CUBA.

Wholesale Assassination—The Palacios Mas-sacre—Atrocity of the Spaniards. Full details of the Palacios massacre have been eccived, from which it appears that the atrocity of the Spaniards has not been in the least exag-

A correspondent writes from Havana I am sure that you are wearled with the subject of confiscations, as also the different pro-positions with reference to the disposition of the Aldamas mansion. The journals here are daily filled with these themes. There is a mat-ter, however, of some interest, and which has been much spoken of during the last week. facts were not fully credited until it was known that Palacios was to be sent off to Spain by the Captain-General. The facts in the affair are briefly these:—On the 29th of June last, two respectable physicians of Santiago de Cuba, named Jose Antonio Perez and Rafael Hspinar, a lawyer, Gonzalo de Villar, and several planters—to wit, A. Villasano, J. A. Dollazo, B. Collazo, and Senor Ascensiowere thrown into prison, on suspicion of being members of the revolutionary committee of that city. Here they remained some fifteen days. The Attorney-General of the government announced to the Governor that there were no proofs to support the accusations, and, in a few days, all but two of the prisoners were released. Not long after this, these same parties were again put in prison by the Governor, because he maintained that the order of the Captain-General gave full power to imprison upon mere suspicion. The prisoners began now to fear seriously for their lives, especially when it was announced to them that they would be sent up to Bayamo, there to await the orders of Valma-seda. It is stated that their friends interceded with the Consuls of the United States, of England, of France, and of the North German Con-federation, who approached the Governor upon the subject, and begged that the prisoners might be tried there, or, if sent to Bayamo, that a good responsible officer should be sent along with them. The latter suggestion was agreed

and murdered in cold blood. Valmaseda pretended to be angry at the conduct of Palacios, but, perhaps, this was in order to conceal his own agency in the matter. At any rate General De Rodas, upon learning the facts, was exceedingly indignant, ordered Palacios immediately to Havana, and on the 15th the latter sailed for the Peninsula, there to be tried for this infamous The Governor-General claims that his orders have been grossly violated in this instance, and there is no doubt but that he would have ordered the trial of Palacios here, and most probably

to, and in due time the men arrived at Bayamo. Valmaseda ordered them off in a few days to

Jiguani, and sent along as an escort 200 men, un-der the command of his Adjutant, Lieut. Colonel

Palacios. A few of the prisoners' friends accompanied the party, because they feared some treacherous movement. Sure enough, when they arrived at a point in the road called Santa Rita

there were heard three hisses, and immediately

the prisoners and the friends accompanying them, numbering nineteen in all, were shot down

would have had him shot had his own position been more secure. Unfortunately his Excellency is in constant dread of the volunteers, and, it rumor be true, is greatly disgusted at the state of

Probably the most unnatural crime committed by the authorities of Spain, in Cuba, since the revolt at Yara, is that represented in the following. There is assurance that had it not been for the action taken by the four consular representatives of England, France, the German Confederation, and the United States, very little of this would have been made public, at least at an early date. The petition of the eight prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba, which is appended, was placed on file in each of the four-named

It appears that as early as the 29th of June Don Francisco Casanova, a Spaniard, and citizen of San of Santiago de Cuba, went before the Spanish authorities there, and made affidavit that those gentlemen whose names were signed to the petition were disloyal to the Spanish Government. Upon this affidavit the Fiscal. Col. Marcanaz, ordered their arrest. They were imprisoned, remaining in close confinement for 15 days, when they were then examined, in the absence of Marcanaz, by a new Fiscal, who reported to the Governor that there was nothing against the men, and recommended that they be discharged. This was done, they giving bail not to take action against the Government. Six days afterwards they were all again arrested and imprisoned The circular of General de Rodas, dated July 8 reached Santiago de Cuba on the 17th of July. Two days after the Governor announced that he should send his prisoners to Manzanillo for trial. but his friends learned that he meant really to

