### FUNERAL OF GENERAL CASS. Imposing Ceremonics—The Funeral Sermon-Interesting Personal Reminis-

The funeral of General Lewis Cass took place at Detroit on Tuesday. During the forenoon the remains were visited at the house by thougands of people. Shortly before two o'clock private religious services were held by Bishop McCloskey, of the Episcopal, and Dr. Duffield, of the Presbyterian Church. The body was then taken to the State Street Presbyterian Church, the family of the deceased and a very large audience being in attendance. Bishop Mc-Closkey read the nineteenth Psalm, and a hymn was sung, after which Dr. Duffield delivered a sermon from the text-"Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man and full of years, and was gathered to his people." After referring to General Cass' public

life, and setting forth his patriotism and unblemished moral character, Dr. Duffield narrated the following interesting incidents:-"The grand essential facts of evangelical faith were accredited by him. He had witnessed in a beloved daughter, removed in youth many years ago, the power and value of that in Christ which gave her the victory. In the beloved partner of his bosom, who shared with him his cares, his trials, and sorrows, he had witnessed the virtues and graces of Christian character, developed in their mild radiance and illustrated by an earnest, devoted, and consistent life. Two such blessed ties had often drawn his thoughts from earth to heaven. But within the few last years of his life, his own personal inte-rests in Christ and hope of salvation had become matters of calm, intelligent solicitude and inquiry. He was especially averse to and afraid of evincing and professing religious teelings that might not be abiding and evidential of true Christian faith—even often to distrusting somewhat his own consciousness. Being particularly reserved on this account, in conversing on religious subjects it was difficult o learn what were his thoughts and emotions in reference to his own personal acceptance with God. The subject of Divine Providence often perplexed him, not knowing how to reconcile the inequalities among men. It was my privilege, a very few days after the attack on Fort Sumter, when, meeting him on the street and in the presence of two mutual friends, to hear the disclosure of his thoughts then made on this subject. His mind was full of doubt and fear and gloom lest, the was full of doubt and fear and gloom lest, the bloody conflict commenced, it would be long protracted, saying to me:—'Neither you nor I will live to see it ended,' 'Yes, General, I hope we shall see it ended,' was the reply. 'We shall get through our troubles before the storm of desolating war will burst in Europe.' 'What makes you think so?' he eagerly interrogated, 'The providence of God will be our shield and delense,' it was answered. 'Providence!' he reclied, with apparent surprise: 'It is a mesreplied, with apparent surprise; 'it is a mys-tery! It seems to me that Providence as often favors the wicked as the good.' It was a fitting opportunity I gladly improved, and said, 'Gene-ral, be pleased to read carefully the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th chapters of Isaiah, and you will learn the plan of Providence, and thence how to estimate the justice of a nation's cause, and see the mysteries of Providence solved. God values a nation just as it conforms to and subserves His purpose to honor and exait His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ. There is for nations, as for individuals, salvation and security to be found only in Him. What is just as between man and man, nation and nation, may be unjust as between them and God.' The conversation soon ceased, as he was on his

myself that he had learned where to anchor with assurance his hope for himself as well as for his country. It gives me pleasure to be able to say, from subsequent conversations, that he trusted not in his blameless life, or deeds of righteousness of his own; that he believed in the Deity and atonement of Jesus Christ, and the reality necessity of a change of heart by the spirit of God; and that he accepted, and was satisfied with the atoning blood of Jesus as the means of reconciliation to God. He gave unmistakable proots to his triends that he loved the peo

way to attend the juneral obsequies of a mili-

tary officer who had shortly before suddenly expired. At a subsequent interview, not many

days after. I was happy to find the General's mind as full of hope for the success of our

Joion's cause as I was myself, and which hope

thereafter never faltered. I tondly persuade

ple of God and the cause of Christ; and in the moments when suffering great pain of body, he was heard by attendants, not known to be pre sent, uttering the language of faith and love, in tones of filial endearment, in his prayerful appeals, 'Father, take me home,' 'Dear Jesus, help me.' The hymn we shall presently sing he loved to hear read to him." After an exhortation to his Learers to follow

Cass' favorite was sung. It was that beginning: "How firm a foundation, we saints of the Lord." A benediction was then pronounced by Bishop McCloskey, and the choir chanted an original requiem while the coffin was being removed. The remains, escorted by a mulitary guard of honor, were conveyed to Elmwood Cemetery, and after a prayer by Dr. Duffield and Masonic ceremonies, were deposited in toeir last resting

the teachings of Chri-tianity, the preacher

closed, and the hymn referred to as General

# Base Ball.

SHALL WE PAY GUR PLAYERS ?

