THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

The Great San Francisco Lottery.

The Fire at Constantinople.

Loss of Over $30,000,000.

Scene of the Pekin Massacre.

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

CHINESE PLANTATION HANDS.

John in the Sugar Fields—The Chivalry Kindly Disposed Towards Him.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 3d inst. says:—

The steamer Great Republic arrived on Thursday from St. Louis. She brought one hundred and forty-one Chinese laborers, who came under a contract to work on a sugar plantation a short distance above the city. This company of laborers came under the charge of Mr. F. W. Gardner, of San Francisco, who is regularly engaged in the enterprise of supplying Chinese labor to any portion of the Southern country, for agricultural or other purposes.

These men have caught so much of American manners that animal food forms the staple of their nutriment. Seated or squatted in groups of five or six around a species of table, extemporized by placing a piece of board on four bricks, each man held in his right hand a pannikin filled in some cases with hashed meat, and in some cases with rice, while the two chopsticks were held between two fingers of the left hand, and so managed as to open and shut like a pair of pincers, the feeder conveying his food from hand to mouth by this means with a dexterity worthy of a first-class professor of legerdemain. The chopsticks are simply two sticks of wood, about as thick as a lead pencil and about seven inches long. A man unused to them might become very hungry before he learned to manipulate them with proper effect.

The body of laborers we here speak of differed very materially from the company that came on the Ville de St. Lo, being much stouter and heavier men—in fact, as robust as the average of Americans, and with the appearance of as much muscular strength.

Withal, their habits are temperate, so that their capacity for continuous labor may be relied on. We were informed by the superintendent of their labor that they yesterday gave a most satisfactory specimen of what they could do and how they could do it, in unloading a cargo of bricks in an incredibly short time.

Although, with the exception of their interpreter, they understand no other language than Chinese, yet it seems to be no impediment to their efficiency as workmen. They readily and accurately apprehend what is required of them, and they do it willingly.

The exception above mentioned is the interpreter. His name is Lee Fook Wing. He wrote by request in English and Chinese. Each word in the latter is represented by a single though complicated character, a good idea of which can be had by inspecting any tea chest. He informs us that he is a Christian of the Baptist denomination, and is licensed to preach. He said that he is in the habit of preaching to his countrymen; but it is rather a slow business. As he expressed it, "muchee preach makum little good."

From the time of their departure from San Francisco to their arrival near New Orleans, none died from sickness, and but one death occurred from accident. This was at the mouth of White river, where three of the Chinamen, in violation of orders, went into the river to bathe, and one was drowned. When a long search for the body had proved fruitless, and as the steamer was about to resume her voyage, the countrymen of the poor fellow leaned over the side, and simultaneously raised a most appalling yell, as if to call his attention to what they were about to do, and then threw overboard his clothing, hat, boots, and a bag containing a quantity of Chinese money (cash). This was evidently a species of funeral ceremony, and was probably intended to enable the drowned man to take his departure for the next world with a proper outfit.

The gentleman who has engaged the services of these laborers is very sanguine as to the result, and certainly the enterprise looks promising. It may be proper to state that Mr. Merrill engaged these laborers, not from a depreciated estimate of the qualities of other classes of laborers, but from a conviction that a large additional supply of labor is needed to develop the resources of the Southern country.

There is one thing that will perhaps at the present time militate against the employment of Chinese laborers on small farms. They are not willing to engage except in large bodies, probably from a feeling of insecurity. This will make them available for large plantations only, at least for the present. But there is no doubt that, as they become acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, this feeling of insecurity will subside, and then they can be had in small numbers as well as in large bodies.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LOTTERY.

The Mercantile Library Scheme.

The Mercantile Library of San Francisco is trying to raise a large sum of money by a lottery enterprise. Allusion has already been made in these columns to this scheme, and the following details from the California correspondence of the Chicago *Republican* give a full account of it:—

"The predominating passion in the breast of a Californian is a desire to lay up treasures on earth without the preliminary toiling by which such treasures are generally accumulated. To this laudable motive must be attributed that spirit of speculation which has led our citizens to spend $1,000,000 in lottery tickets within fourteen days. The State Constitution expressly prohibits this mode of gambling, but the Mercantile Library Association having incurred a debt of $250,000 in the erection of a new building, appealed to the Legislature for relief, with the result that, notwithstanding the protest of the ultra-pious, a special act was passed, enabling the impecunious institution to hold three lotteries. The first of these undertakings has been projected on a magnificent scale. Two hundred thousand tickets have been issued at $5 each, entitling the holder to admission to a grand entertainment, when, in addition to other novelties, there will be an Ixionish performance of binding the audience to a lottery wheel. Gifts amounting to $500,000 will be returned to ticket-holders, the first prize consisting of $100,000, the second of $50,000, and so on in a descending scale until 425 sums of $100 each make up the staked half million.