send them to Bayamo, then Valmaseda's head-

They were then escorted from Marzanillo to Bayamo by Lieutenant-Colone' Julian Salizar, an officer asked for by the prisoners themselves They arrived safely at Manzanillo. Thence Salizar, with eight men, escorted them safely to Bayamo, which once reached, they all felt greatly relieved, for they were impressed with the belief that they would be assassinated on the highway between the two places. After remaining one day only at Bayamo, Valmaseda ordered them to Jiguani for trial. They started from Bayamo with far more apprehension for their lives than they had before leaving Santiago de Cuba, for their worst fears were well grounded, the commander of the escort letailed to them being none other than Lieutenant-Colonel Palacols, whose mistress is the daughter of the same Francisco Casanova who made afildavit against them. They made known their fears to several friends at Bayamo, who offered to join them on their journey. They started, but before reaching Santa Rita the soldiers fell upon them and shot them-not only the prisoners, but their friends. among whom were Don Mannel Fresneda, Don E. Alvarez, Don Jose Benitez, Dr. Perez and servant, and seven others, whose names were not learned. The whole number assassinated was twenty. Colonel Palacios returned to Bayamo, and reported the old story that the prisoners revolted on the road, and he had to kill them in defense. The soldiers searched their bodies and found \$1500 in money and a number of valuable watches, which, with their baggage, became the booty of the assassins.

Official Report from the l'atriot Generals. REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DISARTMENT OF WAR, July 19, 1869,—The Commander-in-Chief of the army makes the following report to this depart-

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PLIABO, July 9, 1860. -On the 7th inst. I directed General Castillo to reconnoitre the position held by the enemy on the line of the railroad. When the report of the operations was received, I determined to attack him in his stronghold between Savana Nueva and Camaguey. I left Penon day before yester-day at the head of 300 men, in advance of the main command. We arrived in front of the po-

sition held by the enemy at 2 A. M. yesterday.
I directed Lieutenants Sanguile and Batista to advance with a few men and learn whether the enemy had made any different disposition of his troops than that held by him day before yesterday. They returned reporting no change. I then ordered Generals Castillo, Silva, and Cantu to open the attack on the enemy's front. A general assault of the place followed. We tool the plaza and intrenchments by storm and at the point of the bayonet. The Spanlards fled to the houses, and for some time kept up a sharp fire from the windows and roofs. I then determined to dislodge them. I ordered Colonel Mendoza to surround them with his cavalry, and Colonel Caonao to protect them. After an hour's

FIRST EDITION | fighting we drove them from their retreats, when they immediately became demoralized and retreated precipitately. We captured one colonel, one lieutenant, one standard-bearer, two sergeants, a corporal, and seventy-two soldiers,

with horses, arms, and equipments. Generals Angel, Castillo, and Nazario Castillo Majors Sanguile, and Batista, Lieutenants Zayas Majors Sanguile, and Batista, Lieutenants Zayas and Jose I. Castellanos, most nobly behaved themselves in this action. We lost in killed, Lieutenant Jose Agramonte, brother of our Minister of the Interior, and Lieutenant Leandro Lopez, also seven soldiers. We had but a few wounded in the action. I have tried the prisoners, and found Lieutenant Eduardo Gomez milty of breaking his parcele given last year at guilty of breaking his parole given last year at Bayamo, and condemned him to be shot. The other prisoners desire to enter our ranks and battle for our cause. We burned the buildings recently occupied by our enemies, as it is not advisable to hold such an isolated position. We also destroyed some cars on the railroad.

Liberty and country,
MANUEL QUESADA, General-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MODESTO DIAZ. Department of Bayamo, July 16.—General: I have the honor to inform you that I have es-tablished a line of communication by Guisa, in order to circumvent the enemy, who has been trying to cover the roads from Venguita to Cauto. I have had the enemy surrounded fo ix days, causing him considerable losses daily Yesterday a column of Spaniards arrived to re inforce him, and I was obliged to discontinue attack. Towards night I was advised that a force of Spaniards was coming up the Guayabal road towards Nagua. I immediately marched out to intercept them. action followed, during which the cavalry of the enemy became demoralized, when the soldierdismounted and began fighting on foot. The sustained our fire during an hour and a half Darkness put an end to the fight. We lost seven killed and sixteen wounded. The enemy's losse are not known. This morning we intended to renew the battle, but at daylight discovered that the Spaniards had retreated from their position to the pass at Rondon. Modesto Diaz. to the pass at Rondon.

Liberty and country. The "Perit" Hero.

Colonel Francisco Javier Cisneros, the successful leader of the Perit expedition, is now on is way to this city from Cuba.

The Cuban camp at Beavertown, N. J., is the object of constant watching by Minister Roberts' spies. At present there are seventy-five young Cubans rendezvousing there. They are retugees, and are supported by their wealthier countrymen residing in this city. Having no other occupation, they drill daily, hoping that they may soon have an opportunity to change their practice to a more dangerous and useful field.

