seized an illicit distillery in Monmouth street, Richmond, and a crowd of men pressed around them to recapture i The defendant stepped up behind Johnson, snatched a spiggot from his hand, and, crying out, "go for the cowards: take the still," he rushed at the dealt several severe blows upon Hause's head.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 23, 1869. The demand for money was not quite so brisk to lay as for the past two or three days, but it is suifi ically so to test the present condition of our banks. It may be doubted if they are increasing the supply of their loanable funds, but their usual weekly statement to-day will inform us of their real status of

e prevailing rate of interest for minute money even on the very best collaterals, is 7 per cent., while discounts cannot be quoted under s per cent., and the range is, as usual in stringent times, wide The presence of borrowers in the outside market who are accustomed to draw their supplies from the anks, is a sufficient indication of the present con-lition of the latter. Outside paper of first-class borowers having two and three months to run is taken at about 10 per cent, much of which is in the inter-st of our local manufactures.

Gold opened this morning with sales at 1811g, but ained strength, closing at noon at 132%, strong. United States Loans to-day are very quiet on Third treet, and prices are very weak compared with Sat-

Stock market was devoid of animation, but

The Stock market was devoid of animation, but prices were unchanged. State loans were neglected, city sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 101)4 @ 1015. 9654 was bid for the old. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 975, a decline. Railroad shares were excessively dull, there being no demand except for Reading Railroad, which sold at 48 @ 485, and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which was taken at 56 %; 57 was offered for Pennsylvania Railroad; 36 for Norristown Railroad; 55 for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 38 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; and 37 % of \$100 for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 58 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; and 37 % of \$100 for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 58 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; and 37 % of \$100 for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 50 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; and 37 % of \$100 for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 50 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; and 37 % of \$100 for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 50 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; and 37 % of \$100 for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 50 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; 50 kg for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 50 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; 50 kg for South Pennsylvania Railroad; 50 kg for Philiadelphin and Eric Railroad; 50 kg for

all Railroad; 36.16r North Fermsylvalia Railroad; 3635 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 3735 for Carawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were very quiet. 1735 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 36 for Lehigh Navigation, and 60 for Morris preferred.

In Coal shares not a single transaction was reported, 5 was bid for New York and Middle, 655 for utler, 6 for Big Mountain, 2 1/2 for St. Nicholas, and for Feeder Dam. Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neg-

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's 13236 13 00 M JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as

Messes. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 192%@123; do. 1862, 124%@122%; do. 1864, 121@121%; do. 1865, 131@131%; do. 1866, new, 120%@120%; do. 1867, new, 120%@120%; do. 1868, 110%@1194; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114%@115; U. S. 30%Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109%@109%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%; Gold, 132%@132%; Silver, 127@129.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

reported by De Haven & D	TON THOU AN EST THEN SE DESCRIBE
FIRST	BOARD.
\$400 City 6s, New . 101341	200 sh Read 1s. 510. 48
82000 do 101 %	100 do., slown, 48
\$300 do 101 %	
24200 do 1013	200 do2d. 48
\$1000 Leh 6s R Ln 87	
\$2000 Leh Gold 1 9714	100 dob10, 48
\$2000 do 97	100 do 48
50 sh Leh Val R 56%	100 do, b30, 48%
4 do	25 sh Cata Pf 37 M
3 do 56½	
2 do 56	9.900 (C.90000) (FELCEL TERM
	BOARDS.
But the street by the State of Labor.	ALL THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE RESERVE AND A

\$100 Sch N Bt L 78 cnsh. 70 \$1000 W Jer R 68. c. 91 \$1000 Leh gold 1. . . 97½ \$560 U S 10-468. rg.110½ \$050 do... Cp.114½ 21 sh Leh Vat R. Is. 56 18 sh Penna RR. 57 15 do....ls. 57 SECOND 100 do .55&in. 48½ 100 do ... 510. 48½ 100 do ... 510. 48½ 500 do ... 55&i. 48½ 6 sh Sp & Pine St. 27 10 sh Leh Val R. ... 56 SECOND BOARD.

\$1000 C & A m 68,89, 95 \$1000 W Penna R 68 \$5wn., 81 \$509 City 68, Old., 97 THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

\$2000 CA A 68, 83.. 85% 100 sh Rend R. 530, 48% 264 sh Penna R. 18. 57

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

rom the Herald.

From the Herald.