"The Mercantile Library has entrusted the management of the affair to two well-known gentlemen, paying them $125,000, out of which every expense, including advertising, clerical help, cost of concert, discounts to brokers, etc., must be deducted, leaving, according to best authorities, but very small margin for profit.

"On the day fixed for opening the ticket office, a crowd assembled that reminded one of the post office of 1850-51, on the arrival of a steamer. Israelite, Infidel, Christian, Chinaman, and representatives of every conceivable nationality poured into the Temple of Fortune, all intent upon taking the odds. As the lithographers could only turn out five thousand tickets a day, the demand was so far in excess of the supply that the managers commenced receiving cash in advance of delivery, with the result that every ticket was sold in less than a fortnight.

Lucky Numbers.

"As was to be expected, the scheme has developed an amount of superstition that jars strangely with the boasted enlightenment of the age. Dreamers of dreams placard the walls with offers of reward for certain numbers; mediums, clairvoyants, astrologers, and the rest of the mysterious fraternity who live on the credulity of fools reap rich harvests by casting nativities to determine the day and hour tickets should be purchased, and by selling lucky numbers; Egyptian seers who tell the past, present, and future, dispose of infallible charms by the wholesale, and the brotherhood of impostors is obeying the Shakespearian mandate, 'Put money in thy purse,' with a success that argues very poorly for our sense. For ticket 1849 seventy-two orders were received by mail and telegraph, the owner repeatedly refusing to part with it at $50 premium. Number 1776 was sold at an advance of $20, and 1870 changed hands for $35. Some one announces to-day that he will pay $100 each for 36,153 and 36,158. And numerous fives, tens, and fifteens are offered for other supposed fortunate combinations of figures.

"With a few honorable exceptions the California press has been bribed into silence by column advertisements, while the epithet 'sanctimonious'—a word that contains within itself the essence of all Billingsgate—has been so freely hurled at those who were antagonistic to the project, that conscientious opponents are afraid to speak out. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum tried to secure an injunction, but the application was refused on a technicality, and the plaintiff exposed to a newspaper blackguarding of Congressional security."

TURKEY.

The Great Fire at Constantinople.

We have already given by telegraph the general outline of this awful conflagration, but the particulars quoted from the *Levant Herald* of June 13 will be read with interest:—

No sooner was it known that the fire was really a great one than the terraces and balconies of every house were filled with anxious spectators; still the furious gale increased; engine upon engine, carried on the shoulders of its crew, was sent to the front: horses with bags of water on each side of their pack saddles were hurried up toward the conflagration; *sakas* (foot water-carriers) ran along after them, with their portmanteau-looking skins of water; soldiers and police with axes and fire-hooks joined company; here and there a bearded Pasha, surrounded with guards, pressed on to issue necessary orders; troops ran at the double through the streets to render service where required; women rushed toward the residences of their friends, thoughtless, for the first time in their lives, of costume or personal appearance; and when a few men of any nationality crowded together, they combined and hastened in a body to assist some fellow-countryman.