They have reinforcements daily since the arrival of Colonel Quesada. The latter remains quietly at the residence of a friend. What plans he is maturing or advancing may not now be told, but he is no idle patriot. The majority of the Cubans here are hopeful that the President and Cabinet will make some decisive move in their case next week at the meeting called for the first or second of the month.

A concert will be given at the Academy of Music about the 20th of September for the benefit of the Cuban soldiers. A number of American ladies of high standing have interested them-selves since Col. Quesada's arrival here to undertake to provide some means of relief for the destitute Cuban ladies who have followed the pa-triot army into the field.—N. Y. Sun.

ON THE MOVE.

How They Are Setting Back a Hotel in Boston.

They are moving a large freestone hotel in Boston. The following, from the Traveller of that city, will give an idea of how the work is

Ponderous bodies move slowly, and Hotel Pelham, which, it was predicted, would reach the end of the journey to-day, will not do so until late to-morrow. Such a moving cannot be done in a hurry, and this the contractors are thoroughly cognizant of. It is, however, done accurately. Not a screw must be turned more than another, for if this rule is not adhered to, the building will deviate from a straight course. The fears that the building would be terribly shaken in its transit prove to be groundless. There has not a crack, however minute, so far as human eye can detect, been made yet, and the architect, Mr. Bradlee, has ascertained from tests that old cracks in partition walls and else where have not widened in the least.

The fastest speed was made yesterday, when several members of the city government were present. At that time, everything being in readiness, two inches were accomplished in four minutes, and this, perhaps, was the only time that the moving of the building could be dis-cerned without the aid of the arrangements there provided for that purpose. The entire distance moved vesterday was about 60 inchesmore than any previous day, and more than will be made either to-day or to-morrow. The difficulty in resetting the screws increases as the distance between the building and the bank which braces the screws increases. The screws have been run out in an hour and three-quarters when all worked well, but rearranging them has taken double that time even under the most favorable circumstances. The length of the screws is 21 inches. To-day there will be only 21 inches occomplished.

Last evening the total distance—gone over was

96 inches, or 8 feet; this morning 10 more inches were added, and the 11 inches which will be ac complished this afternoon will make a total or The remaining distance, 51 inches, it is hoped will be completed by to-morrow evening.

The iron rollers have worked well and have given but little trouble. There is a rear projec-tion to the building, and the friction of this and the sidewalk on Boylston street, which is attached to the building, and is being moved, is overcome by greased boards, much in the manner that a is launched.

The progress of the building, which is 96 feet 7 inches high and weighs 10,000 tons, has been witnessed daily by a large number of people who manifest much interest in the work. cost to the city for moving the structure will be \$95,000, which is divided into the following Items: Entire cost of removing and placing upon new foundation, \$25,000; cost of land which it will occupy, \$60,000; loss of rent, \$10,000. Total, \$95,000.

Political.

-Free trade is breaking out in spots at the A league has been formed in Milwaukee which includes many of the leading politicians and business mer of the city.

— In one part of lows there are so many can didnies for office that one of the journals thinks it can afford, by wholesaling the business of an-nouncing them, to publish their cards for a twocent postage stamp each.

—George William Curtis thinks that although the Democratic party is no longer formidable a

a party of princ ples, yet as an organized con-spiracy against the purity of the ballot-box it is still much to be faced.

There are five liberal Republicans in the Tennessee State Senate, the remainder conservatives. In the Robet there are seven Stoke radicals and nine liberal Republicans, remainder conservatives. One of the Ohio Democratic editors con cludes a enlogy on Pendleton with this poetic

outburst:--We drop "Old Rosey," therefore, Without a why or wherefore, Or continental care for.

The Ohio ladies are shaking off dull sloth and getting ready to babble for their rights. A convention is to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday and Thursday, September 15 and 16, for the purpose of organizing a State Woman's Suffrage Association.

THE POPE.

What He Will Allow at the Geamenical Council.

On this subject the Memorial Diplomatique has the following:—The apprehensions which the German press is endeavoring to excite in Europe against the tendencles and the secret object of the future Ecumenical Council, are teginning to lose at the same time all interest and all reality. In the first place, the assertien may be made that the great majority of the bishops in France and elsewhere are by no means favorable to the propagation of doctrines which will have the immediate effect of placing them in direct contradiction with the law of their country; there exist also serious reasons for believing that the Holy See, in the manner in which it is conceiving and preparing the programme of the council, has no intention of departing from the limits of purely religious grounds, on which conflicts with the civil government are more and more rare, if not impos-sible. As to the question whether France will be represented directly in the council, we believe we are not departing from the truth in saying that nothing is yet decided on that subject.

