FIRST EDITION

DICKENS MEMORANDA.

Story of the "Cheeryble Brothers."

"Female Regatta" Sensation.

Escape of Holden the Forger.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEAD NOVELIST.

"Mr. Dickens and the Cheeryble Brothers." To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:— As almost everything connected with the late Charles Dickens and the principal characters in his works is interesting just now, I will re-late what I heard from a Manchester gentleman as long ago ago as the year 1823, of the brothers William and Daniel Grant of that place, the undoubted originals from whom he drew the "Cheeryble Brothers." The Grants were the sons of a calico printer, who was either a care-less or in different workman, and on one occasion his employers returned an imperfect piece on his hands, merely charging him however, with the cost of the materials. Not knowing what to do with it, he sent his boys out into the country to try to sell it. They succeeded so well, that their father bought "more of the same sort," and sent them off again. This was the origin of the great house of William and Daniel Grant. The brothers were greatly attached to each other, and had such confidence in each other's integrity and good judgment, that their business went on very smoothly. Their views and feelings, too, were so similar; that it seemed as though they were actuated by one impulse. Once when William was in London, he made the acquaintance of a Sir Robert Grant, who was engaged in some benevo-lent enterprises with which London, bad though it is, has always abounded. In the course of a morning's walk, they visited a school for poor children, that so interested William Grant that he examined everything very minutely, and inquired how it was sustained. Sir Robert replied that the school had a small permanent fund, but that its managers had sometimes occasion to ask the aid of their friends. "I think it is a most excellent institusaid the Manchester gentleman, "and should like to leave it a mark of my approba-He immediately drew an order on his banker for £500 (500 pounds sterling), and gave it to the Superingendent. As he was about to take his leave, he said, "But stop, if I should go home and tell my brother what I have done,

which you will understand is from my brother Daniel," he said.

In reading "Micholas Nickleby," before I had half got through his description of the "Cheeryble Brothers," I felt quite sure that the Grants had sat for their portraits, and in a few weeks an article from Chambers' Journal made my convictions doubly sure. It is the opinion of those who know the history of these noble men, that Dickens has rather under than overrated their characters.

I am sure he would be very much dissatisfied if had not left it a mark of his approbation also." hen drew another order for a like amount,

A Little History.
In the first instance when Chapman & Hall were the publishers of Dickens, they declined, just after the publication of "Martin Chuzzlewit," to advance him the sum of £1000, which he wanted for his journey to Italy. The result was that Dickens applied to and obtained the money of Bradbury & Evans, the well-known publishers of Punch, to whom he at once transferred his business. Subsequently he had a difficulty with that firm, growing out of some matters connected with his separation from Mrs. Dickens, and went back to Chapman & Hall, who remained his publishers to the time of his death. By declining to make that small advance of £1000-small for a man like Dickens-Chapman & Hall must have lost at least £50,000. fact is that "Martin Chuzzlewit" didn't sell so well as the previous works of Dickens, and they began to lose their con-fidence in him. Moreover, the great *Times* had just published an elaborate comparison between Dickens and Thackeray, in which the palm was given to Thackeray. Chapman & Hall looked upon this as little short of a coup de grace for Dickens, and concluded they didn't want much more stock in him. To be sure the distinguished author had made two or three fortunes for them, but what of that? Such is life.

Dickens a Unitarian. Dickens was never formally connected with any religious sect, but his rule was to worship with the Unitarians. While living in London he attended one of their places of worship regularly, and had a family pew there.

A DANGEROUS MADMAN.