The course, or rather courses, which the fire took after it had once got thoroughly hold, it would be scarcely possible to describe even to those well acquainted with the locality, for though eventually the whole place which was the original seat of the fire was enveloped, at first the conflagration presented a sporadic appearance, and at one time, in fact, it appeared as if half-a-dozen distinct fires were raging, more or less remote from each other. The combustible nature of the houses that first fell a prey, combined with the rushing wind, which carried not only showers of sparks and embers, but large fragments of burning matter to an incredible distance, was the cause of the extraordinary spread of the fire. The wind, moreover, swept over the blazing houses in such a manner that the flames, instead of rising vertically, were blown horizontally, and attacked buildings apparently a long way out of reach with a fierceness and pertinacity which can only be compared to the jets from a blow-pipe. Nothing—not stone nor iron, still less wood as dry as tinder—could resist these incessant fiery blasts, shot out from places which were burning with an intensity surpassing that of furnaces in an iron foundry. Iron shutters were red hot; iron girders and bars were twisted in all manner of shapes; and the glass in the houses were all run into solid masses which did not preserve a trace of the original forms of their component materials. A stifling heat and odor pervaded the whole of Pera; the volumes of yellowish smoke, which for some time obscured the sky, resembled an eclipse of the sun; afterwards the flames shot up with such vividness that long before dusk the sky above Pera had changed from its ordinary azure to a deep red. It can easily be imagined what alarm spread among the innumerable Perotes who had already taken up their summer residences on the Bosphorus or Marmora, and who had no means until the next morning of getting into town to relieve their suspense as to the fate of their property and of their relatives and friends. There was a literal risk in some places of being scorched to death or suffocated even in running through as fast as possible—where that was practicable. Unhappily, many persons did actually lose their lives in the street, after they had made their escape from their burning dwellings; and their can be no doubt that if a thoroughfare had been sooner made by the soldiers fewer lives would have been sacrificed, and many people would have been able to have saved a great deal more of their property. The authorities, however, like the public, were staggered at the fury of the conflagration, and could not have foreseen that it would have spread so much and in so many unexpected places, apparently at the very same moment. The panic among the householders added to the confusion. *Hamals* (porters) were in great requisition, and, of course, took full advantage of their opportunity, demanding twenty times their usual fare, and then in many cases, after receiving it in advance, dropping the articles a short distance off in the street and going elsewhere to dispose of their services, or, in other cases, carrying them a much greater distance than was bargained for, and never being heard of again. A number of such scoundrels, it is said, were intercepted by the police. Goods, in a great number of instances, were removed several times over, according as the fire spread, and were, after all, burnt in places which had been supposed inaccessible to the fire. Thus, the Servian Agency, a fine large stone building some streets off the nearest burning house, was opened as a depository, and itself subsequently fell a prey to the flames. At Galata-Serai (the Imperial Lyceum) in the Grand Rue an immense number of goods were stored, and those placed in the grounds ran considerable risk, as did, indeed, the building itself, for which, when it was heard that the British Embassy had caught fire, great fears were entertained, the *Koolook* (police barracks) hard by having been gutted long before the theatre and other houses in the Grand Rue higher up had been touched. The Grand Rue from that point down to Galata was filled till after midnight with thousands of people carrying away their household goods.

To sum up, now, the loss of property:—The number of houses destroyed cannot be estimated at less than 15,000, and the money loss at £6,000,000 or £7,000,000. A very small proportion of houses was insured. The Royal agent, Mr. Barfield, returns the loss of that office at £30,000; the Imperial (Mr. Clifton) at £25,000; the Sun (Messrs. Hansons) at £20,000; besides which a number of houses were insured in the two Swiss offices, the "Baloise" and "Helvetian," whose returns or estimates we have not yet been able to obtain.

The above figures, representing as they do so vast an amount of distress, unhappily constitute the least part of that dreadful truth. The loss of life has been far beyond that recorded of any conflagration in modern times. The morning after the fire scores of bodies of men, women, and children were found lying about the streets, more or less disfigured, but as the ruins were explored an immense number were found burned to death or suffocated in the stone houses where they had shut themselves up in fatuitous reliance on the security of stone walls and iron shutters, ignorant that the roofs were as combustible as those of any wooden houses, and it was there, as in the case of the Embassy, that the majority caught fire. Hence the enormous loss of life, amounting, from what is already known—and all the ruins have not yet been explored, or all the missing (2400 whose names were given in at the Municipality by their relatives and friends) accounted for—to more than 1900. Only on Saturday, the bodies of eight men connected with the Greek Church of St. Constantine were found near the church. Whole households of 10, 12, and 14 were burnt to death or suffocated. There are innumerable episodes of horrible deaths, hair-breadth escapes, and heroic devotion. The narration of some of the most remarkable of these is necessarily deferred, with many other interesting details.

—The St. Louis *Republican* thinks the great steamboat race on the Mississippi, between the Lee and Natchez, will stand unparalleled in ancient or modern times.

PROFESSOR MORSE.

A Statue to be Erected in Central Park

James D. Reid, chairman of the fund for a proposed testimonial to Professor Morse, acknowledges the receipt of over a thousand contributors, amounting to nearly two thousand dollars. The subscriptions are mainly from superintendents, operators, and messengers in the telegraph service throughout the Union, and ranged in amount from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars.