The Pope is said to have remarked, in an audience which he gave the other day to an eminent foreigner, that he was firmly convinced the world would be regenerated by the coming Council. He declared that the bishops would have full liberty of discussion, and said that he hoped they would not abuse this privilege by consuming time in idle disputes. It would be better, his Holiness added, that all discussions hould be unanimous, but in cases of difference of opinion, the question would be decided by the majority, except when the majority hap-pened to be insignificant. The Pope, however, indulges the hope that no divisions will arise, believing that the Holy Spirit will inspire the Council and lead all its members to act in harmony. He said that the Council would be called upon to adopt the Syllabus, some alteration being made in the paragraph concerning the relations of the Church with the State. On different but trustworthy authority it is stated that the Council will proclaim two dogmas:-First. The in-(personal and independent of all coun cils) of the Pope, speaking ex cathedra. Second. The assumption in spirit and body of the Virgin Mary. Protestant and schismatic bishops will it is certain, be allowed no voice in the Council

THE OTHER SIDE.

Was the Cracow Nun Tortured or Not?

The Pall Mall Gazette has the following: "We have had so few good horrors lately that we hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Cracow. The Univers of the 5th Instant says that the Carmelite sisters of Cracow have been made the victims of a abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Pro testants, and Freethinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian Ministry. The unfortunate nun, the Univers states, belongs to an honorable family and had received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Convent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. He plety was fervent, and in many respects showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous that the sisters feared she would los her senses. At a later date she offered hersell to the Carmelites, and was received into their convent. Her scrupulosity, however, here be-came worse, and ended in madness. The good Carmelite sisters thought she would fare better in their hands than with a mad doctor, and ac ordingly kept her in their convent. It was a heavy cross to them, but Carmelites only live to carry the cross. There is no foundation for the statement that they ill-treated her. The 'filthy hole' she occupied was in fact a clean and well-aired room. A close examination of the poor nun's body has disclosed no traces of the tortures she is said to have suffered for twenty-one years. Altogether, the Univers twenty-one years. Altogether, the Univers thinks she has been very comfortable, and if this really is the case, our penny-a-liners ought to do some kind of penance, otherwise they deserve to have their eyes scratched out by the Univers is the Univers, and does not command our implicit faith."

DUELLING.

Two Engagements Near Chicago.

A young husband of this city, whose wife had been basely slandered by a former rejected suitor for her hand, administered to the libeller a severe whipping recently, and was afterward challenged to fight a duel with pistols by the party castigated. Seconds were chosen, the Benedict taking a friend and rather noted duelist named Trisch, a Hungarian, along with him A spot had been selected for the affair on the Indiana State line, and on Wednesday last (the 18th) the parties were promptly on the ground at one o'clock. The distance was measured and the principals to what was evidently about to prove a very bloody affair were plaposition. At the drop of a handkerchief the duellists fired, and the libeller was wounded in the left arm, but not seriously, while the husband escaped injury. Both were anxious to exchange shots again, but were prevailed upon to desist by the seconds. time a quarrel sprang up between Trisch and the libeller, and an agreement was made to settle it with swords. This second duel showed the principals to be excellent swordsmen, but the Hungarian was the master, and literally pinned his antagonist to a tree, the foll passing through the right shoulder, and inflicting a severe though not a dangerous wound. While in this position. the slanderer of the good name of a virtuous woman was compelled to retract his vile sayings. The Hungarian was slightly wounded in the left breast. The parties returned to the city and had their wounds dressed. The affair was kept very quiet, and but few knew of the duel previous to its occurrence. It is fortunate that these affairs of honor did not terminate fatally. The names of the slandered and slanderer are not given, for the reason that it would cause scandal and do an injury to parties undeserving of it.—Chicago Post.

Nearly Suffocated.