A Lunatic Loose and Exceedingly Flerce. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday forenoon, says the Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, a colored lunatic by the name of Gaines, at Longview, rent the iron bars of his cell, and beating down with his frantic strength all opposition, escaped. Gaines is a farmer, and resided formerly near Claves, in the western part of this county, on the line of the I. and C. Railroad. He is a man of powerful muscle. For the last two or three months he has been very manageable. When-ever he has been given work he has done it cheerfully. Much of his time has been spent in the garden, working on the Longview premises. It was thought he was nearly well. Day before yesterday morning some fury seemed to take possession of him. He became unmanageable-manifestly dangerous. His attendiron grated windows, where he was at once locked up. The thundering of his feet at the door the attendants counted only as so much helpless rage. Such a thought as his breaking out did not enter their minds. For him iron bars were as withes to the giant who bore on his back the gates of Gaza. How he broke them is a wonder to all, but that he made room for his escape was ocularly demonstrated. Out he dashed, with a maniac fire blazing and flashing from his red, glaring eyes. A couple of attendants stood in his way, and tried to prevent his escape. They were as children before the hammer-like blows of his fists. Another attendant ran to the blows of his fists. Another attendant ran to the help of these two, and was stretched senseless, with a gash in his head, from the stroke of a short club the maniac had gathered up. By this time no one was disposed to stand in the way of the madman. He escaped, and was soon out of sight. Yesterday evening he had not been even taken or captured. It is supposed he has gone to his old home, near Cleves.

EXIT HOLDEN?

Holden, the Forger and Bigamist, Gives his Guards the Silp and Escapes.

The old saying that money can do anything has been again verified in the case of Holden, The old saying that money can do anything has been again verified in the case of Holden, who has been arrested and under charges that would certainly have sent a poor, friendless vagrant in irons to jail, which in his case merely detained him at home with the company of a polite attendant, with little or no restraint upon his liberty. The charges against this man were of a more serious nature than yet made public and were withheld from the public eye by request of parties claiming to be his friends, but who know at the same time that he had been indulging in the most reckless ex-

penditures, purchasing a \$1700 set of jewelry, gold watches, costly furniture, importing his cigars from Havana, his wine from Europe, even up to the day of his arrest. Charge after charge were brought against this pet of society, each one clearly substantiated; then he applied for delay; his bail is fixed at a mere nominal sum—\$1500. After he had run around the city yesterday vainly endeavoring to get his ball, he returned home under close guard. This morning he was ordered to jail for safe keeping, but when the constable went into his room about 8 o'clock to secure his delicate prisoner, he found J. H. Holden had "gone where the woodbine twineth," leaving his respective wives and creditors and victims to mourn his absence. Thus endeth another farce of punishing a fash-ionable vagrant. A reward is offered for his recapture, but good-by Holden!—Kansas City Bulletin, June 23.

A CRASH IN BROOKLYN,

Fail of the Hamilton Avenue Market—One Per-son Killed and Others Injured—Children in the Ruins—A Horrible Sunday Scene.

Brooklyn was the scene of another calamity esterday morning, resulting in the immediate death of one child, and the injuring of another to such an extent that it cannot recover. The accident was caused by the falling of Hamilton Market, situated at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Van Brunt street. The building is of brick, two stories in height, and was covered over with what is termed a self-supporting roof. It was partly occupied as a market, and the basement was used for stores, but all the latter were empty except the corner one, which was used as a liquor store by A. Cunningham. About 7:15 o'clock a loud crash was heard in the vicinity, and soon after a dense volume of dust ascended in the air. The people flocked to the scene, and for a time the greatest

CHILDREN FOUND IN THE RUINS. On looking among the debris on the Van Brunt street side, two little children were found partly covered with brick and mortar. They were soon extricated, and proved to be the children of Mr. Edward Mullen, a tailor living in Hamilton avenue, opposite the market. The elder child, Isabella, was about 12 years of age, and was badly cut and battered about the face and head. She died about an hour or two after she was taken out. The other child, Theresa, is about 6 years of age, is badly bruised about the body and cut on the head. She cannot re-

STATEMENT OF THE AGENT. Mr. Keran O'Brien, the agent of the market, states that the building is owned by Mr. S. R. St. John, No. 121 Clinton street, and others. It was built by Jacob Frost in the year 1856, who also built and owned Atlantic Market, both being built on the same plan. Hamilton Market was worth before the accident about \$30,000; and in the event of its being repaired is damaged to the extent of \$20,000 at least. It was sold by Mr. Frost to the present owners, and was used by the Health authorities as a cholera hospital during the prevalence of that disease some years ago. It was afterwards turned into a cracker bakery, and finally converted into a market again. It was insured against fire for its full value in the Imperial and other incurance companies, but there was no fire there at the time. The accident took place about 7:15 yesterday morning, when more than two-thirds of the building fell with a terrible crash. The supposition is that the rear wall gave way, part of which was built on piles. The building was examined several times by competent builders, all of whom pronounced it safe. The owners intended to make a five-story building of it in September next, and had no doubt whatever of its entire safety .- N. Y. World this

A FEMALE REGATTA.

