THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 18.

English Order for the Relief of Mazatlan—The Irish Church Question.

Affairs on the Continent—The Spanish Revolutionary State Prisoners and their Plans.

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

By the arrival of the transatlantic steamships, the Australasian and St. Laurent, at New York, we have European dates to July 18.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canadian Intercolonial Railway.

A London telegram of July 17 reports:—It is understood that the loan for the Intercolonial Railway of the Dominion of Canada will be announced on Monday by Messrs. Baring and Messrs. Glynn. It is to be for £4,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will bear interest at the rate of four per cent., guaranteed by the Imperial Government, while the remaining £1,000,000 will be raised exclusively on the credit of the United Colonies, and bear five per cent. In the first instance, only one-half of the total £4,000,000 will be put forth, namely, £1,500,000 of the guarantee bonds, and £500,000 of the Canadian stocks. Lenders for these must be at one price—that is to say the price offered must be for a certain amount of the bonds, which will be allotted in the proportion of three-fourths of the guarantee, four per cent., and one-fourth in the ordinary Canada five per cent. stocks, which were yesterday quoted in the London market at 90. The London *Times* says the loan will attract great attention, and that the competition will be active. According to the latest accounts, the financial condition of the New Dominion is satisfactory, the revenue being more than sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The Irish Church Question.

A London letter of July 17 remarks:—Lord Denbigh's letter to Lord Derby is, as might be expected, a clear and manly exposition of the attitude which he has felt bound to take towards the conservative party, with whom he generally acts, in consequence of the Irish Church question. Lord Denbigh blames the party for not having boldly faced the settlement of the question in the same way that they did that of the reform question last year.

There is a remarkable article in the number of the Edinburen *Review* just issued on the subject. The writer indicates that disestablishment will consist in the bishops ceasing to sit in the House of Lords; but that the Irish Church will remain a part of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that the Queen will remain its head, as the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Imperial Review* points out that "the line of argument by which the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Ireland was advocated by Mr. Bright at Limerick was rather the contingent advantages to be reaped by the Protestants of Ireland than those with which we are now familiar, and with which Mr. Quinlivan and his friends probably expected to be edified—those, we mean, that have reference to the 'badge of conquest' and 'justice to Ireland.' Mr. Bright would, of course, have ceased to be Mr. Bright had his eloquence failed to convey—undoubtedly against his will—one or two seditious inuendoes. It has become a favorite figure of speech with those who scarcely care to disclaim ulterior objects, to exclude their present consideration by the simple expedient of postponing them to a more convenient season. Thus we were informed that the separation of Ireland from England is not to be discussed at present, just as radical newspapers are never tired of asserting that the position of the Established Church in England is not menaced by Mr. Gladstone's movement against its Irish branch. But whatever might have been the feelings with which Mr. Bright's imaginary Protestants might have been disposed to regard any delay in the repeal of the Union, his actual hearers did not appear to approve even of such a moderate concession to the ordinary English prejudice against the disruption of the empire."

In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, Lord Redesdale moved an address for a copy of the coronation oath. He thought it important that the religious aspect of the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church should be considered instead of the merely political, as hitherto. While conceding to the Duke of Argyll that gifts to the Church were not necessarily gifts for the service of God, he denied that the true test was whether or not they produced peace and good will. The property of the Irish Church, perhaps, did not now extend peace and good will; but that would not justify us who believed in the truths of Protestantism in secularizing the fund for maintaining and propagating those truths. After referring to the very recent origin of the agitation for disestablishment, to the manifest party motives which had actuated those who raised it, and to the dethronement of King James II., he proceeded to criticise the theory of "Historicus" in the London *Times* of Thursday, particularly in respect to the charge of profanity brought by that writer against the advocates of a contrary view.