Mr. John Aungerbront was recently cleaning a forty-foot well on the farm of Mr. Detwiler, near Rocky Spring, in this county, when he was so much inconvenienced with carbonic acid gas that he gave notice to the persons at the of the well of his perilous situation. Mr. Det-wiler at once descended to his assistance, and sent the almost suffocated form of Mr. Aungerbront to the surface. The bucket was then re-turned for Mr. Detwiler, who felt the effects of the gas, but readily attached himself to the chain and bucket. When over half way up the chain broke and Mr. Detwiler slid on the pump stock to the bottom of the well, with slight injury. Still sensible of his dangerous situation, notwithstanding the increasing effects of the polsonous atmosphere he stepped into the bucket, and when within ten feet of the surface the chain again broke, Mr. Detwiler landing at the bottom of the well in the manner first named. He now experienced singular sensa-tions—a desire for sleep, with a certain know-ledge that it was not the proper place for a "nap." Mastering these feelings as far as pos-"nap." Mastering these teenings as managed to sible in his unfortunate position, he managed to get into the bucket once more, and time brought to the surface in safety. Aungerbront was so far gone from the inhala-tion of the poisonous air, that Dr. S. M. Huber worked with him an hour and a half before consciousness was restored. He is now, however doing well. Mr. Detwiler is suffering more with the bruises of his arms, consequent upon his unpleasant ride on the pump stock, than anything else.—Chambersburg (Pa.) Public

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressmen in the West-The Utes and Apaches Leaving Their Reservations-Fears of the Settlers -Affairs in the Mining Districts-McCoole's Troubles Increase - Political Movements.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee and Carl Schurz Expected. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 .- The Congressional Retrenchment Committee passed Eldo to-day, and will reach here to-morrow night. The Germans have made grand preparations for the reception of Carl Schurz. A committee appointed for the purpose will meet him at Sacramento tomorrow and accompany him to this city, where the Germans will turn out en masse in a torch-

light procession on his arrival. Notice to Mariners. The captain of the ship Akbar, from Hong Kong, reports the discovery of a cluster of rocks not marked on his chart on the direct route from San Francisco to Hong Kong. The weather was thick at the time, and no observation could be taken, but the dead reckoning made the location in lat. 31:50 north, long, 139:25 east, bearing N. N. W., half W., from Smith's Island distant 42

The Cattle Disease. General Stoneman has issued orders that no nore beef be furnished to the garrison at Wilmington, California, because of disease among

Burning of Pacific Railroad Snow-Sheds. One hundred miles of snow-sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Cisco and the summit, were destroyed by fire last night. Most of the iron of the track is reported as badly

burned, a large number of ties were burned, and the Eastern and Western trains are delayed. A large force of workmen are engaged in clearing away the track and repairing the road, which will be ready for the regular trains to-morrow morning. The passengers and mails and baggage were transported across the break in wagons this afternoon.

San Francisco Markets. San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Flour unchanged.

Wheat nominal, especially for shipping grades. Legal-tenders, 7554.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians Leaving their Reservations—Un-easiness Amongst the Settlers—Fine Crops in New Mexico.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

away bridges.

Denver, Aug. 26.-A special from Cimarron reports that considerable uneasiness is felt owing to the absence of a large number of Utes and Apaches from their reservations. It is reported that they are visiting other tribes, now friendly, urging resistance to the Government.

Recent heavy rains in Northern New Mexico nsure fine crops, especially of oats and wheat. Mining in the northern mines proves a failure, wing to the insufficiency of water. Many miners are leaving for Arizona and Colorado.

The Storms-Arrival of Distinguished Persons at Omaha-Discovery of Coal.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Омана, Aug. 26.—The thunder storm here on Tuesday last was the most violent of the season. A heavy rain flooded the streets and swept

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Senator Morgan and family, and G. H. Julian arrived from California yesterday. General Walbridge and the special Pacific Railroad Commissioners started West vesterday. The Chicago and Northwestern Rallway are now running trains in twenty hours from Chicago to Omaha, in close connection with the Union Pacific.

J. R. Nichols, formerly from Nichols & Munn. Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headparters at Omaha.

A vein of cannel coal four feet thick has just een discovered on the Missouri river, near Platte's Mouth, twenty miles below this city.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Meeting of Miners at Hyde Park-No Conclusion Arrived At-Dissatisfaction Among the Operatives-Resumption Predicted. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 26 .- The meeting of the miners yesterday at Hyde Park was another scene of confusion. This meeting was looked upon as the concluding one. They were going to make a final decision, whether to accept Mr. Storrs' proposition or fall back upon the original demand for a basis, and, as has been the case with all their previous meetings, they did not arrive at any decisive conclusion, and did not even wait for a regular or orderly adjournment. Both opponents and advocates of resumption were equally dissatisfied. The Republican, in an editorial this morning, says:-"The thousands of deeply interested traders may deem the result of the Hyde Park meeting yesterday as trifling and unsatisfactory; but we can assure them that the men are going to work now, and the most strenuous advocates of continuing suspension acknowledge that the jig is up now, and the men will begin work in a few days; and as the men who go in first will have the choice of chambers, there will be little delay after the first blow has been struck. The hope of recelving any money from Schuylkill or the General Council has been abandoned by everybody except the committee who expect to have the handling of it."