Contributions are now increasing in number, and the necessary fund for the proposed designs of the subscribers will probably be soon secured. It is now the intention to erect in honor of the Professor's memory a fitting and permanent testimonial in the form of a marble statue, standing by the side of which will be placed the first form of the Morse Register on a suitable support, the whole to be raised upon a single step of plain white marble and encircled by an open railing to protect it.

Five thousand dollars will be necessary for this object, and the work will probably be begun by a New York sculptor within a few days. The Commissioners of the Central Park are understood to have given their consent for the erection of the statue upon the Mall, and an appropriate site will be selected.

This is the first acknowledgment ever proposed by Americans to Mr. Morse for his great invention. From the sovereigns of Europe, however, he has received numerous honors. By the Sultan of Turkey he has been presented with the Order of Glory; from France, the cross of the Legion of Honor; from Italy, the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus; from Portugal, the cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Tower and Sword; from Spain, the cross of a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella; from Denmark, the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of Dannebroge and Knight Commander; from Austria, Prussia, and Wurtemburg, the National Scientific Gold Medal; and from the special congress of ten nations in 1858 an honorary gratuity of 400,000 francs.

It is now proposed to unveil the statue on the 27th of April next, his eightieth birthday.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CHINA.

The Murder of Christians at Pekin—Scene of the Massacre.

The *Peh-tang*, as the ecclesiastical mission under French protection is termed, lies on the northwest corner of the city walls. The history of this spot of ground has been perhaps as eventful as that of any foreign location in the Far East. The original site was granted to the French Jesuit missionaries who first visited China, by the Emperor Kanghi—the Augustus of Chinese literature—and they successfully held it for some years. At length a violent persecution against the Christians broke out, the Mission buildings were razed to the ground, and the priests were proscribed and put to death. At the close of the war, in 1860, its restoration was made a special subject of treaty negotiation, and a handsome church (the tower of which was restricted to a height of 60 feet, lest it should overlook the imperial harem), dormitories, and schools were erected by the French Government. In 1864 these were, however, destroyed by fire, a valuable museum founded and filled by the naturalist David alone escaping the devouring element. Again did fresh buildings arise from the ashes of their predecessors, the members of the Chinese Foreign Board assisting the foreign ministers in laying the foundation-stones. And now these, too, have shared the fate of their predecessors. The Russian church was situated between the United States and British Legations, and has long been a conspicuous object from the walls of Pekin. Of unpretending architecture, the cross with which it was surmounted was plainly visible above the low roofs of the surrounding native buildings. The telegram does not inform us whether it was also destroyed, but the mention of several Russians being killed would lead to the inference that their legation, within the precincts of which the church stands, had been also made a subject of attack.

FREE LOVE AGAIN.

The Bailey-Cuyler Army Romance—Waiting for the Verdict.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 28.—I met to-day an officer of the 3d Artillery, the regiment so frequently spoken of in connection with the Bailey affair, as being the one of which Mrs. Bailey's lover, Lieut. Cuyler, was a member.

In the conversation I had with the officer about this celebrated romance, he informed me that Lieutenant Cuyler, the quondam lover of Mrs. Bailey, was dead; that he died at Oglethorpe barracks, near this city, last November. The officer further told me that it was well understood by all the officers of the 3d Artillery that had Lieutenant Cuyler not died Mrs. Bailey would never have troubled her former husband, the Colonel; that the Lieutenant intended marrying Mrs. Bailey.

Death, however, supervening, Mrs. Bailey was left without a lover, whereupon she shamelessly turned to her former husband for assistance and support, it being well known that Colonel Bailey is a man of ample means. The refusal of the old gentleman to receive back his erring wife on the death of her youthful lover, or to accede to her demands for money, has precipitated his present trouble upon him. But the general court-martial which tried the Colonel having completed its labors, the sequel of the imbroglio is anxiously awaited.

The action of the authorities in Washington in thus meddling with an officer's private and personal affairs has caused much unfavorable comment throughout army circles; so my informant tells me.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

A Day in the Metropolis—A Trio of Ex-Governors with the Party.

General Grant arrived in New York *en route* for Washington, by the City of New York, at 6 A. M. yesterday, and was met at the pier by S. B. Jewell, Esq., and one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the President established his headquarters. Port Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and Special Treasury Agent Colonel Frank E. Howe called on him during the day.