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

The Blockade of Mazatlan.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 19th:—

The Earl of Denbigh rose to inquire whether it were true that a frigate was blockading the port of Mazatlan, and if so, whether such blockade had been duly authorized by her Majesty in council and published in the *Gazette*. The noble lord remarked that, since he had placed his notice on the paper, further particulars respecting the alleged blockade had been published in the newspapers. The blockading of a port was a very important operation, and ought to be carried out in a very cautious manner. He might remark that, some years ago, in consequence of the blockade of Jeddah, great difficulties and complications had arisen. If the account of what had occurred at Mazatlan were accurate, the British commander appeared to have behaved in an outrageous manner, and to have proved himself unfit to remain in her Majesty's service. He would not take up any more of their lordships' time, but would simply ask whether the Government had received any authentic information on that matter.

The Earl of Malmesbury—In reply to the question of my noble friend I have to state that her Majesty's Government have not received any of those details which he seems to have obtained through the American newspapers. Your lordships will judge for yourselves—for I cannot pronounce any opinion on the subject—whether those details are likely to be authentic or not. All that her Majesty's Government have heard is that on the 4th of July the Admiralty learnt by a telegram that an outrage having been committed on some British seamen or British subjects—I know not exactly which—Captain Bridges, of the Chanticleer, took upon himself to stop the entrance to the port of Mazatlan. I quite agree with my noble friend in stating that an officer has no right on his own responsibility to commit such an act as that. At the same time there are circumstances which justify breaches of the law, as your lordships know. But, not knowing any of those circumstances, no opinion can be pronounced on that point. On the 10th of this month the Admiralty also received a telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Hastings, saying that he had sent orders to Captain Bridges to raise the blockade. That is all that we have heard on the subject, and no other authentic intelligence has reached us. I cannot help here noticing what was said by my noble friend with respect to a very grave event which occurred some years ago at Jeddah. He seemed to think very lightly of it, and talked of some sailors being stopped, or something of that sort.

The Earl of Denbigh—I said "mortally injured."

The Earl of Malmesbury—Not only were they mortally injured, but they were murdered. (A laugh.) The Turkish authorities refusing, after negotiation, to take any notice of the subject or to bring the murderers to justice, Captain Pullen, with the full authority of his Government, bombarded the town; and I have never heard before that that act of justice was found fault with, either in this country or any other part of Europe.

GERMANY.

Austrian Politics—The Visit of the Queen of England.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, remarks:—The German journals have for some time been much preoccupied with the shooting-match which is to take place at Vienna at the end of the month. A general expectation prevails that the occurrence will not pass over without some political manifestations of a character more or less hostile to Prussia.

The Austrian Government, however desirous it may be to avoid everything of a nature to give umbrage to a neighboring power, has had to declare that it could not possibly prevent the projected meeting without violating the interior laws of the Cis-Leithan counties, and without injury to the commercial interests of the capital, which necessarily expects to derive a profit from the meeting. The most singular point is that this institution is of Prussian origin, as the Schwerin Ministry conceived the idea of it in 1859 and organized it at that period in connection with the famous association of the National Verein.

A letter from Gotha, dated the 11th of July, says:—The Prince Royal of Prussia arrived here to-day on his way to the Chateau of Reinhardsbrunn, known for its romantic situation in the midst of the forest of Thuringia. The Princess, with her infant children, has already been installed there a week. The Queen of England, who was at first expected to pay a visit to the castle, will not do so; she will, on the contrary, arrive during the first week of next month at her daughter's, the Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty will afterwards stay at Rosenau, near Coburg. Since the death of Prince Albert she has always retained an affection for this residence.

The *Independence Belge* has the subjoined:—"As it is known two of the Governments of Southern Germany, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg have come to an arrangement for a common occupation of Ulm, a fortress of the first order, and of which the latter State, on whose territory it stands, could not alone furnish the garrison or support the charge. The convention on this subject was signed and ratified on the 14th at Stuttgard by the Prime Ministers of the two countries, Prince de Honenlohe and M. de Varnbuhler. The above matter only concerns the two States mentioned, but Bavaria has proposed to apply the principle to the common defense of all Southern Germany. She wishes to confide the study and organization of this system to a military commission formed by the four States. We are not aware as yet whether Wurtemberg has entered into the views of Prince de Hohenlohe; as for Hesse and the Grand Duchy of Baden, the fact is more than doubtful whether they will be willing to adhere to the proposition."

