THE BOAT RACE.

More About the International Contest - A Satisfactory Account of It- The Harvards Beaten by One Length and a Half.

G. W. Smalley, the Tribune's London correspondent, at midnight on Friday telegraphed a long, and as yet the most coherent account of the inter-university race to that journal. For some cause, still in mystery, the report did not arrive until the Saturday's papers were all issued. It was printed this morning, however, and from it we make the following excerpts:-

The defeat of the Harvards in the International boat race was less than reported. As reckoned on the press boat it appeared to be four lengths, and I so telegraphed; but the judge at Mortlake, Sir Aubrey Paul, personally informs me that the actual difference at the the finish was but one length and a half. The true time was 22 minutes 20 seconds and three-fifths, as taken by Frodsham's chronograph, registering independent fifths of seconds. This is nearly 21 seconds less than the time given by the London reporters, but I took it myself, and

am confident it is accurate. The vicinity of the White House, Harvard's headquarters, was early througed with Americans, but the morning was left judiciously quiet, only a few old-Harvard oars—prominent among whom were Caspar and Crowninshield—a few official representatives like Moran and Dudley, and a few personal friends of the crew, being admitted; no others were allowed access. crew lounged restlessly about, enduring as best they might a trial harder than the race—the sus-pense of the last few hours. Their condition was less perfect than three days ago.

Simmons had been for some time suffering from diarrhea—slight, yet sufficiently alarming in a man soon to pull as for dear life in a desperate struggle. Loring was still troubled with boils, and was sallow-faced but clear-eyed, and confident as ever. Fay and Lyman were both overtrained. There was too much work during the whole of last week for all the crew, and, as consequence, they went into the boat only

Before 5 all London had gathered on the river banks. Both crews came out promptly, Oxford showing first three minutes before 5, and

Harvard following.

Both crews were cheered as they came out, and there was an unmistakable popular liking for both. Harvard, with brouzed faces and arms, contrasted strangely with Oxford's fair or ruddy complexions. In paddling down into place, the style, as always, was all on the side of Oxford, but the American physique excited universal admiration.

The boats started abreast of the umpire's steamer. Blaikie gave the word "Go" at exactly five hours, fourteen minutes, forty-one ceased running up, and the whole race was rowed on nearly slack water. Harvard jumped away at the word, Loring beginning with the impossible stroke of forty-six to the minute. Darbishire, who will never be hurried, was content with forty. The pace was terrific from the

Harvard began almost immediately to lead, drawing away from Oxford amid lond cheers and rowing well together and in better form than ever before. At Craven Cottage they were full half a length ahead, and thence to Crab Tree kept steadily gaining. Both crews were doing all they wanted; but Oxford, which was never under any stress, increasing its measured stroke of forty to the minute, rowed with a precision beyond all praise. Darbishire is like a machine, and is never flurried by an opponent's lead.

Long before Hammersmith was reached, Hartaken Oxford's water: but trying to do so, he grew nervous, sheered wild, seemed then to lose his head, and never after regained his composure. He lost at least a length on the whole course. Oxford steered admirably well, making straight line from Crab Tree to the centre of Hammersmith Bridge, and thence did not lose an inch to the end.

At Crab Tree, Harvard was a good length ahead, the time being five minutes and fifteen seconds. But here the pace began to tell. The stroke had fallen from 46 to 44 and 40, and then went up again to 43. Flesh and blood could

Beyond Crab Tree Oxford began to creep up, and at the soap works were alongside. Loring would not suffer, but drove on his boat with spirit, and shot Hammersmith Bridge a length ahead once more, Darbishire impassively pulling 40 to the minute, and never getting many inches astern of Harvard's rudder.

The bridge was a bedlam of varying shouts

and cheers for the two struggling crews vard passed under it in an unprecedented timeeight minutes and thirty seconds-but alas and alas! the effort had been not only tremendous, but desperate. To critical eyes the race was lost while Harvard was still a good length ahead. rowing grew wild, their form, hitherto was lost, their time forgotten, and saddening symptoms of distress in American boat became evident not beyond Hammersmith, Oxford a second time began to draw up on the leading boat, never accelerating their stroke, but rowing with that final test of perfect oarsman-ship, a spirit without haste. It was the last real struggle of the race. Harvard had little left to answer Oxford's challenge, the dark blue drew swiftly level, then ahead, then a full length ahead, and off Chiswick Church Harvard's water. From that moment Oxford had a clear lead. The race was over.

There remained two miles and more to row, but the last chance and hope of Harvard was gone. Thence they rowed on, as brave men will row, a hopeless race-a race they know to be hopeless, and yet contest with heroic courage. Burnham frantically threw water over Loring, checking the boat without relieving the crew. and his wild steering still went on.