The President took a stroll into Fifth avenue and then returned and took a lunch with ex-Governors Jewell, Hawley, and Buckingham, the Marquis de Cambray, Generel Babcock, E. B. Grissell, and P. R. Carroll. In the afternoon he drove out with Mr. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, behind a fast trotter, attracting some attention in Central Park. Following in an open carriage were Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie, and General Porter, and in another ex-Governor Buckingham and Mr. W. Grissell.

At 8 o'clock the President and his party returned from their excursion, and the following were formally introduced:—The Hon. Thomas Murphy, General Pleasonton, Judge Folger, the Hon. W. A. Darling, General Sharpe, General Hillier, W. Augustus Ford, Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and A. T. Stewart. Ex-King John Kennedy rushed in just as the President stepped into a carriage, which was driven to the New Jersey depot in time to enable the party to take a special train, which left at 9·40 P. M.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Thurlow Weed Out for Murphy.

The following letter appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday evening:—

Since my constrained retirement from the *Commercial Advertiser*, more than two years ago, you know how entirely I have abstained from business and politics—avoiding, under strict medical injunctions, as far as possible, mental labor, anxiety and excitement. Although never insensible to the welfare of my country or the interest of my friends, seriously impaired health prevents my doing anything for either. I was gratified with Mr. Grinnell's appointment as Collector. It seemed a suitable reward for a long political life distinguished for zeal, liberality and patriotism. Nor was I aware of any sufficient reason for his removal. But the statement in a morning paper, that I have "long been opposed to Mr. Murphy," and that I "inspire" articles against him, is an utter misapprehension. I have known Thomas Murphy from his boyhood. He has grown up in and with my regard, friendship, and confidence. Though not, in my judgment, in all respects adapted to the office of Collector, he has good sense, large business experience, and integrity; and he would, I have no doubt, call to his aid men who would enable him to discharge the duties of Collector creditably to himself, satisfactorily to our merchants, and usefully to the Government.

"T. W."

GENERALITIES.

A Heartless Charge.

For several days past a report has been quietly circulated that one of the superintendents of No. 1 Cotton Mill had choked and otherwise maltreated a young girl who worked in the mill to such an extent that she died. We are assured on the best authority that there is not a word of truth in the story; that no difficulty has occurred in the mill; and that none of the employees have left it on account of bad treatment or for any other reason. We are informed also that the author of the story is to be prosecuted by the party against whom the charge has been made.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Fall Over a Precipice.

Yesterday a man named Barclay, a resident of Alleghany, who was in attendance at a picnic at Monitor Grove, met with a terrible accident, which may result fatally. It appears that he was walking, or standing, on the bluff overlooking the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway. By some means he missed his footing and fell over the rock, striking the ground below with great violence. When picked up he was in an insensible condition. He had both legs broken, one arm fractured, and the flesh on his face and body was badly lacerated by coming in contact with sharp-pointed rocks. The injured man was a butcher by occupation, and was in the employ of Mr. Ackley. He was brought up to the city last evening and removed to his residence. It is feared that he will not recover.—*Pittsburg Chronicle, 6th inst.*

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

An old German woman of 70 years, says the Cincinnati *Times* of Tuesday, named Bertha Daring, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide in the Ohio river, opposite the Little Miami depot, at 11 o'clock to-day. Some of the men connected with the depot saw her approach the river, deliberately divest herself of a portion of her clothing, and then take what she evidently intended to be the leap of death. The men, however, ran to her rescue and succeeded in hauling her ashore just in time to save her life. After being with great difficulty resuscitated, she was taken to the residence of her son, on Sixth street, near the market-house, and placed under the care of a physician. It seems that during a recent trip from Louisville, on one of the mail line steamers, she was robbed of all her little store of money, and that the loss has so preyed upon her mind that she resolved to end her troubles by death.

Great Hail-storm in Delaware.

"We have just been informed," says the Milford *Mutual Friend* of last Saturday, "by a gentleman from Sussex, that one of the most singular and violent hail-storms ever witnessed passed over a section of Frankford on Wednesday last, commencing about 12 o'clock, and lasting three hours. The thunder and lightning were terrific, the rain fell in torrents, and hailstones as large as hen eggs descended in showers with terrific force. The citizens were considerably excited and alarmed at the fierceness of the elements and the unusual accompaniments of the storm, and the contrabands at work in the swamps were dumbfounded with terror when the big hail-stones began to rattle about their ears. The fruit trees and growing crops sustained great damage from the wind and hail. Just think of it, a hail-storm with the thermometer at 100 degrees!"