There is a great deal of talk just now in base ball circles as to whether base ball first nine players should be paid. Section 39 says:—"No layer who shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player stall be competent to play in any match." This would appear to settle the question; but we are assured that one or two, perhaps more, of the prominent lubs of the country, are in the habit of paying. directly and indirectly, some of their players. Of course, all who break the law will not too curiously interrogate rival clubs; but all others, before beginning a match, should put the Presi-dent or Vice-President on the winess stand to answer, on honor, whether there are players on the nine who receive pay for their services. This, we hear, will be the rule hereafter, and it will be found to work advantageously for the best interests of our noble national game. Let the hired men take notice.

-Among the latest in ovations in the style

female attire is one that is designated the "Patitobe." which is at once striking and unique. It consists of a garment of rich and tasteful color, surrounded by a running border of mus cal notes, arranged in combinat on for some time.—Exchange, Here's a modest chance for ladies to advertise the state of their feelings or their condition! Why not? A widow in her weeds would find delicious consolation in the abundant displays or some choice funeral march. A sentimental young lady of sixteen, palpitating in the tremor of first love, could not tail to discover the tasteful propriety of a well-arranged madrigal or sonnet. A beauty with an engagement ring upon her fivger would not be at a loss for some itting selection from the repertoire of music advertise her coming joy; while one who wished to invite the attention of the men, could avail neiself of the tempting suggestions embodied in such simple melodies as "The Frog he would a woong Go," or "The Birds do Love; why may

### DEATH BY TRICHINA.

Five Members of One Family Die and Two Others Ill from the Trichina Eaten

CEDAR RATIDS, Iowa, June 20.—I inclose a slip of our local paper here about trichina. Since that was written two more have died (one this morning) by this terrible disease. The symptoms seem in early stages to be similar to typhus fever, headache, pain in the breast, aching in the muscles, paleness of face, etc. The ham of which they eat was cured by a son living in the country, and seemed to be sound.

After the nature of the disease was proved, a

piece of the same cured meat was given, as an experiment, to a sow in a pen. She devoured it, and in three days had the so-called hog cholera (prevalent in the West for the last year). She was dead in a few days, and pieces of her muscles were examined under the microscope, and disclosed the fact that the trichina and hog cholera have one origin. Yesterday we had the rumor here that another family of seven. some miles north of Marion, are down with the same disease.
Trichina.—Our community has, with reason,

been considerably excited on the subject of trichina during the past week. A family named B mis, residing in Marion, consisting of eight percons, seven of whom had eaten raw ham, were taken sick. The peculiarity of the disease, and the fact that the one which had not eaten of the pork was not sick, aroused suspicion that their sickness was in some way connected with eating the pork. The meat was examined and great numbers of the worms were found in it. portion of the muscle, taken from different parts of the body of the first one that died, was also examined under a microscope, and trichina in great numbers were plainly discovered. At the present writing three of the lamily have died, and the remaining four are in a critical condition. We examined a portion of muscle taken from one of the bodies, and are satisfied there is no mistake about it. We saw the worms as plately under the microscope as we ever saw maggots in flesh with the naked eye. They are ugly-looking customers, and we feel no desire for forming a more intimate acquaintance with them. Heretotore we have been rather incredulous concerning this question, but now we are sufficiently convinced as to forego the pleasure of eating any more nog meat at present-cooked runcooked .- A. Y. Tribune.