Barren's bridge was passed in 18 minutes, Oxford apparently several lengths ahead, and Harvard vainly spurting before and beyond the bridge. To tell the plain truth, Oxford won as they liked after passing Hammersmith. To the passionate efforts of Harvard, Darbishire was ontent to respond with just effort enough to keep the lead undiminished: and so the two

brave fours rowed on. At the final moment Loring, in no hope of success, but for honor's pure sake, rallied the last energies of his exhausted erew, and they drew to within a length and a haif of that still vigorous, indomitable, masterly Oxford four, And within a length and a half of opponents whom they were bound to respect in defeat, Oxford rowed steadily past the Judge's boat as the signal gun heavily boomed out victory to St.

George and defeat to the Stars and Stripes. From beginning to end the race was fairly owed. There was no suspicion of a foul and no real trouble. The course was kept perfectly open, and no attempt was made to obstruct either crew. The umpires, referees, starter, and work perfectly. Neither from spectators nor from the crews was there any hint of unfairness. Harvard frankly own

themselves fairly beaten. Why were they beaten? For many good rea-The hour of their defeat and chagrin is no time to say harsh things, nor would any one wish to do so; but the truth must be told. What carried them so well through such a race was their unparalleled physique and endurance. In style, form, knowledge of rowing, diet, method of training, and method of instruction, Harvard

was utterly inferior to Oxford. Had the race been won by them the credit would have belonged to Loring, the captain and despot of the crew. Being lost, he must equally bear the blame. A man of extreme self-reliance, which partially neutralizes his high qualities of

FIRST EDITION | intelligence, generous devotion, and real capacity, but experience limited by knowledge of American rowing only, he persisted in adhering

to American methods.

He would coach the crew himself from the inside of the boat, a thing radically impossible to do. He would not change the diet of the crew, although the climate required a change, and the diet manifestly impaired his own and Simmons' powers. It was sheer madness to go on cating currants and milk in this or any cli-mate; but even diarrhea and other symptoms could not effect a change in the captain's stub-

born opinion. have taken Blaikle or any other good coach on a steamer during the last three weeks would have added 20 per cent to Harvard's chance. Blaikle is not responsible for my opinion, and probably disagrees with it, but it is true nevertheless. Harvard upon arriving had nearly every fault a young crew could have, and retained many at the last moment. Good coaching would in three weeks have eradicated

Harvard's stroke was fatally quick and fatally irregular. During the race it varied from 46 to 38—varied ofteen twice in 60 seconds. With a coxswain, no living crew could have pulled the stroke with which Loring led off through four In fact the crew was rowed to a standstill. In less than two miles their power was gone. After that it was only heroiceourage and resolution that carried them through; and a sys tem that exhausts the crew at the end of two miles in a four-mile race cannot be sound.

Although the race is lost, it is no discredit to them. All England admires their gallantry, simplicity, and quiet good sense. In the behavior which Harvard has shown, nothing could be better than their demeanor from the beginning of the project. I opposed their enterprise s Quixotic, but after their defeat I acknowledge my mistake, and affirm that no American need regret their attempt. Laurels of victory do not rown their daring, but universal applause re-

wards their sincere endeavor.

Harvard has been beaten by the finest four ever seen on the Thames. So perfect was their condition that Oxford could have rowed the ace again half an hour afterwards. In fact, after the race was over, they rowed down to Putney, keeping pace with the Press steamer. Harvard came down on the umpire's boat, and an hour's rest brought them round. In the Oxford boat, as they rowed down, no distress was liscovernable. To have led such a crew over nearly half the course was itself on honor touching the highest. Harvard accept their defeat manfully, make no complaint and no apology. but bravely admit themselves fairly beaten,

NAPOLEON I.

G. W. S.

The Centenary Celebration of the Birth of the First Napoleou—The Sports and Pageants. Galignani's Messenger of Paris, under date of

the 15th of August, contains a very ample report of the sports and pageants which were indulged in during the centenary fete day of Napoleon I, on Sunday. We extract the following paragraphs: The various amusements on Sunday were favored with delightful weather, the sun not being too powerful and a gentle breeze playing occasionally to cool the air. The capital had, however, on the preceding day assumed its ap-pearance of festivity, bright-colored flags being hung out in all the principal thoroughfares; and as the visits of the various sovereigns and princes in the year of the great exhibition had furnished Paris with the banners of almost every European nation, such emblems were dis-played very freely and added to the animation of the scene. The arrivals of strangers during the preceding week had been extremely nume rous, so that this great mass of spectators, added to the vast crowds which the Sunday left unoccupied, formed an enormous mul.itude of sight-seers on all the principal points of the fete. Considerable changes had been made in the general arrangements, as the open air theatres, climbing poles, and shows were placed in the Champ de Mars, and the fireworks let off on the Place du Trocadero. Those two modifications appear to have been well imagined, first, because the petty dealers in the municipal stalls complained last year that they carcely paid their expenses when fixed on the high grounds opposite the Pont de Jena; and, next, because a certain danger was connected with a pyrotechnic display, as has been the case for some years past, in a narrow space sur-rounded with buildings, like the place adjoining the Arc de Triomphe. As to the illuminations they were, as usual, everywhere, but principally in the Garden of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees and the neighborhood of the Champ de Mars.