Six Years' Railroad Accidents.

In the years of 1862-67 1268 persons were killed upon the railways of the United Kingdom, and 4426 persons were injured. Among them were 112 passengers killed and 3897 injured without any fault of their own, and 97 passengers killed and 29 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution, or at least attributed to this cause by the railway companies. In those six years the railway companies paid £1,460,568 as compensation for personal injuries done upon the railroads.

Of the passengers killed in 1869, 12 lost their lives by collisions of trains, 4 by part of the train getting off the rails, 1 (a child) was killed by the carriage door on the off side giving way when she was leaning against it, 12 by alighting from or attempting to enter a train in motion, 1 (a child) by falling out of a train in motion owing to want of care on the part of his parents, 6 by incautiously crossing the line at a station, 2 run over at stations through their own want of caution, and 1 was killed by "incautiously looking out of a window when near a station, his head coming in contact with a bridge only 13½ inches from the window."

A Runaway Steamboat.

An incident both ludicrous and alarming, says last evening's Wilmington *Commercial*, occurred in the Christiana, near Market street bridge, yesterday. The little harbor tug-boat Martha was lying at Warner & Co.'s wharf, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when one of the steamers of the Electric Line, just arrived from New York, whistled sharply for the tug to clear her berth. On the tug were the engineer, Captain Downing, her commander, and Francis Barry, Esq., one of her owners. The latter grasped the helm, and the engineer started the boat, but the tide running strongly she drifted against one of the piers of the bridge, careened over, and threatened to capsize, whereupon the engineer jumped or fell overboard, supposing the boat about to sink. Captain Downing and Mr. Barry being within easy reach of the pier, stepped ashore, when the boat, to the surprise of all, suddenly righted and started ahead, making a bee-line for the wharf of the Eliza Hancox, across the river, after which she turned down along the wharf, and making in between the sloop and the wharf, was captured, and her machinery stopped. The whole affair occupied less time than it requires to describe it, but for a moment, while the little tug was cruising about without a crew, she created a decided consternation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

There is very little business in this court to-day.

Henry Kelly owned up to the theft of a barrel of beans worth about $2, belonging to Stephen Cox.

Elizabeth Brady was convicted of the larceny of a small quantity of clothing.

A trifling assault and battery case was next taken up, and consumed the rest of the morning session.

Weather Reports.

JULY 7, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. N. W.	hazy.	72
Halifax	E.	clear.	70
New York	S. E.	misty.	75
Philadelphia	S. E.	cloudy.	78
Wilmington, Del.	S. E.	foggy.	80
Washington	S. E.	cloudy.	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	do.	72
Richmond	S.	do.	82
Charleston	S.	clear.	84
Savannah	S.	do.	83
Augusta, Ga	E.	cloudy.	82
Oswego	S. W.	do.	78
Buffalo	S. W.	clear.	81
Pittsburg	S.	do	80
Chicago	N. E.	cloudy.	80
Louisville	N. W.	raining.	81
Mobile	S. W.	clear.	86
New Orleans	W.	do.	84
Key West	S. W.	do.	84
Havana	S. W.	do.	83

—All the fillibusters of the second Upton expedition to Cuba have been captured, and are in jail in Holguin.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Honors to Commander Selfridge.

Letter of Secretary Robeson.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson Congratulates Commander Selfridge.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Robeson to Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, congratulating him relative to his recent expedition:—

Sir:—I congratulate you on your return from the preliminary survey of the Isthmus of Darien.

I take this opportunity to state to you how much gratified I feel at the efficient and energetic manner in which you and your officers and men and the civilians who were associated with you, have carried out the wishes and instructions of the department.

I beg leave to say to you that you have fully met my expectations in the amount of work performed, and although you have not been able as yet to find a practicable route for a ship canal, you have gained a large amount of very valuable information which will be useful to science, give the world geographical knowledge hitherto unknown, and settled all doubts regarding a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at those points already surveyed.

I desire that you will express to all those under your command my appreciation of their zeal and enterprise under very trying circumstances.

I remain, very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBBSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The European Fleet.

Rear Admiral Gleason's orders for taking command of the European fleet have been so far modified that he is to proceed to Southampton, England, and assume command, after which Admiral Radford will return to New York in the Franklin.