SPAIN.

The Revolutionary State Prisoners—Plans for the Dethronement of the Queen—The Duc de Montpensier.

The summer dullness of Cadiz was enlivened on the evening of the 9th inst. By the mail train from Madrid arrived, as State prisoners, the following Spanish officers, who, on arrival, were taken to Castilla de Catálina, our strongest fort, and confined until twilight of the 11th inst., when they were put on board of her Catholic Majesty's war steamer Vulcan, bound for the Canary Islands:—Duke de la Torre, Captain-General; Lieutenant-General Dulce, late Military Governor of Cuba; Major-Generals Serrano, Ecologa, and Caballero de Rodas. Senor Lorez Dominguez, with permission of the Government, accompanied the Duke de la Torre.

All kinds of rumors are flying around; but little or no confidence is placed in any but one, namely:—it appears that the Liberal party, so called, have contemplated a boldless revolution by forcing Isabella to abdicate, and installing the Duke de Montpensier as regent during the minority of the Prince of Asturias. As Gonzales Brabo, like Ben Disraeli, is bound to "stick," he has nipped this little arrangement in the bud, and sent the supposed leaders to divers and sundry places out of Spain.

The day after their arrival the chiefs of the Liberal party handsomely entertained them in the fort. It was "a flow of soul," and had as much reason as the generality of Spanish "pow-wows."

The Duke de Montpensier has been ordered to quit the peninsula also. He left this morning, so I have been credibly informed, San Lucar de Barremeda, where he generally resides during the bathing season, on board the Villa de Madrid for England or Germany. He has invariably eschewed Spanish politics and now we think he is more of a victim than a culprit.

The people of Seville are indignant at his deportation, curse Bravo, do not blame the Queen. They are greatly attached to his family, all of whom were born in the city.

Rumors of plots are as numerous as oranges in February. It is immaterial to us who is up or down on the peninsula. We are isolated and must show a loyal exterior. If we indulge in any barricading or disloyalty a few shells from a third-rate war sloop would soon cool our ardor.

A letter from Madrid of the 10th of July states that, notwitstanding the measures taken by the Government, the situation of things was not less critical than before, and a rising was expected at any moment. A considerable quantity of arms—so the writer affirms—had been introduced into the country, and the place of concealment was not yet discovered by the police. There were flags, too, in form and size and color resembling the royal standard, with the words, "Down with the Bourbons," "Life to a free people," and "Confederation" inscribed on them. The 7th or 9th was to have been the day for the rising, which was to have occurred during a bull fight, and was only prevented by the arrests. Years ago one of the many insurrections for which Barcelona is famous began in the same way, and the infuriated soldiers let loose the infuriated animals among the people. There have been several risings in Barcelona since, but I believe no bull fight.

TURKEY.

Present to Napoleon—A Complimentary System of American Politics.

By steamship at this port we have Constantinople letters to the 8th of July. They give long details of the proceedings which terminated Prince Napoleon's visit, and add that the Sultan had presented to his Imperial Highness a magnificent ring worth 10,000 liras.

The following are items of general news from the Levant *Herald*:—Mehemet Kiprisli and Mehemet Kiritli Pashas, of whom little has recently been heard, received a few days ago substantial tokens of his Majesty's continued favor. Being called to the palace, the former, at the close of a short audience, was presented by the Sultan with the title deeds of a large and valuable estate in Cyprus. The latter, on taking his leave, was informed that his property at Epirus, which has hitherto paid 100,000p. a year of taxes, will for the future be exempt from imposts of every kind.

The army in Thessaly is, it is said, to be increased by ten additional battalions of regulars, to be sent from the garrison of the capital.