The arrangement of the various proceedings was the same as on former occasions. At 6 in the merning the cannon of the Invalides an nounced that the fele had commenced, and im mediately after a distribution of alms and pro visions was made in the twenty arrondissement of the capital to such aged and necessitous per sons as required assistance, the whole expense this act of beneficence being defrayed from the Emperor's privy purse. The troops various barracks were allowed an additiona quantity of wine, and all, except those indis pensably required for duty, were allowed to leave their quarters and remain out until 12 o'clock at night. A similar permission was given all over the empire, as the day is universally celebrated in France; and in the large garrison towns, such as Metz, Nancy, Strasburg, Bourges. Grenoble, Chalons, Rennes, Toulouse, Toulon, Algiers, etc., fireworks prepared by the troops were let off, collecting together large crowds of spectators and leading to a very considerable

irculation of money At about 10 o'clock the old soldiers of the First Empire collected on the Place Vendome in their strange uniforms, and, getting into order, walked round the column, on the iron railing of which the wreaths of immortelles had been re-They afterwards proceeded to the chapel of the Invalides, to attend a special ser-vice performed there at 11. At 1 a solemn mass was celebrated in the catherdal of Notre Dame. n presence of deputations from the Senate, Council of State and Legislative Body, a great number of civil and military officials, and a large general congregation. A Te Deum was sung nd the Domine Salvum followed; and similar services were given in all other churches of We may mention that in the large towns of the departments the religious ceremonial is ven more solemn, the richest robes being worn. he most splendid church ornaments exposed to view, and the processions being remarkable for their magnificence, for the 15th of August is kewise the great church festival of the As-

One of the greatest attractions of the day to the working classes is undoubtedly the gratui-tous performances at the theatres; and in order obtain places thousands are contented to remin long, weary hours outside, whatever may the state of the weather. The practice was of departed from on the present occasion, and at the principal houses long files of spectators night be seen collecting at the doors from eight in the morning. At one, when the doors were pened, the great mass rushed in, and minutes after every place was occupied. No more attentive or better conducted audiences an anywhere be found, or more alive to every point of excellence in the piece or of fine acting

n the performers. Boat races took place at two on the Seine between the bridges of the Alma and Iena, and continued until nearly five. Large crowds colected at both sides of the river to witness the

The popular portion of the fete was held on the Champ de Mars, at the end near the Ecole Militaire. Along the side next the river were erected two lines of wooden stalls with a wide road between, and in these were displayed for sale all the cheap wares that are generally seen at country fairs. Parallel with the Ecole were to be seen refreshment booths, dancing tents, I

mimes, and six climbing-poles, bearing each, as usual, a gold watch, silver spoon and fork, goblet of the same metal, and a meerschaum pipe, to reward the exertions of the successful competitors. The theatres gave this year episodes of the war in Egypt under the First Napoleon, and as the customary quantity of gunpowder war consumed, and the French proved constantly victorium, the representations second. stantly victorious, the representations seemed to give great satisfaction. All this part of the ground was set out with flag-staffs displaying tri-colored streamers, and with stands bearing many colored oil glasses for the evening's Illumination. As only a very small portion of the Champ de Mars was taken up with the stalls and shows, all the rest was left available for the general multitude who might wish to witness the display of fireworks let off from the Place du Trocadero opposite. The crowd was exceedingly large in this neighborhood through out the day, but increased particularly towards four o'clock, and continued to gain numbers until dusk. The display of fireworks took place on the Trocadero, and commenced at nine o'clock, with 100 bombs and 300 rockets, then sixteen clusters, or rather volcanoes, vomiting forth serpents, 300 petards and 300 grenades; the second portion consisted of twelve revolving ascades of many colored fire, placed on the landings of the steps, leading to the top of the height, and six fountains of fire on the flat ground above, six discharges of fireballs, 200 Bengal lights, a repetition of the volcanoes and 300 petards; the third was composed of 1200 Roman candles, 1000 serpents and two flights of rockets and fireballs, bursting in the air and disappearing in showers of fire of every imaginable hue. Afterwards came the grand bouques of 20,000 rockets, producing a most splendid effect and two others by way of farewell—the one a shower of gold and the last a superb display of silver fire.

COUNTERFEITING.

How It Is Carried On-Revelations in Detroit

—An Interesting Expose.