The Sensation of the Season-Some of the Girls Preparing for the Contest-What the

Pittsburg Oarsmen Think of the Matter. Some weeks ago, says the Pittsburg Commercial of Saturday, under the head of an "Aquatic Sensation," was published an item to the effect that a young lady of this city proposed to enter the aquatic lists. Since that time efforts have been made to arrange a race, and at last it appears that there is to be a female contest on the upper Monongahela course.

The Nonparell Club of this city give a picnic Glenwood Grove on the 16th of July, and offer as a prize to the best female oarswoman a lady's elegant gold watch and chain. Three girls have already signified their intention to compete for the prize, and two of them are already preparing for the contest. Their names are Miss Lotta McAlees, Miss Sheridan, of the South Side, and Miss Miller, of Soho. Word has been sent to the young lady that the McKee Club proposes to put in the field, and it is probable that there will be other contestants.

Miss McAlees and Miss Sheridan have already commenced practising, and one of them on Thursday evening rowed about in a scull boat,

handling the oars gracefully and skilfully. Some of the oarsmen deprecate the movement, and say that it is calculated to make the manly art of rowing a burlesque, and bring it into dis-repute. One of them, on this ground, refused to allow Lotta the use of his scull boat.

Others think that the girls have a perfect right to enter the aquatic lists if they see fit to, and say they will do all in their power to make the

race a success.

The race will be over the upper Monongahela course, at Glenwood, and will probably be one mile, a half mile to the stake boat and return, so that an excellent opportunity will be bad for viewing the entire contest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Sullivan Homicide. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Paxson,

Paxson.

This morning James Mahoney and James Clegget were arraigned for the murder of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, and entered pleas of not guilty. District Attorneys: Sheppard and Hagert intended to try the case this morning, knowing that if they did not it would go off until fall, but Mr. O'Byrne, representing the prisoners, applied for a continuance, because the killing was of so recent occurrence, having taken place on the 12th inst., and the matter had assumed such magnitude since he had begun to investigate it, involving, as it did, the life of his clients, that he had not yet been able to prepare his defense.

defense.

Mr. Hagert earnestly opposed this motion, on the ground that if the continuance were granted until fall there was no telling what might become of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the Commonwealth's case would be greatly damaged.

Mr. O'Byrne said that if the trial was postponed it would be to the disadvantage of his clients, for they would have to lie in prison all that time.

Mr. Hagert took another view of the matter, and thought the prisoners would reap benefit from any delay, for by lapse of time the Commonwealth's witnesses would lose interest in it and become cold, and all the feeling would drift over to the side of the accused.

After consulting with Judge Paxson, Judge Lud-low said that in so serious a case, endangering the life of a citizen, the Court would not force trial be-fore the accused had time to prepare the defense, and the continuance was allowed.

The Nagle Homicide. The Nagle Hemicide.

The case put upon trial was that of Thomas Hill)colored), charged with the murder of John G. Nagle, a German baker, in Letitia street, on the evening of March 9th. The facts of the case, as presented by the Commonwealth, were fully developed in the trial of George Black (colored), in May for this murder.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Death of the Earl of Clarendon.

The North Atlantic Squadron,

The Cork Riots Renewed.

Severe Storm in Pennsylvania.

The Great Fire at Reading,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Clarendon.

A cable despatch published elsewhere announces the sudden death in London yesterday of the Right Honorable George William Frederick Villiers, K. G., G. C. B., P. C., third Earl of Clarendon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Earl Clarendon was born January 12, 1800. and had therefore advanced well into his seventy-first year at the time of his death. His father, the late Honorable George Villiers, was a brother of the second Earl of Clarendon, to which title he succeeded in 1838.