The Fourth of July was patriotically celebrated by the American colony on Saturday last in a *fete champetre* in the Sultanieh valley on the Asiatic coast. Most of the citizens present, however, being teetallers, less champagne than usual was quaffed on the occasion: but what the celebration thus lacked in effervescence was made up for in solid good cheer, and hearty display of national contraternity. Sentiments were proposed and spoken to in favor of General Grant and Mr. Chase (the rival candidates for the Presidency), a Democrat with remarkable political charity proposing that in compliment of the former, and a Republican reciprocating the courtesy by sponsoring the toast in favor of the Chief Justice. Though each speaker of course declared his rival's man to be better than his own, it was agreed on all hands that either the General or the Judge will make an excellent national chief.

Franco Pacha, recently nominated governor of the Lebanon in the place of Daoud Pacha, arrived at Beyrout on the 25th of June, and was received with great honor. The principal functionaries of the province and a great number of emirs, scheiks and notables of the mountain, both Christians and Druses, were assembled on the quay to give him a welcome. To the felicitations addressed to him, the governor replied that the Sultan had entrusted him with the mission of carefully examining the wants of the people, and particularly of the poorer classes, and that he would endeavor to carry out his Majesty's generous intentions.

GENERAL NEWS.

Explosive Missiles.

The Prussian Government is said to have agreed in principle to the proposals of the Russian Government relative to the use of explosive missiles in war, and to have proposed an international commission to determine the limits within which such missiles may be used both in rifle and artillery fire. The Russian Government is said to have accepted this proposal, and the commission will probably meet in the autumn.

The War of 1866.

A series of official reports upon the war of 1866 are in course of publication by the Prussian staff, and in one of them which has recently appeared, and the authorship of which is attributed to Count Bismark, some disparaging remarks are made about the Italian army. These remarks have produced a rather painful impression in Italy, and General Lamarmora, who feels personally aggrieved, has given notice of a question on the subject in the Italian Parliament. It seems likely, however, that the question will not be put. The leading Italian journals advise the General not to proceed with it. The *Diritto* thinks that the language of the Prussian report is sadly wanting in courtesy, and it does not wonder that the General who was responsible for the defeat at Custozza should feel it acutely. But it cannot see that anything is to be gained by discussing the subject in Parliament. The proper course to adopt, it thinks, would be for the Italian staff to follow the example of the Prussian staff, and issue an official report, in which the statements complained of could be refuted. The *Nazione* takes the same view.

On Thursday morning, July 9, the last remnants of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 were carried away, and in the course of the day the ground was given up to the authorities. Not a trace now remains of the vast building or its surroundings, which attracted so much attention a year ago, and the Champ de Mars has resumed its old desolate aspect.

The Palmerston Statue.

The statue of Lord Palmerston to be unveiled at Romsey, on July 21, by Earl Russell, has been placed on its pedestal in the centre of the market place. The figure is of bronze, nine feet high, and is from the foundry of Messrs. Prince & Co., of Southwark. On the pedestal are the words "Palmerston. Born 1784; died 1865." The likeness is considered admirable, and, says a local paper, those who have heard his Lordship when in his most animated mood will see that Mr. Noble, the artist, has exactly caught the attitude he generally assumed at such times, the right hand slightly extended and partly open.

Comments by the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting upon General F. P. Blair's first letter, says in reference to its author's allusion to the restoration of the finances after that of the Constitution:—"This is taking up a bold position, but its weak point lies in the fact that the people have thus far over and over again pronounced against it. Whether the the temptation of saving money by acting unfairly towards the national creditors will induce them to change their decision remains to be seen, but at present there is no indication of such a conversion. European observers will continue to believe that they will reject any proposition of which dishonesty is the principal recommendation."