The President at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President returned to Washington in the early morning train, and is to-day engaged in attending to official duties. Several Senators and Representatives have called on him during the day, and a number of the members of the Cabinet have had interviews.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Numerously signed petitions against the continuance of the income tax were presented by Mr. Cameron, and memorials from California against the oppressive features of the income law by Mr. Casserly. Laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull, in response to various petitions for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from their consideration. So ordered.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the conference committee, on the bill relating to the navy pension fund, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to regulate rank in the navy of the United States and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, making provision for the extra clerical force required by the passage of the Banking and Currency act.

Mr. Fenton addressed the Senate upon the subject of our commercial relations with the Spanish-American countries of this continent, and said that our political relations with those countries were intimate and friendly, but our commercial relations he thought had been too much neglected. He believed that our commerce with them was capable of a very large and valuable increase. Our total foreign commerce, imports and exports, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $876,000,000. Of that amount $246,000,000 was with this continent and adjacent islands, but of this only $75,000,000 was with the countries known as the Spanish-American States and Brazil.

Mr. Fenton proceeded:—Yet these States—I refer to Mexico, Central America, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil—have a population of over thirty millions, and occupy a territory extending over an area of more than seven million square miles. From the last annual report on the commerce and navigation of the United States, I learn that the total of our commerce, imports and exports with the countries I have named, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $75,601,984.

This is an average of but two dollars and a half *per capita* upon the population of those countries; our commerce with the island of Cuba, having a population not exceeding one million and a half, was $77,902,116, an average of over fifty dollars a person. The great increase of which our commerce with the Spanish-American States is capable is more clearly seen from the magnitude which our trade with the island of Cuba alone has reached.

I do not propose, Mr. President, to enlarge upon this subject. Now, to enter upon the theme of what an extensive and rich commerce these tropical and privileged regions might furnish to us, with proper care for its development, and how large a proportion of their present valuable trade passes by our doors to Europe, but I do wish to impress upon the Senate the fact that, with the Spanish American States on this continent our political friends and allies, with a population of over thirty millions, our commercial intercourse at the present day, when we should be looking abroad for new markets for the products of our soil and of our industry, has only reached the sum of $75,000,000, or $2·50 per capita upon their population, against a commercial development already happily achieved with a people of similar character, a little nearer at hand, of over $50. It must seem to others, as it does to me, that this subject merits grave attention, as it is one of great importance to our commercial and industrial interests.

Mr. Fenton then submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to institute an inquiry, by such means as in his judgment shall be deemed proper, into the present condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish American States on this continent, and between those countries and other nations, and to communicate to the Senate full and complete statements regarding the same, together with such recommendations as he may think necessary to promote the development and increase of our commerce with those regions, and to secure to the United States that proportionate share of the trade of the continent to which their close relations of geographical contiguity and political friendship with all the States of America justly entitle them.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92¾. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 90; and of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 87¼. Railways flat; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9⅝d.; middling Orleans, 10d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Flour dull. Corn, 30s. 3d.

LONDON, July 7—11·30 A. M.—Sugar firm; Linseed Oil firm; Turpentine firm; Hops quiet.

BREMEN, July 6.—Petroleum opened heavy at 6f. 23c., and closed firmer but unchanged.

HAMBURG, July 6.—Petroleum opened firm and closed quiet at 13f. 14c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 7—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862, 90¼; 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—1·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Cheese dull at 64s. 6d.

FROM THE WEST.

The Ohio Horse Fair.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The horse fair opened very favorably at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. In a trot Bay Jim carried off the palm in three straight heats; last heat 2·41. Balls Wright took the second premium in coach horses. Balls bays took the first premium, Grass team the second.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, July 7, 1870.

There is no perceptible change in the rates for money to-day, nor any material reduction in the supply, but there is a more careful discrimination as to time. The banks are not free lenders at existing rates of discount on paper having more than sixty days to run, but on call or thirty days paper money is freely advanced at 4 and 6 per cent. respectively. The absence of large numbers of our citizens from the city restricts the business demand for loans within very narrow limits.

The Gold market is rather quiet, with the sales up to noon ranging from 112⅛@111⅝, opening at the former and closing at noon at 111⅝.

Government bonds are steady, but the transactions in this market are small. Prices continue at last night's quotatations, with the exception of the currency 6s, which show a fractional advance.