### A Johnson National Convention.

The National Union (Johnson) Club of Washington have issued their call for a National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. The circular is signed by Randall, Doolittle, Browning, Cowan, and others, and the call is pronounced O. K. by such loval lights as Nesmith of Oregon and Hendricks of Indiana. The call is as follows:— "A National Union Convention of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at the city of Phila-delphia on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our lathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz. :-

"The Union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual, and the Constitu-tion of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

"The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by Congressional action, neither secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

'Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Terri-

tory within our jurisdiction.
"Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political tabric depend, and the overthrow o that system by usurpation in centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to a republican Government, and de-structive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of its election returns and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary. Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekinole the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious, like war itself. The purpose of the war having been to pre-serve the Union and the Constitution, by putting down the Rebellion, and the Rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general Government being at an end, and the war hav ing ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and ndustry, commerce and the arts of peace be revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitu-tional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defense of the republic and to the maintenance of the public credit. All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and of the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union assembled as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold council together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of

such delegates. "But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not lovally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United

"Washington, June 25, 1866, "A. W. Rendall, President; J. R. Doolittle, O. H.

Browning, Edgar Cowan, Charles Knapp, Samuel Fowler, Executive Committee Na-tional Union (Johnson) Club.

Convention, and endorse the call therefor, "James Dixon, J. A. Hendricks, Daniel S. Norton, J. W. Nesmith."

-Anna Diokinson says the first money she earned was by scrubbing sidewalks in Philadel-phia, and she bought a ticket to hear Wendell Phillips lecture with it. The Tyler Will Case.

NEW YORK SUPREME COUNTY OF RICH-MOND .- Julia G. Tyler vs. David L. Gardiner and others .- Gilbert, J. - The due execution of the will, its attestation conformably to the statute, and the testable capacity of the testatrix, were conceded upon the argument. Upon the evidence these matters admit of ho dispute The bill was contested before the Surroga e successfully, upon the ground that it was pro-cured by Mrs. Tyler by means of undue influ-ences; and we are to determine whether the evidence establishes, or, as matter of law, whether it tends to establish this fact. It will te well in the outset to ascertain the I gal signification of this parase, "under influence." It is vident, from the frequency of cases of this kind, that very loose notions on the subject are prevalent. It may not be, and probably is not, practicable, to reduce the cases into a systematic classification. Still, upon all the cases, as well as upon principle, it seems clear that no influence is "undue" in contemplation of law, which has not in it the element of compulsion, or article, or fraud. "A person has a right by fair argument or perseasion to induce another to make a will in his own favor" (Bianchard vs. Nestle, 3 Den. 45), even to the exclusion of others who may appear to have equal claims upon his bounty. The right of testamentary disposition in favor of beneficiaries who are qualified to take, is, and on grounds of public policy ought to be, ab-olute. Having examined be evidence attentively, we have found in it nothing tending to prove that Mrs. Tyler used st.; influence (certainly none that was "undus") to procure the making of the will in question. The ourden was upon the contestant, not to beget surmises and suspicions, but to prove facts sufficient to satisfy the understanding and con-cience, that his sister had done something culoable or illegal, an that this affected some provision of the will. This he utterly fail to do, and gave no proof tending to that effect. The suggestion that the will was made under a misapprehension on the part of the testatrix that her son, the contestant, was indebted to her for money advanced by her towards the purchase of his farm in Northueid, is of little importance. The testatrix never had a formal settlement of accounts with the contestant. He had managed her estate for many years, and had kept no account of his mother's income apart from his own; and although he testifies, generally, that he bought his farm with his own money, yet from the manner in which his mether's business was transacted, it is not strange that she was under the impression that her money had been used in the purchase of the farm. We think that the only intent manifested by the clause in the will, discharging the contestant from liability for advances for the purchase of his farm, was to put an end to doubt, and to prevent litigation on that subject after her death. The other facts which the Surrogate deemed sufficient to put Mrs. Tyler to proof to sustain the will, we regard as insufficient to raise a question as to its validity. The decree of the Surrogate is reversed, and the case is remitted with directions to admit the will to probate. William M. Evarts and J. Buchanan Henry of counsel for appelant, Julia G. Tyler; Grenville T. Jacks and William Watson, of counsel for respondent, Da vid L. Gardiner.—N. Y. World.