At an early age he entered the diplomatic service, and subsequently was employed in the civil service both in Ireland and abroad. His first preminent position was that of British Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, which he filled from 1833 to 1839. From 1839 to 1841, under Lord Melbourne's administration, he was Lord of the Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; on January 3, 1840, he was made a Privy Councillor, and in 1846 President of the Board of Trade. From 1847 to 1852 he held the responsible position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In February, 1853, he was appointed Foreign Secretary for the first time, and three times thereafter was called to fill the same high office. England was just entering upon the memorable struggle with Russia, and he was called upon to direct the difficult negotiations with France. Austria, Prussia and Turkey, which preceded the Crimean war. In February, 1855, on the fall of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, he was requested by the late Earl Derby, upon whom devolved the task of forming a new ministry, to retain his office. Earl Derby failed, however, to get a cabinet together; and Lord Palmerston succeeded him, under whom Earl Clarendon remained in office as Foreign Secretary until the retirement of his chief in 1858.

In that capacity he was called upon to sign the treaty of Paris which in the spring of 1856 brought the struggle in the East to an end. In 1864 he entered Lord Palmerston's second cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and again on November 3, 1865, was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remaining in office until the retirement of his colleagues in June, 1866. When Mr. Gladstone came into power in November, Earl Clarendon was appointed 1868, Foreign Secretary for the fourth time, holding the position at the time of his death. During his last incumbency he completed the negotiation of the celebrated treaty with this country for the settlement of the Alabama claims which had been commenced by his predecessor, the present Earl Derby, then Lord Stanley, and Reverdy Johnson, our Minister at that time.

The late Earl was descended from the brother of the famous George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favorite of James I, and on his mother's side from the equally famous Edward Hyde, Lord Clarendon, who was the grandfather of two Queens of England. He was therefore a grandee of the very highest rank. and possessed a family standing and influence which was on a par with his high official position. He was a brother of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the celebrated free-trade advocate, was made a Knight of the Garter in 1849, and for many years was Chancellor of the Queen's University, Ireland.

The public career of Lord Clarendon, extending as it did through a full half century, has been one of the most honorable and honored in the annals of British statesmanship. It was in 1820, before he had attained his majority, that he entered the diplomatic service as an attache to the British embassy at St. Petersburg. When, in December, 1838, he became Earl of Clarendon, on the death of his uncle, he resigned his position at the Spanish court, and entered the House of Lords with a brilliant future before him. Endowed with all the most desirable gifts of fortune, in the shape of wealth, rank, and influential associations, and eminently qualified for his new field of labor by an experience of twenty years in the field of diplomacy, he was soen enabled to assume a leading position in the House of Lords, and in less than a year was fully launched upon one of the most evenly successful careers of modern times by being invited to a seat in the Cabinet. But his life was far from being one of elegant and honorable ease. When, in 1846, he was appointed by Lord Russell President of the Board of Trade, he had a difficult task to deal with in consolidating results of the great commercial revolution which had produced by the repeal of the Corn Laws. While acting as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he had a still more difficult task on his hands, but he acquitted himself creditably in the crisis in Irish affairs which then prevailed; and, although he failed to conciliate the people of Ireland, he won increased reputation at home, and received the order of the Garter as an acknowledgment

of his services. In the management of the foreign relations of England just previous to and during the Crimean war, he encountered perhaps the most difficult and thankless task that ever fell to his lot. Party spirit ran high at the time, and even John Bright, who has for nearly two years sat in the same Cabinet with him, assailed his policy unmercifully at the time, on one occasion

remarking, with a bitter sneer:-"Lord Clarendon has told us that Europe was

standing on a mine and did not know it. I do not know that he is much more acute than other people, but I can fancy that Lord Clarendon, by the blunders of his negotiations, and the alliances he has endeavored to form, has piaced this country on a mine far more dangerous and destructive than that upon which he thinks Europe was placed by the colossal nower of Russia."