The Detroit Post has the following:—"Fred-

erick Peters, formerly of this city, was examined on Wednesday (August 25) before United States Commissioner Mandell, on a charge of counterfeiting United States coin. The defendant was arrested last spring for robbing the post office at Ann Arbor. He was held for trial, but subsequently pleaded the penitent so strongly, and made such apparently honest promises of reformation, that the proceedings against him were dropped, and he was allowed to go unpunished. He went to East Saginaw, where he has since been employed as a grave-stone cutter. A few days since he was again arrested, charged, this time, with making spurious coin. The testimony against him is that of Henry B. Farrington, who testifies that he witnessed the making of the coin, and produces in court the dies used in the

"This Farrington is a watchmaker, living in Saginaw City. His family live in the lower part of a building, in the upper part of which he has a watch-repair shop, and it was in this shop that he testifies the spurious coin was made. It appears that Farrington does not enjoy a firstclass reputation. About eight years ago he served a term of one year in the State Prison for passing a counterfeit ten-dollar bill. Since that time he has been suspected of being impli-cated in various unlawful operations in connec-tion with counterfeit money. He has twice been arrested. On the occasion of his last arrest, about a year and a half ago, he was admitted to bail, and it was understood that the proceedings against him would be dropped on condition that he would detect certain parties engaged in circulating counterfeit money in the Saginaw region, and that he would turn up \$20,000 of counterfeit money on the Linderpark Bank of New York, supposed to be in the possession of one Ben Ballard. Since that time he has been operating in conjunction with the United States detectives; has made reports of his doings to them, and has operated in accordance with their The following is the substance of his testimony

against Peters:-"I first met the defendant about the first of July last on a street car between East Saginaw and Sagi-naw City; he asked me if my name was not Far-rington, and I told him it was; be then asked me if I rington and I told him it was; he then asked me if I was not in jail in Detroit at on time, and I told him I was; he said he was there too for robbing a post office. We then entered into conversation, and he linally asked me if I would not like to go with him in making counterfeit money; I said the officers had been persecuting me about this counterfeit money business, and as I did not want the name without the game, if there was any money in it I was going in for it. He said he could make the best bogus coin of anybody in the United States, and there was lots of money in it, as he could sell it for fifty cents on the dollar; I told him he could have the use of my shop and tools to see what he could do; we made an shop and tools to see what he could do; we made an appointment of a day on which he was to come to house and make some of the coins; he came the my house and make some of the coins; he came the next Sanday; think it was the second Sunday in July; he brought with him a young man who works n a harness shop in East Saghaw, whose name I do not now remember; they worked together in my shop, and made about four quarts of coins; Peters brought the dies with him; they were made of plaster of Paris. (The dies were produced in court, and fully identified by the witness.) I kept these dies after Peters got through; put them into my bench drawer, and a day or two afterwards brought them

o the United States District Attorney.
"The coins made were half and quarter dollars The materials used were tin, antimony, and lead. I turnished chips, fire, and lead, and Peters furnished the rest. He said the coins were not very good, because the moulds were damp, but that after the coins were galvanized nobody could detect them. I fur-nished him silver and acids to galvanize them. Peters said he wanted to use some of the coins and ook them with him, and some he left with hose which he left with me I took to Midlan how certain parties there. They said they wanted o see what kind of a workman Peters was; that f he was skilful enough at making counter-cits they would admit him to their associaion. They pronounced the work very poorly done. A quantity of spurious coins was exhibited to the ourt.) Cannot identify any of these coins as the ones made by Peters; did not mark any of those coins, and did not keep any of them in my posses-sion. These resemble the coins made by him, but do not look as well, having been oxydized by expo-sure to the air. These coins do not look very well now, but after they have been galvanized it would be hard to distinguish them from the genuine coins They have the proper weight, hardness, and ring.

"Duputy United States Marshal H. G. chard testified that since the release of Farrington, a year and a half ago, he has been acting under the direction of the United States Marhal for ferreting out counterfeiters.

KU-KLUX AGAIN. Raid Upon Lebanon, Tennessee. The Lebanon (Tennessee) Herald (Conservative) says:—"Our usually quiet city was thrown into some excitement about 2 o'clock on Thursday night, by the sudden and unexpected ap-pearance on our streets of some forty or fifty Ku-Klux, or disguised men. They were all well mounted and armed. They entered the city on the South side, halted at several houses, got water, conversed with several of our citizens water, conversed with solvens who happened to be up at that late hour, but being masked, and changing their voices. I then were recognized. They acof them were recognized. costed several colored men, questioned about what they had been doing, examined their persons to see if they were armed, and then passed on. They went to the house of Arch Ward, a colored barber, and took from him a They then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Peters and wife, who are engaged in teaching the colored schools in this place, and knocked at the door. Mr. Peters opened the door and asked what they wanted. they wished to see the man of the house. Peters presented himself, when they asked him what he was doing there. Mrs. Peters responded that she and her husband were engaged in teaching school. They asked what they were teaching their scholars? Mrs. Peters replied that they were teaching them to read and write, and politeness and obedience to God. One of them

shows of various kinds, two theatres for panto- | replied that they were God, and besides themselves there was none other. After some other conversation, Mr. Peters was struck two or three times with a small cane or switch, inflicting no injury, however. Exacting a promise from Mr. Peters to leave in one week, the party left. We Peters to leave in one week, the party left. We obtained the above statement from Mr. and Mrs. Peters in person, whom we called to see early Wednesday morning. They spoke in rather high terms of the leader of the party, and expressed the apprehension that but for him something serious would probably have occurred. They declined to tell us all that hap-pened. Mr. Peters has been here but a short time, and so far as we can learn, has been a very quiet, inoffensive man. Many of our citi-gens did not know that such a being was in existence until Wednesday morning, and upon diligent inquiry if he has been guilty of any crime, we have not been made aware of it."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, August 30, 1869.