# Political News.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION .- As it is probable that the Congressional delegation from Ten-nessee will be admitted immediately upon the adeption by that State of the Constitutional amendment, it is of interest to know what sort of men it has sent. The Senators are Joseph S. Fowler and David T. Patterson. Fowler is said to be a more able man than his colleague, and has atways been an anti-slavery man. It is doubted whether Peterson. since he served the Confederacy as a conscript judge. The Representatives, in the order of districts, are Colonel N. B. Taylor, Horace Maynard, William B. Stokes, Edward Cooper, Wil liam B. Campbell, Dorsey B. Thomas, Colonel Isaac R. Hawkins, and John W. Leftwich. Colonel Taylor is well known in the North for his efforts in obtaining relief for destitute East Tennessee Unionists during the war. Stokes and Maynard have been making radical speeches throughout the North during the session of Congress. Colonel Hawkins served gallantly in the Union army. He is from Emerson Etheridge's district. All these, with Cornell and Lettwich, can take the oath without mental reservation; so can Campbell. It is rumored that Mr. Cooper, who is now the President's private secretary, save funds towards recruiting soldiers for the Rebel army. Stokes, Fowler, and Cornell have pronounced in favor of impartial suffrage, and urged the Tennessee Legis enact it by law. It is probable that Stokes will be the next candidate of the radicals tor Governor.

STATE'S RIGHTS DOCTRINES. - During the visit the South Carolina Railroad delegation to inconnati last week, an Ohio Copperhead en-the stastically eulogized the Calboun theory of tate sovereignty, but he was effectually up by a Southerner, who said: —"I have been accustomed to hear that sort of doctrine advocated on the stump. It sounded well, believed in it fully. But when we came to try ft did not work well. The theory was pretty, but the practice was destructive. We do not any more of it is our generation. We have

Indiana Politics,-The Democracy of Indiana hold their first meeting of the present campaign at Indianapolls on Friday last. Joseph . McDonald and General Manson, the candi date for Secretary of State, were the chief

WEST VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION. -The call or a State Convention of the Republicans of Virginia will not be issued until after fuly 4.

Onto Politics.-General Schenck has been proposed as the next candidate of the Republicans for Governor. Among those who are ambitious to all the General's seat in Congress are Edward Parrott, C. F. Manderson, J. W. Rilly, John Oliver, and S. W. Clark. It is said that almost the entire delegation from Ohio will returned to Congress.

GREENE COUNTY, PA. - The Republicans of Greene county, Pa., have signified their pre-ference for George V. Lawrence for Congress, and likewise resolved that General Grant was their unanimous choice for President in 1868.

ASHTABULA (ORIO) DISTRICT. -John Hutchings and a Mr. Caldwell are working for the Republican nomination for Congress, in place of General Garfield, but will not be able to supplant

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.-A case has arisen in Louisville, Ky., where it was sought to introduce negro testimony. Decision on that point has een reserved until July 6. FIFTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT .- Alexander McCo.

Il nois (Ingersoll's) district. THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP. - Garrett Davis, Governor Bramlette, L. W. Powell, and General L. H. Rousseau are all can lidates for the posi-

s the candidate of the conservatives in the Fifth

tion of United States Sepator from Kentucky NEVADA POLITICS .-- General J. W. Nye is a candidate for re-election to the Senate. James A. Banks and Charles E. De Long aspire to the place. A. P. N. Safford is announced as candidate for Governor.

COPPEREAD Pow-Wow,—The Vallandigham Democrats will hold a Congressional Convention and barbacue at New Albany, Ind., on Thursday next, the 28th instant. next, the 28th instant. Wine, whiskey, and a speech from Daniel Webster Voorhees will contribute to render the occasion kilarious and the day one of great rejoicing.

The Remarkable Bank Robbery in Maine
—The Cashier's Account.