Yet the circumstance that Lord Derby, the Tory leader, desired to retain him in the Cabinet which he found it impossible to organize in 1855, and that Lord Palmerston kept him at the head of the Foreign office on coming into power after Derby's failure, was an indication of the manner in which he managed to conciliate, if not entirely to satisfy all parties, and to render England what she so often has been-a unit in her treatment of foreign nations in time of trouble and war. On his third retirement from the foreign office, in 1866, Lord Derby again, as a testimony to his diplematic skill, invited him to retain his position after the radical change in the ministry, but a second time was met with a refusal. Earl Clarendon's treatment of the questions at issue between Great Britain and this country has not rendered him altogether popular with us, but his position on the Alabama claims question was simply dictated by the almost unanimous sentiment of the leading statesmen of England, and when he had such a weak specimen of an immature diplomatist to deal with as Reverdy Johnson, it was not surprising that his own views prevailed throughout the negotiation, and that the treaty, commenced while Lord Stanley was at the head of the British Foreign Office, was a complete surrender on the part of the United States. The Senate, however, promptly repudiated Mr. Johnson's course, and Lord Clarendon subsequently handled the Alabama claims and other questions at issue with this country in a manner rather more reserved than before. Since Mr. Motley's appointment to the English mission, the only important question affecting the two countries which received attention was that touching upon naturalization, and the treaty successfully negotiated by him last month with Lord Clarendon was one of more

policy, its negetiation was as creditable to Lord Clarendon's liberal statesmanship as it is satisfactory to the people of the United States. Lord Clarendon, in 1839, married Lady Katharine Grimston, a daughter of the Earl of Verlam and a widow at the time, and is succeeded in the title and estates of the earldom by his

than usual importance, as it sets at rest

questions which have been at issue for

nearly a century, which have actually involved

the two countries in war, and which have been

the almost uninterrupted source of trouble.

even in time of peace. As the new treaty is

based upon the American theory of allegiance,

and is a practical abandonment of the English

son Edward Lord Hyde, born in February, 1846. FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

English Cotton Receipts.
LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The total receipts of cotton from all parts for the week ending June 24 have been 36,000 bales; of this all but 1000 bales came from the United States. The amount of American cotton on hand here is estimated at 463,000 bales, and there are besides 108,000 bales of American at sea bound to this country.

Death of an Eminent Surgeon. EDINBURGH, June 27 .- Surgeon Lyme, of the Edinburgh University, died here suddenly yesterday afternoon. Death of the Earl of Clarendon.

LONDON, June 27 .- The Earl of Clarendon died quite suddenly yesterday. He was attacked with diarrhea on Friday. He was seventy years The Lancaster Strikers.

Some of the proprietors of cotton mills in Lancashire have acceded to the advance in wages demanded by the operatives. Others still hold out against the strikers. The House of Commons Contested Election.

The election for a member of the House of Commons for Bristol, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ejection of Robinson, has undoubtedly resulted in the choice of Kirkman D. Hodgson, the Liberal candidate, although the result has not yet been officially announced. Notwithstanding the large Liberal majority usually cast in Bristol, the Tories threaten to contest the election on the ground of fraud and corruption. The nominations were made on Friday, amid much confusion and some violence. The Cork Riots.

CORK. June 27 .- The riots broke out here again yesterday, and several houses were assailed. Quiet, however, was soon restored, and many arrests were made.

GERMANY. The Drought in Germany.

BERLIN, June 27. - The drought has been severe throughout Germany. Advices from all quarters report crop prospects very discouraging.

The Assault on the American Minister at LEIPSIC, June 27 .- Alvah Lake, of Memphis, Tenn., has been sentenced to one year's impri-

sonment for committing an assault on the American Consul.

The Brigand Excitement. FLORENCE, June 27 .- The Independensea denies the report published lately of an Anglo-Italian note to the Greek Government on the subject of brigandage.

ITALY.

Anniversary of the Battle of Solferino. Forty thousand people assembled on the field of Solferino on Friday, the 24th, the anniversary of the battle, to witness the ceremony of dedicating the monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell there. The proceedings, which were very interesting, were conducted by Col. Haye on the part of the French and Colonel Pollak on the part of the Austrians. Among the great numbers present were Princes Humbert and Savoy-Caraignon, of Italy. In the evening a grand banquet was held, at which pacific and appropriate toasts were excganged by the representatives of various European

FRANCE.

Death of Armand Barbes. Paris, June 27 .- Armand Barbes, the French politician and political writer, died yesterday, aged sixty-one years.