French Diplomacy.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its political bulletin, says:—

The words lately pronounced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Legislative Body, offer a new pledge of the moderate and conciliatory ideas which guide every step of the Imperial diplomacy. The Marquis de Moustier reminded the Chamber that France has carefully abstained from raising questions relative to Germany, and that, far from pursuing a policy of distrust or irritation; she has left nothing undone to calm down public opinion. Never had she advised the Cabinet of Vienna to assume a hostile attitude towards Prussia, and never has she dreamt of diverting Austria from the labor of internal regeneration, which claims the warmest and most sympathetic interest."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Feeling Against the Confederation with Canada—Spirited Protest Against the Decision of the British Parliament.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Halifax, N. S., July 20, says:—

In this part of the New Dominion we are on the eve of stirring times. The agitation for a repeal of the union of Nova Scotia with Canada is growing warmer every day, and, now that the demands of the people of the Province for the restoration of their legislative independence have been positively and finally refused by the Imperial Government and the British Parliament, the utmost anxiety is felt as to the course likely to be pursued by the Provincial Assembly, on the meeting of the local Legislature next month. To say that the people are dissatisfied with the present state of things would be to use much too mild a term as descriptive of the popular feeling. They seem resolved to take no denial of their demand for a severance of the connection with Canada, and they do not hesitate to declare that, sooner than submit to a compulsory union they will throw off their allegiance to the British Crown, and seek annexation to the United States.

On Wednesday last the delegates who had been sent to England by the Nova Scotia Legislature to plead the cause of repeal at the bar of the British House of Commons, arrived here by the steamer from Liverpool, and on landing met with an enthusiastic reception. There came in the same vessel with them, Dr. Tupper, one of the leading promoters of confederation, who had gone to England as the representative of the very small minority in the colony who desire a continuance of the Union. The Nova Scotians are well pleased with the manner in which the delegates have discharged the duty with which they were charged, and although they have not brought back the answer which the people expected from Britain, it is felt and admitted by all that the fault is not theirs.

It must not be supposed that the cry of annexation to the United States has been raised merely for temporary political effect, and that it has no serious purpose in it. On the contrary, it seems to be the determination of the Nova Scotians, failing to obtain a repeal of the Act of Union with Canada, to seek forthwith a place in the American republic. Prior to leaving England the delegates addressed a protest to the British Government against the decision that had been arrived at in the case, in which they broadly hint that one of the probable consequences of a refusal to grant the petition of the Nova Scotians for repeal will be the loss of the province to England. This protest, which has been published in the newspapers here, is quite a remarkable document, temperately worded, and dignified in its tone, but strong in its irrefragable logic, and strikingly bold in the assertion of the rights of the people to govern themselves. With reference to the decision of the House of Commons on the motion made by Mr. Bright on the night of the 16th June last, for a commission to inquire into the complaints of the Nova Scotians, the delegates say in the protest:—"As that decision may affect the loyalty of a noble province, and be followed by events of historical importance, the undersigned, on personal grounds, desire to shake themselves clear of the responsibility which the House of Parliament, acting under the guidance of her Majesty's Government, has assumed." The protest then alludes significantly to the United States in the following language:—"The arsenals and docks of Boston and Portsmouth are within 30 hours sail of Halifax, and behind these stretches a whole continent, free trade with which would place factories upon all the streams of Nova Scotia, supply capital for all legitimate enterprises; and although political association with 34,000,000 of free men who inhabit this great country might for a time involve high taxation, it would open a career for her children, and insure to them adequate protection forever, by land and sea." This being so, is it wise in England to ask the protesters to give a new impulse to the elements of disturbance already existing on the North American Continent as a menace to the Imperial power? The protest ends thus:—"Having discharged our duty to the Empire, we go home to share the perils of our native land, in whose service we consider it an honor to labor, whose fortunes in this darkest hour of her history it would be cowardice to desert."

CRIME.

A Man Shot by a Mob and then Hung.