The robbery of the Village Bank of Bowdoin ham, Me., on Friday morning, by a party of robbers, was one of the extraordinary perfor nances of these times. The robbers carried off every dollar contained in the sales, amounting in all to about \$75,000. The robbers was one which for boldness of execution and originality of conclining in rules excelled. The facts, as related by Mr. Butterneld, cashier of the bank, are as follows:

At about 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. Butter-field says that he was aroused from his slumber by receiving a blow upon the head, which for a moment stunned him, and upon awaking saw three men, their faces disguised with masks, standing by h a bedside, armed with pistols and knives, who immediately seized him and de-

manded the keys of the bank.

To this Mr. Butterfield made no reply, whereupon he was tied with small cords, being bound
hand and foot, and a gar placed in his mooth,
made of a pillow-case, which one of the reffians
took from the best. Not complying with the
demand which was made, Mr. Butterfield was then violently choked until he was torced to tell, which he did by pointing where the keys were concealed. In the same bed law a little son of Mr Butterfield, about eight years of age, who was seized at the same time, and bound in a similar manner as his father.

The screams of the boy a woke his mother, who was asleep in an adjoining chamber with a sick inlant, who, on rising up in bed, found that two of the ruffians, who, as they entered the room, had extirguished her light, whom she beheld by the aid of a dark lantern they had, were standing over her, and who threatened, if she made the least disturbance, to take the life

of her infant. "We do not want your lives," they said; "w bave been in this bloody war and it's money we want." "We want the money in the bank." She was then left in the care of one of the scoundrels, who acted as a guard over her, another performing the same service in her husband's room, while the third, who had pos-session of the keys, descended the front staircase and joining a companion who was watching outside, proceeded to the bank, which was but a short distance from the house.

The building was entered at once, and the door of the vault, which is located on the ground floor, was opened, and the outer door of the sale, which was inside the vault, was unlocked. But the inside door of the safe, which was one of Hall's patent locks, they could not unlock; whereupon one of the party returned to Mr. Butterfield's residence, and, with the one who was watching him, unpinioned his feet and took him to the bank, where they forced him to open the door.

After this, was accomplished they then rebound him and at once proceeded to clear the sate of its entire contents, which they placed in

Mr Butterfield was then conveyed back to his house and placed in his chamber. His wife was

then bound and cagged, after which procedure the robbers decamped with their booty.

During this time Mrs. B. was not conscious that her husband had been taken from the house. She was assured that he was pertectly safe and uninjured. At her request her little boy was brought into her room, who was suffering very much by the tightness of the cord

around his ankles.

At the request of his mother the cord was loosened by one of the robbers, by which means the boy subsequently was enabled to unloosen himself and alarm two domestics in a rear chamber of the house, who, after considerable delay, occasioned by frigut, came to the rescue, and all the parties were released.

Mr. Butterfield then at once proceeded to the house of Mr. Carr, one of the directors of the bank, and informed him of what had taken place. The news of the robbery was then at known, and sped like wildtire

throughout the village.

Pursuit was made in different directions by the cit zens. It is supposed that the robbers, after hey had plundered the safe, took their flight in a direction, according to indications found in a piece of woods near the road, to Brunswick, where were also tound several pairs of stockings, pieces of cord, and a Montreal newspaper, bearing date of the 15th inst.

The President of the bank has offered a ward of \$5000, as follows:-\$3000 will be paid for the recovery of the bonds and money, or a proportio nate sum for a less amount, and \$2000 will be paid for the apprehension of the thieves.

#### Condition of the Irish Republican Army. We have been requested to publish the following:-

City and County of New York, ss.-We, the under-igned, do each of us, of our own free will and accord, without any lear or hope reward therefor, solemnly swear to the truth of the statements herein contained .-

Being all of us but a short time away from

Ireland, and members of the Irish republican army there, we seel fully qualified to speak as to the efficiency, number, and determination of the "men in the gap." In this respect, we solemnly aver, to the best of our belief, each judging from his own district, that in soint of numbers, the organization was never so nume rous. As to the determination of the men, we candidly state that most of the trouble experienced by officers of the organization is to restrain the men, and although the wholesale arrests of all suspected parties have in some cases interfered with communication with the Executive, yet in the main they are intact, and in sp te of the immense police and spy system brought to bear against our men, that it is a proof of the wonderful perfec-tion of the plans on which the Chief Organizer, James Stephens, has banded so large a mass of men together. As a further proof of our full belief in the truth of the foregoing statement, we each of us pledge our readiness to return and fight for our country's independence, when ever called upon by our beloved chief. re we state in answer to the numerous slaners, hints, and muendoes, asserting that James Sievens is a British spy, and that he was let out of prison by the British authorities, that the rersons who utter these calumnies are consided by our friends at home as enemies of the Irish Republic.