The Emperor's Health.
Exaggerated reports of the Emperor's illness continue, but they are probably circulated merely te influence the Bourse.

The Orienns Princes. The Emperor has intimated that the time has not yet arrived to grant the petition of the Orleans princes. He adds that he will urge the

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 27—11-30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money, and 92% 392% for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90; and of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 88. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois, 113; Great West-over 188

ern, 28.

LIVERFOOL, June 21—11'30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10@10½d.; middling Orleans, 10¼@10¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 7d. Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. London, June 21.—Tallow dull; Sugar quiet; Whale Oil dull; Linseed Oil dull; Spirits Turpentine dull; common Rosin firm, refined quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, June 27—130 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account at 92%. American securities easier; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 90%; 1865, old, 83%; 1867, 89%. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 1916.

19). LIVERPOOL, June 27—1:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Lard firm at 70s. Bacon 56s. for Cumberland cut. Frankfort, June 27.—U. S. 5-20s opened firm at 96%@96%. Paris, June 27.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes,

T2f. 40c.

HAVRE, June 27.—Cotton opened firm at 117f. both on the spot and affoat.

ANTWERF, June 27.—Petroleum opened firm.

FROM THE STATE.

The Great Fire at Reading. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, READING, June 27 .- The destruction of the new car works of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, located to the north of the upper station, at this place, has threwn out of employment some five hundred men, most of whom have large families. The fire burned fiercely throughout yesterday, and still to-day there is a dense mass of smoke issuing from the ruins. The building, which was erected in 1865, cost \$130,000, and nothing but the bare walls now remain. A great portion of these will have to be taken down, as the intense heat has transformed the stone into lime. The loss will not be so severe as was at first imagined, but will even then foot up somewhere in the neighborhood of \$125,000. The building covered a space of 700 by 165 feet, and was the largest of the kind hereabouts. This is the third shop that the company has lost. The fire originated in the vicinity of the oil room, and it is believed that it was the result of spontaneous combustion. The company, it is understood, will immediately proceed to re-erect the works.

Storm in Fulton County. McConnellsburg, Pa., June 27 .- A very severe storm occurred at 4 o'cleck yesterday afternoon, accompanied with rain and hail. came from the north and swept through the valley. About one-half of the roof of the Court House was torn off and carried some distance. The new Methodist Episcopal church was very much injured, and the walls at both ends removed from the foundation.

FROM THE WEST.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention. Indianapolis, June 27.—Almost all the city churches united with the delegates to the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at the demonstration held in the Academy of Music last evening. The building was crowded to overflowing long before the hour for the services. A second meeting was organized in the Third Presbyterian Church, which was soon crowded, and thousands were unable to gain admittance at either place.

George H. Stuart made the concluding prayer. after which the President briefly and feelingly addressed the convention.

The following resolution was adopted:-Resolved. That the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces do now adjourn, to meet in Washington in 1871. at the call of the Executive Committee.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Last week closed on a very easy money mar-ket, and although considerable sums are being shipped to the West, there is an ample supply at the banks to satisfy all demands, with good balances lying over, for which merely nominal rates are being asked. General trade is very languid, and the demand for money comparatively quiet. On call loans the rate is 3@4 per cent. according to the collaterals offered. Discounts are rather more active, but rates continue at about 5@6 per cent., with a slight ad vance on three or four months' paper.

Gold was quiet but decidedly strong, the sales opening at 111½, advancing to 112½, and closing about noon at 111¼.

Government bonds show a more active move-

ment to-day, and prices have fully regained the loss of Saturday, with the exception of currency 6s, which show a falling off of 1/4.