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fire Yesterday Losses and Insurances Political Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Aug. 26 .- The fire on Fell's Point. yesterday, burned from half-past 11 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before it was fully extinguished. The bulldings being mostly small, about thirty of them altogether. were not costly, and were mostly occupied by the poorer classes and mechanics. The total loss is now estimated at about one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars; something over half insured, mostly in Baltimore companies, and some in Northern agencies.

The Republican Convention last night was harmonious, with a strong desire expressed in speeches and resolutions to harmonize all factions. The regular administration men swept everything, electing all their men. It is now believed the Bond wing will make no more

FROM THE WEST.

McCoole's Domestic Troubles Trial of an Abortionist Sun-Strokes. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 26 .- Mike McCoole shot at Tom Kehoe, his former partner, last evening, near Johnny's Camp. The cause of the trouble was the bar-keeper's intimacy with McCoole's

There is much speculative gossip in the community concerning the case of Dr. 8, B. Hautz. who will be tried to-day for producing a case of abortion Henry Fuller and Mrs. Hattle Wills, parents of the child, will be tried as accessories. Edward L. Hammond committed suicide with razor at a police station yesterday.

Several deaths from sun-stroke are reported. FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Aug. 26-A. M .- Consols, 93% for both LONDON, Aug. 26—A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83%; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867, 82%; U. S. 1040s, 76; Eric Railroad, 20; Illinois, 94%, opening quiet.

Liverroof, Aug. 26—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 13%d.; middling Orleans, 13%d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Bread-states on int.

LONDON, Aug. 26-A. M.—The weather continues LONDON, Aug. 26—A. M.—The weather continues fair and is favorable for the crops. Sugar firm both on the spot and adoat.

PARIS Aug. 26—A. M.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 73f. 37c.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—Cotton opens quiet both on the

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 26-P. M.—American securities uiet and steady, 5-20s of 1862, 84; 1866, old, 83);;

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26-P. M .- Breadstuffs dull.

THE BOAT RACE.

The Training of the Crews-The Harvards Have Not "Gone Back" on the American

The New York Tribune prints this morning

London, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—I saw the Harvard crew last night for the first time after a fortnight's absence, and was delighted to observe a marked improvement in their style and pace. Both crews made to-day the last row over the whole course which they will take before the race. A difference of 13 seconds is reported in favor of Oxford, but it is not trustworthy, Oxford having taken a back start in order to get up a good headway. Both crews exhibit great power. The style of Oxford is unquestionably the better of the wo, their crew is the heavier, and their pace extraordinary. Harvard, however, is in superb condition and perfectly confident. The rowing of the Americans is far from faultless, but their boat goes along well and their prospects are de-cidedly promising. It is not at all unlikely that the race will be a very close one. The Harvard men have determined to use the new boat built for them by Elliott, which carries them better and makes greater speed than any other they have tried. No trouble of any kind is feared, but every precaution has been taken against foul play, and a strong guard is kept constantly over the boats.

The Harvard crew have spent the last two nights at Sturgis' house. They wish me to contradict the English statement that they have adopted the English style. All the crew say they pull the same stroke as last year; but, for all that, they show an immense change for

the better.

There seems to have been a little trouble about the referee, and Oxford wanted to change, but Harvard, I am glad to say, very properly sticks to Mr. Thomas Hughes. In consequence of this, Mr. Chitty refuses to act as umpire, not being willing to serve under Hughes, and the probability is that there will be no umpires at all, but Hughes will be selected as sole refer This is the best arrangement, by all odds, that could be made.