"The feature of the week's doings in Wall street possessing most interest for the general business community was the course of the money market, which gave signs of the activity that may be looked for as the demand from the West and South increases. Last year the rate on call did not reach seven per cent, until the latter days of September; but the present season is quite advanced, the crops have been plentiful and cotton forward, so that the first draught upon our banks for funds to move the cereal and the staple was felt during the week. Hence we find a very unfavorable bank statement. The deposits have fallen off nearly seven millions, and the loans been contracted nearly four millions. The decrease in specie is over two and a half millions, accounted for by the fact that the Sub-Treasury received \$2,000,000 in gold during the week on account of California transfers and \$3,492,000 for customs, while only \$315,179 was disbursed for interest, and \$1,000,000 for the regular sale. The loss in customs, while only \$315,179 was disbursed for interest, and \$1,000,000 for the regular sale. The loss in legal tenders is only sixteen unudred thousand dollars, showing that a lar e proportion by the shipments of curency has been in national bank notes. The decrease in liabilities admitting of a reduction in the reserve required by law amounting to \$1,732,000, and the actual reduction in the lawful money held by the banks being \$4,218,000, the surplus reserve has been reduced \$2,486,000. The follus reserve has been reduced \$2,486,000.

plus reserve has been reduced \$2,486,000. The following are the totals of the last two statements:— 4\$	
August 14. August 21.	
Loans \$266,505,865 \$267,741,103	
Specie	
Circulation 33,992,257 34,028,104 Debosits 198,052,711 192,024,546 Legal-tenders 54,7a0,089 53,070,831	
Top-1 top-1	
Legal-tenders 64, 130, 089 53, 940, 831	
The following are the changes from the previous	
statement;	
Decrease in loans	
Decrease in specie 2,559,989	
Increase in circulation	
Decrease in deposits 6,928,165	
Decrease in legal-tenders	
An analysis of the statement shows that the total	
reserve of the banks has been weakened \$4,219,247,	
against a loss in liabilities of \$6,892,318; also that the	
banks hold in lawful money \$18,152,179 above the	
legal reserve, against \$20,648,346 during the preced-	
ing week. Despite this withdrawal of money, there	
is an abundance of funds for use on call, and on the	
last day of the week leans were made as low	
as live per cent. The fact is, the capitalists and the	
class of speculators who control large sums are	
averse to lending in any other way, and hence we	
find high rates for discounts, prime double-name	

the recent legal proceedings seem not to have fright-ened the Shylocks, who refuse to invest in paper, and keep their money on call from day to day in the expectation that something will turn up which will enable them to earn extravagant rates of interest. Again, the speculative spirit is so widespread that people having money are unwilling to the it up for people having money are unwilling to tie it up for becopie having money are inwriting to the it up for three to six months in paper when there are or may be so many chances of making a 'turn' in stocks, bonds, and gold. In foreign exchange there was a heavy market owing to the better supply of bills drawn against the increasing exports of produce and cotton, while a direct impetus was given the decline by the pressure to sell bills on the part of prominent houses desiring to get gold for remittance to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury. The same causes were at work in the gold market, where the price on extreme quotations fell from 1841, to 1813, while the whole tone was strongly

paper ranging from nine to twelve per cent. Even

"In Government bonds there were frequent finetn. ations within a limit of about one per cent, the mar-ket towards the close of the week being active and somewhat excited over an advance abroad, said to be due to large purchases of the '67s by the Roths-childs. In the general fears for the effect of the bad oank statement the market yielded from the highest

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 23 .- The Flour market remains pulet, there being no demand except from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Prices, although quotably the same, were not so firm. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$5.25@5.50 for superfine; \$5.50@6 for extras; \$6.75@ 7.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family \$6 50@7 25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7@8 for good and choice Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and fancy lots at higher prices. Rye Flour sells at \$6.37% per

are weak. Sales of 1800 barrets prime new red at \$1.550a1.55; white may be noted at \$1.65.21 to per bushel, the latter for Kentucky. Rye sells at \$1.20.21 1.25 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet and prices are not so strong. Sales of 3@4000 bushels yellow at \$1'19@1'20, and Western mixed at \$1'16@1'1816. Outsare unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels new Delaware and Pennsylvania at 56@ 3000 bushels new Delaware and Pennsylvania at 56@ 60c., and old at 670c70c. Nothing doing in Barley or

Malt.
Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at \$550@9-25;
Timothy at \$425@470; and Flaxseed at \$250@255.
Whisky may be quoted at \$125@127 per gallon for
Pennsylvania and Western in wood and iron-bound

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Aug. 28.—The Cattle market was very dull

his week, and prices were unsettled and rather ower. About 2100 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 8 1408 2c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7@8c. for fair to good do., and 456 656c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

65 Owen Smith, Western, 8669. 86 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, 34 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8. 70 P. McFillen, Western, 7@84. 70 P. Hatheway, Western, 7@84. 75 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 63/@7%. 75 James McFillen, Western, 5@73. 126 James McFillen, Western, 5@79.

15 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9.

105 John McArdle, Westeru, 5@8%.
21 A. Frank, Ohio, 6%@7%.
53 G. Ellenger, Ohio, 6%@8%.
54 C. R. Young, Chester county, 5@7.
62 C. Wilke, Fennsylvania, 5%@6%.
52 James Aull, Western, 4%@5%.
65 Preston & Co., Chester county, 7@7%.
11 J. Miller, Chester county, 8@8%.
Cows were without change; 150 head sold at \$35@60 for springers, and \$40@75 per head for cow and calf.

sheep were rather dull; 9500 head sold at the dif-

ferent yards at 4@6c. 10 lb. gross, as to condition.
Hogs were in fair demand; 2700 head sold at the
different yards at \$13@13-75 for slop, and \$14@14-50 10
100 lbs. nett for corn fed, including a few choice at