The tone of the money market is firm, with a manifest stringent tendency among the banks, though no scarcity is felt on the street. This feature naturally leads business men to anticipate their wants by negotiating long time loans to cover the period of possible stringency. The crop movements and the general activity of trade at this time are exercising a severe pressure on the market, and make it rule close and firm. Call loans are rather out of favor with business

borrowers, and the rates are comparatively easy at 7 per cent., but discounts are nominal, being controlled as much by the circumstances of the applicant as by the character of the offerings. The range is wide, being from 10, the lowest, for 60 days or more, to 15 per cent, for first-class signatures. Gold opened this morning at 134, which was the closing price on Saturday, but it steadily declined from that figure to 133½ before noon. Government loans attract but little attention from apitalists, but prices of Saturday are well main-

tained.

There was considerable activity in the stock market this morning, but prices are without material change. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101½; 97 was bid for the old. There was more inquiry for Railroad shares. Reading Railroad was taken at 47½64794; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½ Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42; Northern Central Railroad at 49½, and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 41½. 37½ was bid for Catawissa railroad preferred; and 30½ was bid for Catawissa railroad preferred; and 30½

and Oil Creek and Alegheby Rahroad at 41.5. 57.5 was bid for Catawissa railroad preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

In Canal shares the only change was an increased demand for Lehigh Navigation, which sold largely at 365,0637.5, an advance of 5.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Mechanics' at 325. Passenger Railway shares were dull. West-Philadelphia sold at 62.

Philadelphia sold at 62.

— The earnings of the Kansas Pacine Railway for —The earnings of the Kinasas Facilic Kinaway for the week ending August 15 were \$51,515 52. Of this amount all was from commercial traffic except \$5000 from Government mails and troops. This re-port shows a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the road, and has give far towards strengthening

the demand for the new seven per cent. gold bonds. The road is being rapidly built to Denver under the superintendence of General William J. Palmer. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

| FIRST | BOARL |), | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----|
| \$5000 City 68, New. 18, 101 % | 18 sh | W Phi'a R.is. | 62 |
| \$600 do101% | | | |
| \$60000 dols, 65,101% | 108 sh | Penna. ls.c. | 57 |
| \$5000 Leh R loan 85, 87 | 100 sh | Leh Stk. 830. | 361 |
| 98 sh Oil C, & A R, 42 | 100 | do | 367 |
| 100 dob60, 41% | 200 | | 37 |
| 5 do 41 | | | 37 |
| 100 sh Read R2d.47 94 | | dols. | 37 |
| 600 dols.c. 47% | | do | B63 |
| 300 do b5&in.47 94 | | do | 37 |
| 900 aols. c. 47% | | dols. | |
| 500 do.,.b5&1.47*94 | | dols. | |
| 55 sh Mech Bk. ls. 3216 | | dob60. | |
| 2 sh N Cent R 49% | | dols. | 36 |
| 50 do 4936 | | | |
| -NARR & LADNER, Ban | kers, re | port this morn | ing |

Gold quotations as follows:-.133%

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123\footnote{1}; do. 1862, 123\footnote{1}; do. 1864, 122\footnote{1}; do. 1865, 122\footnote{1}; do. 1865, new, 121\footnote{1}; do. 1867, new do. 121\footnote{1}; do. 1865, new do. 121\footnote{1}; do. 1865, 1868, 121\footnote{1}; do. 5s, 10-40s, 115\footnote{1}; do. 1865, new do. 121\footnote{1}; do. 1865, new