Local stocks were quite active and fairly steady. State loans sold at 109% for the sixes, second series, and at 112% for the third series. In city sixes there were sales of the new bonds

Reading Railroad was neglected. We quote at 53.44@53½. Pennsylvania was in good demand, with sales at 57%@57%. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 58@58½, Philadelphia and Eric at 20½@29%, Camden and Amboy at 119, and Mine-In canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill

preferred at 17%, s. o. 34% was offered for Lehigh, without sales. Te balance of the list was very quiet but

steady. A small sale was made of Germantown Railroad at 30. -The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad passes

through one of the most valuable and densely

populated agricultural sections of the State of ennsylvania. The counties of Snyder and Mifflin, which are traversed by it, are among the oldest and richest in the State, and with the advantages that the road will afford for sending produce of every description to market, it can-not fall to command an immense trade. Inde-pendently of their agricultural wealth, it is well known that Mifflin and Snyder counties contain large and valuable deposits of iron ores which are almost wholly undeveloped, and which cannot be developed except by this road. It is believed, indeed, by competent experts who have made careful examination, that this is one of the most important and valuable undeveloped iron sections of the Union. On the north side of the valley, and convenient to the railroad, there is a long chain of limestone hills which contain enough lime for the manufacture of iron to the end of time. With these advantages, it is believed that the completion of the Sunberry and Lewistown Railroad will result in the creation of one of the greatest iron manufacturing interests in the United States. This road is the shortest route from Pittsburg to New York, a fact that will undoubtedly secure for it the bulk of the anthracite coal trade, and also enable it to com-mand the large and growing trade in bitumi-nous coal, used in the Eastern market extensively nous coal, used in the Eastern market extensively for making gas and other purposes. The section traversed by the road contains immense forests of pine, oak, hemlock and other valuable timber which can be brought to market by no other means. In order to complete and equip the road the company has put upon the market its first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,200,000, bearing seven per cost interest in gold, payable in twenty years. cent. interest in gold, payable in twenty years, and free of State and United States taxes. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$500, and \$200, and are offered at 90 by William

proper to do so.

Paris, June 27.—Prince Napoleon has returned to this city.

Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street. The security is considered first-class, and the low price at which the bonds are selling, together with the high rate of interest, make them particularly desirable for those who wish to invest capital or to exchange Government securities for something that will produce larger returns.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Report	ed by De Haven & B	ro., No.	40 S. Third	stree
	FIRST 1	BOARD		
\$5000 Pa 6s, 2d se.ls.109 14,		50 sh Leh VR. b5wn 58%		
	do.2d ser112%			8. 58
\$800	City 68, New.	14		6834
100.000	c&p.c.100%	100	do	58
\$1000	N Penna 7s 89	20	do s6	0. 5834
21000	C & A m 68,89 89%	200 sh	Read R	8.53 44
	Perkiomen bs. 80	100 sh	Phil & E R.	c. 29 %
61 sh	C& ARls.119	100	dob(0. 29 %
77 sh Penna Rls. 57%		200	dols.	c. 2936
465	do ls. 57%	100	do96	0. 29%
235				
500	do., ls. b5, 57%	26 sh	Minehill R.	53 %
100	do b5. 57%	100 sh	Ger Pass B	.c 30
NAR	R & LADNER, Brok	ers, re	port this n	orning
	uotations as follows			
	M 111146		M.	1111

10-13 " 111½ 11-20 " 111½
10-15 " 111½ 11-15 " 111½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 S. Third
Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117½@117½; do., 1862, 111½@111½;
do. 1864, 110½@110½; do. 1865, 110½@111; do. 1865,
new, 118½@118½; 10-408, 167½@108½; U. S. 30 Year
6 per cent. Currency, 113½@118½; U. B. 30 Year
6 per cent. Currency, 113½@118½; Due Comp. Int.
Notes, 19; Goid, 111½@111½; Sliver, 105@110.
Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$870@880; Central Pacific R. R., \$930@940; Union Pacific Land
Grant Bonds, \$770@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as
follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117½@117½; 5-208 of 1862,
111½@111½; do., 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 110½
@111; do. do., July, 118½@113½; do., 1865, 110½
@111; do. do., July, 118½@113½; do. 40s, 107½@
108½; Pacifics, 113½@113½. Gold, 111½.

MONDAY, June 27 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 % ton. Seeds-In Cloverseed and Timothy no sales were reported. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers The Flour market is quiet but steady at Saturday's

Philadelphia Trade Rep.rt.

quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 500@600 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25; extras at \$5.25@50; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.27—the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@6.75; Ohio do. do. at \$6.26@7; and fancy brands at \$7.50@9, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, the demand being mostly for prime lots, which are scarce and command full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.50@1.54; and Indiana do. at \$1.45@1.46. Rye may be quoted at \$1.10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.09@1.10; and Western mixed at \$1.06@1.07. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at \$4.605c.