On last Friday night, says the Missouri Valley *Register*, near midnight, a party of armed men came up to where Bill Rudd was standing, in a street of Waverly, and fired a half dozen shots into his body, killing him instantly. They then took his body and passed out of town. In the morning it was found hanging to a tree in the edge of the woods.

His mouth was stuffed full of tow, and the rope by which he was suspended was passed through his mouth and then around his neck. The body was taken down and an inquest held. We have not heard the officer's statement. We understand that no evidence was introduced which tended to the identification of the perpetrators.

Since this shooting we have heard several different statements about who is to blame for the lawless condition of Waverly, and we do not know who to believe. One thing we are satisfied of, strangers and radicals have not been safe there since the war, and never will be until the people learn to obey the law.

The man killed had been a Confederate soldier in the regular service from the first to the last of the war. His friends say that the bushwhackers were his enemies, and that they killed him. His enemies say that he was a robber and an habitual disturber of the peace.

The Wallamet Valley.

From the Overland Monthly.

"The Wallamet Valley lies between the Cascade and Coast Ranges of mountains. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length from north to south, and on an average about fifty miles wide. It is a third larger than the State of Connecticut, containing in round numbers, exclusive of the slopes of the mountains, four millions of acres of land, and such land as is seldom found in the same quantity elsewhere on the earth's surface. Taking the vote of June, 1866, as a basis, and allowing five souls to the voter, the valley then contained a population of 66,525, which to-day has increased to 75,000 at least. The average of the old agricultural States is about thirty souls to the square mile, but this estimate includes much barren and unproductive land. Besides, the Wallamet valley is already a manufacturing district, and its capacity in that respect is very great. It abounds in wool, wood, iron, and water-power. In 1860 the population in Connecticut equalled ninety eight to the square mile. When this Oregon valley reaches that point, and it is capable of going beyond it, it will contain 615,384 souls, more than the whole State of California to-day.

"About one-third of the valley is prairie land, the rest of it being more or less heavily wooded with fir, oak, maple, and ash trees. Timber and water are well distributed and of a superior quality. The climate is temperate—the mean temperature being about sixty degrees. The mean rain fall for the year varies somewhat in localities, but fifty inches is not far from the average. The greater portion of this usually falls in the months of November, December, March, and April. Rain seldom or never falls in harvest time—from the first of August to the middle of September. The soil and climate are especially adapted to the production of small grain, particularly wheat. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, currant, strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry of the best quality grow in great abundance. There is no better country for the domestic animals, and the Wallamet wool is already famous, and will always rank high in the wool markets of the world.

"The valley is drained by the Wallamet river. This river is now navigable from Portland for half the length of the valley the year round, and for the whole length during some months in the winter. In the progress of time the navigation will be improved materially, as it has been in the last fifteen years. Eleven comparatively important streams flow into the Wallamet during its course through the valley. Some of these are now partially navigated by steamboats, and may be much more so. Besides, they furnish supplies of water power for all kinds of mills and machinery. The head of the valley is only about four hundred feet above the level of Portland, and railways can be constructed on each side of the river at a comparatively small cost.

"This is a moderate estimate of the country which lies at the back of Portland. It will be seen at a glance that the trade and commerce of such a valley must in time build up and sustain quite a city. Yet it is not in the highway of the world, no more than Boston or Philadelphia. It will never be the centre of fashion, speculation, or thought. Do what it will, it will be comparatively a provincial place, and noted for peculiarities in manners, opinions, and business; but it will be worth more dollars per head than either London or New York, and its good citizens will sleep sounder and live longer than the San Franciscans. In population it may not, in this century, if ever, exceed fifty thousand, and its strongest sons will often be drawn away to the metropolis of the Pacific, where they are sure to win the prizes in commerce, the arts, and professions. Yet, for all that, and more, if any young person who reads this is casting about for a place where a fair stock of sense, industry, and good habits will, within certain limits, pay certainly and well in an honest calling, let him or her take passage at once for Portland-on-Wallamet."