And we further state that Mr. Stevens has seen always, and is at the present monent, scloved by the I. R. B. in Ireladd, England and Scotland, and that he has been always considered by them to be a man of the strictest integ-

rity, and a pure and noble patriot.

James O'Sullivan, A., Middleton, Cork; Edward Sheeban, B., Fermoy, Cork; William McEvoy, M. O., Dublin; Charles Ferguson, B., Hollymount, Leitrim; Patrick Walsh. S. Centre, Tipperary; William Collins, A., Aglish, Waterlord; William Harkin, B., Tyr ne; Patrick Buckley, A., Cork City; Dennis Cromeen, A.; Dublin; Garrett O'Shoughnessy, A., Dublin; John J. Geary, A., Cork City; John Laffin, B., London; Robert Laffin, A., London; Thomas Moore, A., England; Frank O'Shoughnessy, B., Cork; John Coleman, B., Limerica; Thomas D. Ilon, Engineer Corps, Cork City; James Dublin; Charles Ferguson, B., Holly D llon, Engineer Corps, Cork City; James Nolan, Kilkenny; Thomas Campion, Cork City; Denis O'Sullivan, B., Callan, Kilkenny; William Maloney, A., Tipperary; John Bulman, B., Fermoy, Cork; James I. O'Connell, A., Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of June,

866, before me. S. H. THAVER, Jr., Notary Public.

-A young New York lady has recently been married to an Italian duke, at Rome, and is to be hereafter, instead of the dreadful "Mrs.," the Duchess Della Rovere.

# THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

# THELATESTNEWS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

THE TRICHINIASIS IN 10WA.

Curious Charges Against General Kilpatrick.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Constitutional Amendment in Maine.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT SCHENECTADY.

Another Bank Robbery.

FUNERAL OF GEN. CASS.

The Freedmen in Maryland.

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

FROM WASHNGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WARHINGTON, June 26. Charges Against General Kilpatrick. Charges are said to have been presented at

the State Department affecting the private confuct of ex-Major-General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili. It is announced that the Secretary of State will immediately investigate the charges, which, if found to be based on facts, will cause the speedy recall of General Kilpatrick. Bills Approved by the President,

The President has approved the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the joint resoution to pay the State of Vermont not exceeding \$16,500, the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the Rebel movement from Canada in 1864.

## The German Sængerfeste

DRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 26.-There is a very large attendance at the German Sængerfest here. Societies from Boston, Worcester, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, have arrived. They were welcomed by salvos of artillery. The 8th Infantry acted as an escort to the societies which arrived in the New York steamer. They were welcomed by Governor Burnside and acting Mayor Jones. A beautiful evergreen arch, with words of welcome, spans Westminster street. Concerts take place this evening and to-morrow, and on Thursday the Sengers will visit Rocky Point and have a grand clam-bake,

# Great Fire at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 26 .- The greatest and most valuable portion of the Schenectady Locomotive Works were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Several new engines and all the machinery are in ruins. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, with an insurance of \$75,000, By this disaster five hundred men are thrown out of employment. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

# The Constitutional Amendment.

Augusta, Me., June 26 .- In reply to a circular lever from Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Governor Corey, of Maine, has manifested his willingness to convene an extra session of the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitu tional amendment, if a sufficient number of States concur in such action to accomptish the

# Markets by Telegraph.

New York. June 26 —Cotton firm at 88 @40c Flour has advanced 5@10c; 4500 bbis sold; State, \$6 10@9 80; Obio, 8:50@13:75; Wes era, \$6:10@9 50; Southern, \$10:10@17; Canada, \$8:60@13:75. Sr. Louis, June 25 -Cotton is nowinal at 34@35 cents. Flour duit, with a dectining tendency. Wheat lewer and unsettled; Missouri Club, \$1.90. Cern easier at 67.076 cents. Oats steaty at 91.294 cents. Pork lower; sale of Mess at \$33.2350.