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

From the Herald. "The money market during the past week was easier than during the preceding week, despite the fact that we are nigh the season when the customary drain of funds takes place to the West and South to move the corn and cotton crops. lost but a trilling amount in legal-tenders, but the amount sent in national currency is not easily ascertained, except through an analysis of the item of deposits. The fact is, the city has been largely supplied with money during the summer, and capt-talists have manifested an laddforence about employing their funds on other than small loans, Hence we find the rate of discount on commercial paper ranging from nine per cent, upwards, while the street rate for money has been only five to six and seven. Again, the crops are reported two weeks behindhand, while the cotton re-cipts have been small. The demand will come with all the more force for the present de-ferment, but it remains to be seen whether the city will not be able to meet it and yet leave an abundance for our local wants. Wall street always discounts the future. This tendency is witnessed in the engagements which are being made every day for time loans on stocks and other collaterals for periods of thirty and sixty days. There is more than usual for use on call. Of course the supply is not what it was a year ago, when the rate had fallen to three and four per cent, but it was arge in comparison with the spring months. Without an increase of the circulation by the Government or the sanction of additional national banks our city can never hope to return to the buildant supply of the years immediately succeed-ing the war. The building of the Pacific Railroad, he growth of new towns and enterprises in the West, the revival and expenditure of the cotton-growing interest in the South, and the thousand and one other undertakings wherein capital has sought investment with the return of pec-to the country, have disseminated the currency wide and far over the while land. Millions have thus gone away which will never return. Such is the situation in which the metropolis fluds herself at the beginning of the fall season of 1859. The character of the activity that will attend the money market decing the ensuing two or three money is during the ensuing two or three months is therefore an interesting problem. As to the amount required for moving the crops the calculations thereof should take into consideration the fact that the crops are more abundant this year the price of corn and wheat is nearly lifty per cent less than last year. The yield of cotton is expected to be much larger, perhaps by half a million of bules and the price is higher, owing to the failure of foreign markets to obtain their supply of the staple from other sources than the United States, and owing also to the increasing home consumption in our manufactories. Will the requirements of this increase in the amount and price of cotton offset the decrease in the value of the Western crops? Wall street is not the value of the Western crops? Wall street is not very apprehensive of stringency. Among stock houses, with whom the demand is so constant, the

disposition is to make preparation for the fall disposition is to make preparation for the fall activity by time toans. If this movement becomes general, the period will pass without the spasms so usual at the season. There were during the week faint currents in the local market depending on the changes in the quotations of stocks, and under the buildsh feeling of Wedgesday to rate on call was six to and Thursday the rate on call was six to seven per cent., with a good many transactions at the higher figure. The bank statement is not a favorable one, but still is fair for the time of year. The shipments of currency during the week were light, and the decrease in legal tenders only a little over a quarter of a million of dollars. The least actions they decrease of two and flattering item is the decrease of two and a quarter millions in specie, accounted for by the customs nattering item is the decrease of two and a quarter millions in specie, accounted for by the customs payments and by the transfer of gold on California account. The ideas have been contracted one and three-quarter millions, and the deposits have fallen off three and a quarter millions,

"The decrease in the amount heid by the banks in

excess of the legal reserve is \$1,578,813.

"The ease in money and the firmness of the gold market made Government bonds very strong, the imprevement during the week being quite percepti-

ble in some of the issues. The decline in gold in the previous week rendered the market unsettled at the opening, but the scarcity of bonds and the pur-chases by the Treasury soon obviated the feeling which this fact produced, especially as the tendency of gold was also to higher figures. The investment demand ran largely on the six per cent, currencie and the ten-forties, which from the rapid advance in five-twenties, have attracted more general attention and came guite largely from sayings banks and other and came quite largely from savings banks and other banking and trust institutions to whom it was urged that the next Congress will doubtless do something towards a reduction of the national debt. The funded debt at this time amounts in round numbers to \$2,160,000, Of this sum the greater part (\$1,886,000,000 bears, six per cent, gold interest, Of the remainder, \$221,000,000 bear five per cent, gold interest, and about \$60,000,000 bear six per cent, currency interest. Of the first named, or six per cent, gold-bearing debt, no less than \$1,600,000,000, or three-fourths of the whole, consist of the several issues of five-twenties. The right to pay off the principal has already matured upon the whole of the five-twenty issues of 1862 and 1864, amounting to \$640,000,000, or more than a third of the whole, while the right to retire the remaining series will mature in 1870, 1872, and 1873, respectively. In a similar way the right to redeem the \$200,000,000 of 5 per cent, ten-forties will belong to the Government in 1874. On Saturday governments at the opening towards a reduction of the national debt. The funder n 1874. On Saturday governments at the opening were off from the highest figures of the week. In consequence of the contradictory and distracting reports of financial matters in Europe, where United States securities were variously quoted. With the strength in gold and the real scarcity of bonds in the

ome market prices recovered and closed firm Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 30 .- The Flour market remains miet, and prices favor buyers. In the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5.25.35.50 for superfine, \$5:50@6 for extra, \$6:50@7.75 for old and fresh ground Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$6-25@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$6-75@7.75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. and \$8-\$10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Itye Flour seils at \$650 rep barrel.

brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.50 per barrel.

The Wheat market is very dull at the recent decline. Sales of new red at \$1.45@1.50, 4000 bushels Western do. on private terms, and some white at \$1.60. Rye is held at \$1.15 per bushel for Western. The demand for corn has somewhat subsided. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.18@1.17, and Western mixed at \$1.14@1.16. Oats are steady; 3000 bushels new Southern and Pennsylvania sold at 56@1.80. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. 66658c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-strop at \$36 per ton. Whisky is selling at \$1.25@1.27 per gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Aug. 30.—Beef cattle were in fair demand his week and prices were rather firmer. About 1750 head arrived and sold at 9@99%c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@85c, for fair to good do;; and 5@65%c, \$\psi\$ lb, gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

111 Owen Smith, Ohio, 8@914.
85 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@914.
22 Daengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@8, 70 P. McFillen, Chester county, 7@84.
65 Ph. Hatheway, Chester county, 7@94.
74 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7%914.
74 James McFillen, Western, 7@8.
95 James McFillen, Western, 8@9.
40 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9.
126 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9.
126 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9.
126 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@9.
120 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@9.
120 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@816.
35 H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6%@7%.
86 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9.
71 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 64@8.