Everything has been done to secure a clear course and a fair race, and I apprehend no in-terference by outsiders, and no obstruction of the river by steamboats and barges, as has often been the case beretofore. Neither erew has done much work to-day, and to-morrow they will do none at all. The headquarters of the Harvard men have been crowded with visitors, among whom yesterday were Charles Reade, Minister Motley, Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, T. H. Dudley, United States Consul at Liverpool, and others, all of whom will return for the race.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,? Thursday, August 26, 1869, i Under the influence of a free demand for mone from the South and West the banks continue to hol their resources within easy reach, and discount on in cases where the demand for call loans is not suffi cient to absorb their balances. But even in thes cases they discriminate closely between long and short paper, the former being generally shunned at bank counters. This course falls rather heavily on our merchants and manufacturers, as the rates co rent for discounts on the street leave a very uncertain margin for profit, and tend to make them can

tions in embarking in ventures where there is any

legree of risk.

We notice no change in the rates of call loans, but discounts, as usual, rule irregularly.

Gold opened this morning strong, with sales at 134, but there was a speedy reaction which ended in a decline of the premium before noon to 133%.

There is very little speculative demand for Government bonds to-day, but there is a general advance

in prices, averaging is per cent.

There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the Stock market, but the volume of business is light. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady at 97 for the old and 1014 for the new issues. Lenigh gold loan was taken at 97.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but advanced 14.
closing at 48 3-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady

at 57)2(@57)4. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55); 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42), for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsy vania Railroad; 37% for Catawissa Railroad proferred, and 30% for Philadelphia and Erie. In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 36 g. 60 was offered for Morris preferred, and 10 for Susquehanna. In Coal, Bank and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 62 for West Philadelphia, and 113, for Hestonville.

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

FIRST BOARD. \$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se. . . . 105 % 100 sh Read R . . s30 . 48 % \$1100 City 6s, New .ls. 101 % 100 do . . s60 wn . . 48 % \$400 do 101 % 200 do . ls. s30 . 48 % \$300 C & A 6s, '70 . 97 21 do 48 % \$1000 N Penna 6s . . 87 % 100 do 48 % \$1000 Leh V new bs . . . 200 do ls. b10 .48 % -16 \$1000 Leh V new bs.

Feg. 95½
\$2000 Elmira R 5s.b5 60
\$12500 5-20s, Jp. cp. 120½
\$1500 Cam & Bur R.

bds. 18 85
\$3000 Leh Gold I 1s. 97
3 sh W Phila R. 62
10 sh Union Bank
50 sh Leh N Stk. 36½
50 sh Leh N Stk. 36½ 3 sh W Phila R... 10 sh Union Bank 85WH .. 58

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—
1000 A. M. 183½ | 11·00 A. M. 183½ | 10·28 " 183½ | 11·30 " 183½ | 10·37 " 183½ | 12·08 " 183½

JAY COORE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@133\; 5-20s of 1862, 123\; (2123\; (2123\; (2123)\;

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

From the N. Y. Hereld,

'The money market, although still abundantly supplied owing to the general preference on the part of capitalists to employ their funds on call, was a shade more active towards the close of banking hours this afternoon. Up to this time the rate even on miscellaneous collaterals had rarely exceeded seven per cent, but under the better demand for money arising out of the 'bullish' tone in operations on the Stock Exchange, the stock houses were larger borrowers than for some time time past, and seven per cent, was more freely paid. It should be stated in this connection that the Treasury disbursed the money in payment for \$83,730 worth of the bonds accepted at the Government purchase to-day. The balance, amounting to over a million and a half of dollars, will come upon the street to-morrow, when also part payment will probably be made for the \$1,000,000 of bonds then to be retired for the sinking Fund. Payment of the bonds purchased to-day will be made two-thirds in legal-tender notes and one-third in national bank notes. The Assistant Treasurer, General Butter-field, is very desirous of accommendating the bonds purchased to-day will be made two-thirds in legal-tender notes and one-third in national bank notes. The Assistant Treasurer, General Butterfield, is very desirious of accommodating the merchants and the community generally. We have had occasion already to approve of the reforms instituted in the Treasury building. Another with reference to the payment of Government interest, one much needed, has just been made. General Butterfield has arranged that the registered coupons due september 1 shall be paid in the room facing on Pine street, instead of in the Rotunda, and that seats shall be provided for those in waiting. To-day anthority was granted for the further transfer of gold on San Francisco account, the amount being one million dollars. The sales of bills to procure gold for this transfer were reflected in the weaker character of sterling exchange, a few prime bills selling out of second rands as low as 109% for sixty days, and 109% for sight, although the nominal quotations were from 109% (10%) for the latter class of bills. The increasing exports each week and the very doubtful amount of our indebtedness to Europe on last year's business, as shown by the statistics in the Bureau at Washington, leave the market without strength. The failure of a produce firm was reported to-day, but no statement was given of their liabilities.