Whisky is dull; sales of 100 barrels Western ironbound at \$1.02, a decline. uotations. There is no demand for shipment, and

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, June 27 .- There is a fair degree of activity in the market for beef cattle, but at a further decline. Sales of choice at 91/691/c.; fair to good at 7@9c., and common at 5@6%c. per ib. gross.

Receipts 2192 head. The following are the particulars of the sales to-Head.
100 Owen Smith, Western, 71/691.
125 John Smith & Bro., Western, 71/69.
4 Decnis Smith, Western, 8691.
56 A. Christy, Western, 8691.
30 J. Christy, Western, 8691.
32 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 71/691.
77 P. McFillen, Western, 8691.

21 P. Hatheway Western, 74,68%,
65 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, 74,69%,
81 B. F. McFillen, Western, 869%,
100 Jas. McFillen, Western, 869%,
70 B. S. McFillen, Western, 969%,
144 Uliman & Bachman, Western, 969%,
125 Mooney & Miller, Western, 869%,
75 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7%69%,
66 H. Chain, Western, 768%,
68 J. & L. Frank, Western, 768%,
76 Gas. Schamberg, Western, 8469%,
80 Hope & Co., Western, 8469%,
40 H. Frank, Western, 889,
10 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 769,
25 J. Clemson, Chester co., 7469%,

25 J. Clemson, Chester co., 71/4091/2. 21 A. Kimble, Virginia, 71/408.

40 L. Horne, Chester co., 4 % @7. 104 John McArdle, Texas, 6@9. 104 John McArdle, Texas, 6@9.
69 R. Mayne, Texas, 9%@9.
20 C. Weiler, Virginia, 5%@74.
38 Elcon & Co., Western, 7@8.
37 Blum & Co., Western, 7%@9.
18 Rosenburg, Virginia, 6@7.
12 W. Dryfoos, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7.
Cows and calves are in better request, at \$40@65.
Receipts, 150 head. Sheep meet an active inquiry at an advance. Sales of 6500 head at the Park Drove Yard, at 5%@6%c. for good, and \$2@2.75 per head for common. Lambs range from \$2 to \$5, and about 3000 head changed hands at the Avenue Yard, at 5%@6%c. per lb., gross. Hogs are inactive and

at 5%@6%c. per lb., gross. Hogs are inactive and 50c, per 100 lbs. lower, with sales of 3564 head, at \$11@11 50 for slop, and \$12@12 50 for 100 lbs., nett,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

QUEENSTOWN, June 27.—Arrived, steamers Nebraska, Calabria, and City of Antwerp, from N. York.

New York, June 27.—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool. Also, steamships Idaho, Columbia, and Paraguay.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 27 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......76 | 11 A. M......82 | 2 P. M......87 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M.

Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Agostina, Thom, Ivigtut, B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig St. Peter, LeBlanc, Ponce, P. R., Souder & Adams. Schr Charles E. Smith, Hanson, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co. Schr Wm. S. Doughton, Tatem, Charlestown, do. Schr N. H. Gould, Crowell, Hoston, Penn Gas Coal

Company.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to John R. White & Son. Boston, in ballast to John R. White & Son.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New
York, with make, to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via
Norfolk, with make, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with make, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Lima, Hill, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with
sugar and molasses to George C. Carson & Co.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, 6 days from Richmond, Me.,
with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr Nathan, Rambo, Friel, from Baltimore.
Schr Problem, Marshall, from James River, Va.,
with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston,

schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with logwood.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lowe, from Weymouth.
Schr Jessie B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, from Providence, Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson. Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowley, from Providence.
Schr Hichard Patterson, English, fm Salem, Mass.
Schr Henry A. Tober, Bowman, fm New Bedford.
Schr H. N. Squire, Frisk, from Kennebec, with ice to Johnson & Co.

to Johnson & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Harry Verden, Collins, of Philadelphia, 10 days from Cardenas, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schr J. C. Coffin, Coffin, from New Haven for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday. Schr Chimo, Drake, belief to Boston, passed Hell