20 Hope & Co., Virginia, 619@819. 20 M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@7. 35 J. Clauson, Chester county, 6@736.

to Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 6只像8头. 23 A. Kemble, Chester county, 71/2681/2. 20 A. Horne, Delaware, 667. 20 A. Horne, Denavare, 66:53 G. Ellenger, Virginia, 66:53, 19 S. Frank, Virginia, 66:7, 20 J. Biumenthal, Virginia, 56:6, 19 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 76:8, Cows were unchanged, 200 head sold at \$40:870

Sheep were rather dull. 10,000 head arrived and old at the Park and Avenue Drove Yards at 4@60 lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs were 25@50c. ₹ 100 lbs. lower. 3000 head sold at the different yards at \$13@13.25 for slop and \$14@14.50 for corn fed, the latter rate for choice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NORFOLK, August 20.—The British brig Ann Eliza Davidson, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, is ashore on Ship Shoals, 6 miles north of Cape Charles. She has 10 feet of water in her hold. Assist ance has been sent her.

HAVRE, August 39.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, from New York.

New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Union, from New York.
QUEENSTOWN, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Colorado, from New York.
GLASGOW, August 30.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MOR NING.
Steamer Beverly, Pie ree, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Sam. Gilman, Kelly, Boston, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Alice B, Alley, Boston,
Go.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Adams, Baltimore, J. W. Bacon
Schr L. M. Corbitt, Smith, Petersburg,
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodoie, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W.
P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from barieston, with mode and passengers to E. A. Souder Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Chaicston, with make, and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with make to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with make to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Maylower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, make, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Maylower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, make, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Veteran, Catheart, 3 days from New Bedford, in hallast to Lennox & Burgess
N. G. barkentine Peter, Leinau, 137 days from Singapore, with make, to order,
Schr H. Manton, Crowell, from Boston,
Schr G. W. Bentley, Euteber, 3 days from New York, with oil to Landell & Bro.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, II days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, II days from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Henrietta, McAlinden, from from Hartford, Schr Reading RR, No. 47, Read, from New Haven.
Schr H. McGroskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr M. McGroskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Rew York,
Schr Mestbrook, Little, trem New York,
Schr Mestbrook, Little, trem New York,
Schr Mestbrook, Little, trem New York,
Schr Mestbrook, Little, trem Salem.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MKMORANDA,

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MKMORANDA

Schra Chase, A. Greiner, Hovey, Providence for Phila*

A tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs Chas A. Greiner, Hovey, Providence for Philadelphia, and Eliza Williams, Conneb, hence for Providence, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schrs Wind, New Haven for Philadelphia; N. Holmes, Northrup, Philadelphia for Pawtacket; M. O. Wells, Greaver, Philadelphia for Pawtacket; M. Fleming, Williams, do. for Fall Biver; Saratoga, Weeks, do. for New Haven; Sarah Mills, Wright, do. for Providence; Joseph Porter, Burroughs, do. for Norwich; O. S. Watson; Adams, do. for Providence; Win. Donnelly, Lynch, do. for Norwich: Cornelius Pratt, do. for Providence; Gen. Grant, do. for Taunton; J. P. Devitt, — do. for New Haven, passed through Hell Gate genterday.

Schr Clara, McAlley, for Philadelphia, cloared at St. John, N. B., 28th inst.

Schrs R. Vanaman, Price, and J. H. Crowley, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.

Schrs Rartatoga, Cole, honce, for New Haven, and Eugene, Hawes, hence for Wellfleet, at New York 28th instant,

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

Policy of Turkey Towards Egypt-A Dictatorial Letter - Boiler Explosion in Phoenixville - Judge Dent and the Mississippi Governorship-American Mission to China-Who Will Fill It.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects of Judge Dent and the Mississippi Governorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Prominent Mississippi

sipplans have telegraphed here that Judge Dent will certainly receive the nomination for Governor from the Conservative Convention, which meets at Jackson on the 8th of September Judge Dent will leave here on the 2d proximo for Mississippi, to take active part in the

The China Mission.

J. Ross Browne is on his way home. The new appointee to the vacant mission, William A Howard, of Michigan, having declined, the place stands vacant. There is, of course, a scramble for it, and candidates are already numerous. Among them are General Logan, of Illinois: General Dodge, of Iowa; and Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia. In view of threatened complications over the Burlingame treaty, it is probable that an appointment will be made as soon as

FROM EUROPE.