# NAVY CAZETTE.

The "Dupderberg"—First Test of her Steam Machinery. On Saturday morning the fires were lighted

nder the two forward starboard boilers of the Dunderberg, with a view of warming up her testing the packing, and otherwise making the preliminary arrangements for an engineer's trial at the dock. Steam was kept p during the day, and a moderate but very satisfactory movement of the ponderous engine was tried. These engines were designed by Erastus W. Smith, and built by John Roach of on, at the Etna Iron Works in this city e superintendence of Mr. Thomas Main, and e very fine specimens of marine engineering. hey are horizontal, back acting, condensing en gines of 5000 horse-power, with two 100-inch cylin ers and 45 inches stroke of piston. The en gines are provided with Allen's patent surface oudenser, 10 feet wide, 16 feet long, and 5 fee cep; the air circulating and condensing pump are worked by independent engines, and each blo ers for ventilating purposes. The main engines will make about 60 revolutions per ninute, ordinary steaming, on a pressure of 2: pounds of steam. The has six main and two conkey boilers. She main boilers are 13 feet deep, 17 feet 6 inches high, and 25 feet 5 inches front. The smoke-pipe is 13 feet in diameter The jurnaces are arranged in two tiers, and the bre-room is one of the best ventilated in the world. Mr. Webb, the constructor, has contracted for a speed of 15 knots per hour. The Dunderberg will carry a battery which, for its numbers, exceeds in weight of metal that of any other ship. Her engineer's trial will take place in about one mouth.

Naval Vessels on a Cruise. The gunboats Marbiehead, Saco, and Winnepeg with the frigates Savannah and Macedonian have started from Annapolis on a summer cruise, manned by cadets from the Naval Academies. The Winnepee has gone to Norfolk to repair a achinery, - New York Tribune,

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, { Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning. Government bonds continue in good demand at full prices. 5-20s sold largely at from 1024@1031, and 6s of 1881 at 1101, an advance of 4. 964 was bid for 10-40s and 1024 for 7.30s. State and City Loans are in fair demand Pennsylvania 5s sold at 921; new City 6s at 961, ae declin of 4; and old do, at 931.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Little Schuylkill sold at 39, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 25½, a decline of 4; 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 554 for Norristown; 541 for Reading; 561 for Minehill; 38) for North Pennsylvania; 624 for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preferred; 300 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are withou change. Spruce and Pine sold at 39; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Teuth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 (or Chesnut and Walnut; 184 for Hestonville; and 13 for

Ridge Avenue. Canal shares continue quiet. Lehigh Naviga tion sold at 57h, a decline of h; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 261, no change, 334 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred;

120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 11 for Susquebanna Canal. Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 142; 140 was bid for First National; 223 for North America; 124} for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 30h for Mechanics'; 99 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 65 for City; 50

for Commonwealth; 63 for Corn Exchange, and 58 for Union. Oil shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6@64.

the former rate a dectine of 1. Gold was more active this morning, at an advance-opening at 1543, advanced and sold at 155 at 10 o'clock, 1554 at 11, 156 at 12 M., and 1564 at 1 P. M ... an advance of 14 on the closing price last evening.

The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"The recent elections held by the Milwauke e and Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee and St. Paul's Railroad Companies, which have put the management of these properties into the nands of the St. Paul people, completes what was known as the Prairie du Chien 'corner.' It was not a 'corner' at the commencement, but control of the stock was obtained by the St. Paul people. for the purpose of stopping a system of management by which the two roads used about \$500,000 annually which should have been used for dividends. Many operators in Wall street, who had no idea that the Prairie du Chieu road was so valuable in connection with the St. Paul, sold it largely short, and were baoly punished. Some of them might have been ruined if the St. Paul peoole had been so disposed; but instead of taking the last money from the bears, most liberal settlements were made with parties who. were the cases reversed, would not have been indulgent.