"Government bonds were strong in response to the further purchase by the Government, the offerings at the Sub-Treasury amounting to less than four millions. Their firmness was maintained late in the day despite the sharp decline in Europe, and the market seems to repeat its customary practice of holeing its own in the face of a foreign decline, however much it may advance when quotations abroad improve. Of course, the higher price of

however much it may advance when quotations abroad improve. Of course, the higher price of gold had a great deal to do with sustaining prices, but the general undertone of Governments is strong on account of the present programme of Treasury purchases and an expected continuation thereof

next month.

"There was an excited market for gold, the struggle between the 'bulls' and the 'bears' waxing very warm. The latter have put out another heavy line of sales, as revealed in the clearances and balances to-day at the Gold Bank; but the pressure of such sales, like the superincumbent weight on an arch seems to strengthen the 'bull' restrict the arch, seems to strengthen the 'buil' position, the price rising through them to 133%. In the afternoon there was a reaction to 133%, but on the news of the gold transfers through the Sub-Treasury, and of lower quotations for our securities in Europe, there was another advance to 1835.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THUBSDAY, Aug. 26 .- The Flour market is quiet, and only 500 500 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5.25@5.50 for superfine; \$5.50@6; for extras; \$6.75@7.75 for old stock and recently grown Northwestern extra family; \$6.75@ 7-25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7@7 75 for Ohio and Indiana do, do.; and \$8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm at \$6:50 per

The Wheat market 's without spirit, and prices are barely sustained. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$1.15; 1000 bushels Western do. at \$1:50@1:55;2000 bushels Western amber at \$1:55; and white at \$1 65@1 70. Rye is dull at \$1 16@148 per bushel for old and new Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is without improvement. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.18@1.20, and 2500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.12@1.15. Oats are in limited request, and the offerings are fair. Sales of new at 550257 cents; and old at 67 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$36 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed may be quoted at \$8@9: Timothy sells in a small way at \$4.25. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and sells to the crushers at \$2.5000

Whisky is firm at \$1.25@1.27 for wood and iron. bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—Cleared, ship Frank
N. Thayer, for Liverpool, Salled—Ships Radiant, for New
York, and Ksmeralda, for Liverpool.
The barque Adeline Ellwood has arrived at Portland,
Oregon, from New York.
FOITHESS MONIOE, August 26.—Passed in for Baltimore,
barque W. G. Putnam, 69 days from Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26.—Arrived, steamship Bremen,
from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 26.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Progress, Simons, London, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Faults, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. Brig Ella, Drysdale, from Swansoa July 15, with old railroad from to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, Staples, 11 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 34 hours from New York,
with mose to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 34 hours from New York,
with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Mitchell, 43 days from Loudon via Falmouth,
with old railroad from, etc. to order. Br. barque Mitchell, 42 days from London via Falmouth, with old raliroad iron, etc. to order.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, 3 days rom Taunton, with mides, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemere, 3 days from Boston, with mides, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemere, 3 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

N. G. Barque Express, arrived yesterday from Boston, is consigned to L. Westagaard & Co. Brig Abstainer, Elderkin, St. Johns, N. B., L. Westa-gaard & Co., cleared August 25.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMahon's Bullletin.

New York Office, August 23.—Right barges leave intow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Baltimore Branch Office, August 25.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

Hope, Earl Milton. J. Shoemaker, F. E. James, W. P. Hope, Carl Milton. J. Shoemaker, F. E. James, W. P. Jenney, Olinton, C. Winters, Wasp, Thomas Lynch, M. T. Conley, and Sarah Elizabeth, all with coal, for New York.

James Hand, with coal, for Wilmington.

R. V. Dewitt and John Hawkins, with grain, for New York. York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 26.—The barges
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 26.—The barges
F. C. King and P. McDevitt, with coal, for New York,
leave this morning.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA. *
Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, arrived & New York yesterday.

York yesterday.

Brig Caroline Eddy, hence, arrived at Boston, yesterday.

Brig Caroline Eddy, from Bridgeport for PhilaSchra Edward Slade, Sopper, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia; P. M. Clark, Stocking, Middleton for do.; O. F.
Hayles, Port Jefferson for do.; and C. & C. Brooks, Wiggins, Greenport for do., passed through Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr E. J. Baylis, Providence for Philadelphia, at New
Yerk yesterday.