Relations of Turkey and Egypt-Imperial Letter to the Viceroy. By the Anglo-American Cable,

LONDON, Aug. 30 .- Advices to hand in this city from Constantinople state that although the late official report of the Viceroy of Egypt on the condition of affairs in the territory, and his relations to the Porte generally, has been found satisfactory to the Sultan, rumors in the Turkish capital represent his Majesty as being resolved either to crush out at once any attempt which may be made towards independence by the Viceroy or bring matters to a direct issue in a peaceful manner.

The Grand Vizier of the Sultan will despatch another letter to his Highness the Viceroy next Tuesday, demanding that both the land and sea forces of Egypt be kept within the limits described in the imperial firman of the year 1841; that a regular quarterly ludget of finance be submitted to the Porte Cabinet: forbidding any future imposition or levying of taxes by the Viceroy or his holding direct communication with any foreign government.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable, LONDON, Aug. 30-11 A. M .- Consols opened at 93 : (2934) for both money and account.

American securities are quiet. U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, \$33/5; of 1865, old. \$3; of 1867, \$24; 10-40s, 76; Erie Railroad, 224; Illinois Central, 9445.

Liverpool., Aug. 30—A. M.—Cotton duli; middling uplands, 183cd.; middling Orleans, 185c@183cd. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales.

Breadstuils quiet. Other articles unchanged. LONDON, Aug. 30—A. M.—The weather is somewhat colder. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Aug. 30—12-30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93\(\frac{1}{2}\), and for account, 93\(\frac{1}{2}\), United States 5-20\(\frac{1}{2}\) of 1862, 83\(\frac{1}{2}\); of 1865, old, 83\(\frac{1}{2}\); of 1867, 82\(\frac{1}{2}\); 10-408, 76\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois, 94\(\frac{1}{2}\).

London, Aug. 30—1 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. Rallroad stocks steady. Eric Rallroad, 291\(\frac{1}{2}\). LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30-1 P. M .- Cheese, 61s. 6d.; tal-

LONDON, Aug. 30-1 P. M .- Sugar firm both on the pot and adoat. PARIS, Aug. 30—P. M.—The Bourse is flat and miet. Rentes, 72f. 27c. HAVRE, Aug. 30.—Cotton opens heavy both on the

FROM THE STATE. Terrific Boiler Explosion in Phanixville-Four Men Fataily Injured. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PHENIXVILLE, Aug. 30 .- A terrific boiler explosion occurred here this morning, a few minntes before 7 o'clock, in the works of the Phoenix Iron Company. Four men, whose names have not yet been ascertained, were injured, two of them so badly that they cannot recover. A portion of the building was torn away and other

FROM THE WEST.

Captain Shaw at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Aug. 29.—Captain Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, made a hasty visit to this city to-day.

The New York Stock Market. The New York Stock Market.

New York, Aug. 30.—Stocks Steady. Money quiet at 6.88 per cent. Gold, 183%; 5-208, 1862, coupon, 123%; do. 1864, do., 122%; do. 1865, do., 122%; do. do. new, 130%; do. 1867, 121%; do. 1868, 121%; 10-408, 115%; Virginia sixes, new, 58%; Missouri sixes, 87%; Canton Company, 57; Cumberland preferred 34; New York Central, 201%; Eric, 33; Reading, 95%; Hudson River, 183%; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 166%; Illinois Central, 137%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 166%; Chicago and Rock Island, 114%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 189; Western Union Telegraph, 37%.

A Broken-hearted Queen. In an interesting Paris letter we find the fol-

This mysterious announcement is going the rounds of the newspapers:—"It is rumored that Queen Maria Pia (of Portugal), being no better in health, will, by her physicians advice, indefinitely prolong her stay abroad, ix her residence at the Court of King Victor Emanuel." Under this sentence lies the Emanuel." story of a broken-hearted Queen. mysteries about the Court of Lisbon which I cannot fathom. The Queen herself has been, perhaps still is, unpopular among her adopted people. She was by them burned in effigy a few months since. Her domestic sorrows flow from the public infidelity of her husband, whose mistress, a woman of rank, make oftensive display of her influence in court circles The King of Portugal is undearable in social life Conceited, shallow, obstinute, selfish, and heartless, he demonstrates, in his own person, that minor vices much more than greater vices disqualify a man for the ordinary relations of life. His wife has, for some time, been in a decline. She has been wasting away without apparent cause. What physician can probe the heart, or make thorough diagnosis of the mind? The body is all his kingdom. Her medical attendants recommended travelling. When she quitted Lisbon she was so weak she had to be borne in a litter to the steamship. She been gradually recovering strength and the above announcement would look as if she meant to retain it. I may add, to show the mysteries of this history, the King and Queen were desirous Marshal Saldanha, their Minister here, should accompany the Queen during her He positively declined to do so. clared to his friends here nothing could tempt him to undertake such an office.