The Stock market to-day is fairly active, and prices show only trifling variation. City loans continue firm, with sales of the old sixes at 100¼, and of the new do. at 101⅝, an advance.

Reading Railroad was inactive but steady at 53·44@53⅛. Pennsylvania sold on a small scale at 58; Camden and Amboy at 119¼; Lehigh Valley at 57⅜; and Minehill at 50, ex. div. Oil Creek and Allegheny is again in demand, with free sales at 47⅜@47½.

In Canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 34½@34⅝ and Delaware Division at 47.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123; Philadelphia at 161; Manufacturers' at 30½; and Mechanics' at 31½. The balance of the list was quiet. Small sale of Hestonville Passenger Railway at 14⅞.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N..ls.101⅝	$1000 Phil & E 6s.... 92
$2000 do......s5.101⅝	3 sh Far & M Bk.123
$13200 do....,b10.101⅝	17 do.........122¾
$100 do.......c.101½	5 sh Phila Bk..ls.161
$9000 do Old.ls.100¼	100 sh Penna R.... 58
$1000 Pa R Con m bs	17 do......ls. 58
Cp..2ds.... 95¼	9 do......... 58
$1000 N Penna 6s.c. 93½	135 sh C& Am R.ls.119¼
$4000 Leh V R n bds	10 sh Leh V R.....55⅜
Cp.. 96	100 sh Hestonville.. 14⅞
$8000 Phila & E 7s..	100 sh O C & A R.... 47¾
b10.. 89¾	100 do.....b60. 47½
$1000 do......... 89⅞	16 do......... 47¾
$2000 do......b5. 90	100 do......2d. 47½
$2000 Steub & Ind R	100 sh Del Div...... 41
6s, ser Feb & A.b5 75	100 sh Leh Nav.s60. 34⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; do., 1862, 111¼@112; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅞; do. 1865, 111¼@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@111; do. 1867, do. 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1868, do., 110⅞@111⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¾@112; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅛	11·00 A. M.	111⅞
10·03 "	112	11·06 "	111¾
10·08 "	111⅞	11·20 "	111¾
10·10 "	112	11·30 "	111¾
10·25 "	112⅛	12·00 M.	111⅝
10·40 "	112	12·06 P. M.	112

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 7.—The Flour market continues dull, with no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond their most pressing exigencies. The receipts and stocks are moderate, and prices, though quotaby unchanged, favor buyers. The sales foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·00@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being moderately active for prime lots, the offerings for which are light. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·45 for Pennsylvania; and $1·42@1·45 for Western red. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·02 for Western; and $1·08@1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand at former rates; sales of 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·08@1·10; Western do. at $1·06@1·07; and Western mixed at $1·03. Oats are more active, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 61@63½c. and 1000 bushels Western at 60c.

Bark is scarce and firm at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 97@99c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrived, steamship Western Metropolis, from Danish and German ports, with emigrants, etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 7.—Arrived, brig Harmonie, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Italia, from Ponce, P. R.; Cleta, from Mayaguez; and Island Lass, from Nassau, N. P.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JULY 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........76 | 11 A. M.........82 | 2 P. M.........87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W.M.Baird&Co.
St'r Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Ida L. Ray, Bradford, Boston, B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Providence, do.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, Somerset, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Arcturus, Edwards, 49 days from Antwerp, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, from Boston.

Schr John Stroup, Crawford, from Salem, Mass.

Schr Marion Gage, Wheton, from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, 6 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Access, Collins, from Baltimore.

Schr Charm, Dudley, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Volant, Buckalew, from Cedarville.

Schr Nuncio, Ellis, from Laurel, Del.

Schr Rescue, Hatfield, 11 days from Havana, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Home, Cook (late Philips), from Black River, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, for Liverpool via Queenstown, and steamer Rising Star, Maury, for Aspinwall, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Holland, Thomas, from Liverpool June 22 and Queenstown 23d, with 1042 passengers, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Fah-Kee, from Steele, from Bermuda, at New York yesterday.

Bark Warren White, Lamb, hence, at Havana 29th ultimo.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Thompson, hence, at Matanzas 30th ult.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 30th ult.

Br. brig Southern Cross, Brown, for Philadelphia, at Mayaguez 22d ult.

Schr Ann Amelia, Bush, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Manantico, Staypole, hence, and C. G. Smith, Philips, hence for Taunton, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schr Cora Etta, Cones, hence, arrived at Cardenas 30th ult.