—When Frank Blair proposes to resist the accession of a Republican candidate to the Presidency, by violent means, he probably forgets that a majority of his supporters are under parole not to bear arms against General Grant.

To which the Memphis *Bulletin* responds:—"A party which is so nearly played out that it can unblushingly boast of recruiting such blatant drunkards as Blair, ought to feel the force of that thrust."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Friends Advise Him to Recognize the Southern State Governments.

Fatal Oil Explosion in Pittsburg.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President and his Friends.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Some of the President's conservative friends, like Senators Henderson and Fowler, are fearful that he will do something during the recess which will falsify the predictions they made during the impeachment trial of his promised good behaviour. It is understood that before leaving for their homes they intend to advise him not to make an *ad interim* appointment in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and also to recognize, as far as possible, the State organizations at the South. These are the rocks on which it is thought he will split. Whether he will take the advice of men like Fowler and Henderson remains to be seen.

The Chinese Embassy.

Minister Burlingame and suite left to-day on noon train.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 29—A. M.—Consols opened at 94⅛ for both money and account; United States 5-20s, 72½@72¾; Illinois Central, 94¾; Erie, 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39½.

FRANKFORT, July 29—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—A. M.—Cotton opened steady; the sales were estimated at 8000 bales; Uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 10½. Breadstuffs dull. Oats, 3s. 7d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 29—A. M.—All articles of American produce unchanged.

LONDON, July 29—P. M.—Cosols, 94⅜@94½ for both money and account. American securities heavy; 5-20s declined to 72½. Illinois Central to 94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—P. M.—Cotton declining; middling uplands, 9¾; Orleans, 10. Flour declined to 28s.

LONDON, July 29—P. M.—Linseed cakes declined to £12; Linseed Oil, £30 10s., on the spot; and £30 15s., to arrive.

FROM OHIO.

State Temperance Convention—Explosion of an Oil Still.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—A large number of delegates to the Temperance Convention, which meets to-day, have arrived. At a meeting of welcome last evening, there was only a moderate attendance. The meeting was addressed by Dewolf, G. W. G. T., of Ohio, Orne and Berry, of Massachusetts, and Neal Dow, of Maine.

A still in Parker's Oil Refinery exploded last night, killing one man and severely injuring two others. The building took fire, and was burned. Loss $10,000. The Diamond oil works took fire, but was extinguished before doing much damage.

FROM PITTSBURG.

Explosion—Loss of Life.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—A terrific oil explosion occurred last night at the Album Oil Works of Lafferty & Waring, three miles from the city, resulting in the death of a young man named James Gungle, and the probably fatal injury of Robert Lafferty, one of the proprietors. The still man is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by a plug at the bottom of one of the tanks being loose and oil running out, which caught fire from the furnaces communicating to eight other tanks, causing a terrible explosion. The works were entirely destroyed.

Burning Railroad Bridges in Connecticut.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—Three large covered railway bridges upon the Hartford and Erie Road, spanning the Neponset river between Matopan and Hyde Park, were fired last night and entirely consumed. It is thought the bridges were set on fire purposely by some maliciously-inclined person, as a large quantity of petroleum was found scattered along the timbers which escaped the fire. All the bridges were burned at the same time. Trains have all stopped running between Matopan and Readville. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Outrage by the Rebel Democracy.

The Morgantown (Va.) *Post* of July 25 says:—We are informed that on Sabbath last, July 19th inst., a party of the Rebel Democracy in Clay township, in this county, went to a church on Day's run, where a congregation was assembled and engaged in religious worship, and after stripping themselves of their outer clothing burst open the door and cursed all Union men and soldiers who were there, and dared and defied them to come out and engage in a conflict. They were all armed; and swore that they were prepared to fight for the Southern Confederacy. They wore the Rebel badge of red, white, and red, and declared that it was the badge of their principles. They carried their demonstration so far that the minister, the Rev. J. B. Henderson, was compelled to discontinue the services, and with a part of the congregation retired to the woods and concluded the meeting.