The New York Times of this morning says :'The new Tariff bill is reported, but nothing s yet known as to when its provisions are likely to take effect. A private telegram from Washington intimates that the bill will not get through both houses of Congress in season to take effect before the first of August. This was the course of legislation in the summer of 1862. The new bill of that session was not perfected in time for the 1st July, and it was therefore made to go into operation the 1st August following. It is possible, however, that the action of Congress may be hastened on the present occasion, and we give the above telegram only as a

The New York Herald this morning says: --"The money market is sluggishly easy at 4@ 5 per cent., the lower rate being the prevailing one to first-class borrowers. The wants of the Stock Exchange, owing to the dulness of business, are limited, and the supply of capital seeking employment is therefore in excess of the demand. In the discount line first-class commercial paper is taken at 5@6 per cent., with exceptions at 6@7 for long dates. The state-ment of the associated banks for the week shows an increase of \$1,661,214 in legal-tender notes, of \$1,135,261 in loans, and \$697,518 in circulation. The deposits have decreased \$446,388, owing mainly to a light drain West ward to move the wool crop. The specie has further decreased to the extent of \$2,713,209, in consequence of the ustoms and export demand, and the balance in all the Clearing House banks is now reduced to

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

FIRST	BOARD
\$1000 US 6s '81 coup.1104	\$8000 Pa R 2d mtg 6 94)
\$1000 US 5-20s 62102	\$2000 Pa W Ln 10s
8200 do108	600 sh Lit Soh 80
\$1000 do 108	10 sh Leh Nav 67
\$1000 do108#	41 sh Pa Rlots 55
\$400 dolots.103	400 sh Ocean lots 6;
\$5000 do103	500 sn Cata pr lots 25;
#1000 do108	200 sh do 2d 25#
\$1000 do1861 102	500 sh Go lots 25
\$1000 do 1864 reg.102}	100 sh Sch Ny pf b5 267
841 Pa. 5s, 1855 924	8 sh Phila Bkc. 142
\$55 do 92	200 sh Shamok C 05 7
\$500 City 6s new Is. 967	6 sh Spr & Pine 30
Mosens Dalfaron &	Brother No. 10 Couth

Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

12	1864 123	June,	11	apound In
12	1864 112	July.	11	64.
11	1864 11	August,	44	**
10	1864 10	October,	49	40
9	1864 9	Dec.,	¥4.	46
- 8	1865 7	May.	46	44
6	1865 61	August,	44	44
- 6	1865 53	Sept.,	44	
6	1845 51	Octobe r.	46	64

TUESDAY, June 26 -Trade, as usual at this season

of the year, is very dull in all departments. In No. 1 Querei ron Bark no change, but prices are steady at \$31@31 50 p ton. 50 hhds. Peterson & Mustard's Bark so d on private terms.

The Flour Market is devoid or spirit there being no demand for shipment, and a limited inquiry only for home consumption. A few hundred parrels were disposed of at \$8 25@9 for superflue; \$9@10 for extras; \$10 75@12 for Northwestern ex'ra family; \$11 75@18-50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Ry e Flour commands \$6.75 P barrel. Prices of Corn

Meal are nominal. There is a good demand for Wheat, but the transactions are meagre, in consequence of the limited seccipts and stocks. 2000 bushels Michigan amber scelpts and stocks. 2000 bushels Michigan ambor-sold on private terms. White ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.35. Fennsylvania Bye may be quoted at \$1.30.20 \$1.35. Corn is quiet and has declined. Same of 2500 bushe's Delaware yellow at \$1.07 and \$00 bush mixed Western at \$1.0 als are moderately active. Same of 1100 bushe's Pennsylvavia at 75c; \$6.0 bushe's bouthern at 79c, and 2500 bushe's Western at 63c.

Whisky is unchanged Pennsylvania sells at \$2.24@2 25, and Ohio at \$2.28@2 29.