The rebels asserted that they intended to carry out their purposes of wearing rebel badges, so that they could have two regiments of armed men on short notice to assist them.

We learn that there are two lodges of Klux or other secret societies, organized under the auspices of the rebel Democracy of this county, which meet regularly at the place where this affair occurred. This is the legitimate fruit of the teachings of such convocations as that at Barracksville, in Marion county, on the 4th of July, and of such teachings as that the soldiers are murderers. Indeed, it was openly charged by these rebels at this church that Union soldiers are horse-thieves and mur

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

The Money Market continues very quiet. Call loans are offered on good collaterals at 4@5 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 127, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½@53¾, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 44½, no change; Minehill at 56, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾@55¾, an advance of ¾; Reading at 47⅛, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 34½, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Second and Third sold at 50½, no change. 15 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine; 10¼ for Hestonville; 31½ for Green and Coates; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 240 for North America; 161 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58½ for Commercial; 107 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; and 87½ for Western.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21⅛@22, no change, and Morris Canal preferred at 74½, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New	102¾	20 sh Minehill	56
$1500 do. New	102⅝	11 sh 2d & 3d	50¾
$3500 do. New	102⅝	50 sh Lit Sch R	44⅝
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¾	100 sh Leh Nav	56⅝ 21⅞
$12000 Phila & E 7s, 55	79	100 do	30⅝ 21⅞
5 sh C & Am	85 1-7	100 do	56⅝ 22
75 sh Penna R	58⅝	100 do	60⅝ 21⅞
240 do.	53⅝	100 do	56⅝ 22⅛
14 do.	53⅞	500 do	56⅝ 21⅞
60 do.	53⅞	300 do	56⅝ 22⅛
70 do.	53⅞	100 do	56⅝ 22
163 do.	53⅞	100 sh Reading	47⅛
47 do.	53⅞	15 sh Mor Cl Pf	74⅝
1 sh Leh V R	55⅝	200 sh Cata Pf	30⅝ 34⅞
10 do.	55⅝		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·30 A. M.	144½	11·40 A. M.	144½
10 "	144	12 M.	144½
10·30 "	144½	12·05 P. M.	144½
11·04 "	144½	12·10 "	144½
11·19 "	144½	12·15 "	144½
11·30 "	144	12·30 "	144½

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110½; 3 days, 110½@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109½; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞; do. 7-30s, July, 108⅜@108¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; do. September, 1865, 117⅛@118⅛; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 144@144¼. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1867, 109⅛@109½ 1868, 109¼@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 7-30s, 3d series, 108⅜@108¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; September, 1865, 118@118⅛; October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 144¼@144.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, July, 109¼@109¾; do., 1867, 109¼@109¾; do., 1868, 109⅛@109¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7-30s, July, 108⅜@109. Gold, 144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices of good family brands are well sustained. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 25@9 25 for extras; $9@11 50 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 00 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $9 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and the inquiry for this description is good at full prices; sales of 1000 bushels new Delaware and Pennsylvania red at $2 30@2 45—the latter an extreme figure. Rye sells at $1 60@1 65 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at former rates; sales of Western mixed and yellow at $1 18@1 20. Oats move slowly at yesterday's quotations; sales of 2000 bushels at 86@88c. for Pennsylvania; and 85@90c. for Delaware, as to quality. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 100 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $66 per ton.

Whisky is in better demand; we quote at 55@60c. per gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... JULY 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ....73 | 11 A. M. ....85 | 2 P. M. 88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility, Farro, Providence D.S.Stetson&Co
Br. barque Helena, Loggies Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley&Co.
Schr J. J. Barrells, Perry, Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, Newport. do.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Fall River, J. B. Henry.
Schr New Zealand, Forham, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, New London, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, Salem. do.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Charlestown, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Addie, Drown, Kennebunk, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co
Sch [illegible] Brown, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham
Sch [illegible] Stickney &
Sc
Sc
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