# THIRD EDITION

### FROM BRAZIL

Progress of the War on the River Plate-The Battle of Estero-Vellaco - Defeat of the Paraguayans, with a Loss of 2500 Men, Etc.

### The Paraguayans Fortifying their Position- Movements on the Porana.

From the Anglo-Brazitian Times, June 3. The news from the River Plate this week brings no tidings of any important movement on the part of the combatants in Paraguay, or of any engagement since that of Estero-Vellaco. Large quantities of provisions had been got across the Parana, and other preparations for action were effecting. Great sickness, however, especially international fevers, prevail among the allies in their connied camps in that marsoy and low region, and all were analous for the decisive battle that was confidently expected would iree them from the necessity of camping in so un whole-ome a locality. As regards the Prragunyans, the latest accounts represent them as having withdrawn behind the lagoon of Estere-Vellaco, intrenching and fortifying their position, which was about five miles from that of the allies. Reports a sign the 21st for the attack of the allies, and as these have every inducement to bring on a decisive battle without delay, it is probable that it will have been fought before this

The fleet was still at Passo de la Patria and in the mouth of the Paraguay, awaiting the order to advance, and making some preparations to protect the leading vessels from the torpedoes that are said to be in the channel of the Para-

The Gualeguay, one of the two Argentine steamers seized by the Paraguayans before the declaration of war, and which has been left sunken at Passo de la Patria, had been raised by the Brazilians, and handed over to the Argentine Government.

### The Battle at Estero-Vellaco-Desperate Engagement-Paraguayans Defeated. From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, May 24.

The Carmel brought the news from the Plate of another engagement in Paraguay, at the lake of Esters-Veliaco, in which, pursuing their policy of attack, the Paraguayans, about noon of the 2d of May, fell upon the advance guard of Brazilians and Orientals under General Flores, with a force of about 6000 infantry and cavalry, and some pieces of artillery, for a time bearing all before them and succeeding in carrying off four six-pounders which had imprudently been stationed too far forward in an exposed situation. Taken by surprise, while themselves getting ready for a sudden attack upon the Paragunyan advance, the allied vanguard suffered severely in the outset, especially the two Oriental battalions, and the 7th Brazi-lian battalion of the line, which gallantly sustained the shock until help came from the Brazilian army in the rear. This was brought by General Ozono in person, leading on the 40th Bahis Infantry, and being followed by several other corps as last as they could be got under arms, the enemy was checked, a sailed in turn, and finally deteated and driven beyond the outworks of his camp, leaving behind 1000 dead, a number of prisoners, 800 guns, three cannon, and two dags. The loss of the allies sums up about 700 in killed, wounded, and miss-Of this loss, in men, 656 casualties occurred to the Brazilians and Orientals, and 35 to the Argentines, these last having been attacked by a body of cavalry. Marshai Osorio had his horse cilled under him. General Netto lost his; and General Flores had two slain, and also two of his staff killed beside him during his desperate efforts to maintain himself against the over whelming forces brought against him. The next day the allies move i their camp one league in advance, on to the ground they had won the

The great amount of materials and supplies required for the campaign in Paraguay had been at last completely transferred to the north side of the Parana, and the allied armies were in a position to move on; s'ill their progress must necessarily be sow, as the narrow and difficult ground over which they have to advance can only be won mile by mile from their

### GENERAL MITRE TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

HEADQUARTERS AT ESTERO-VELLACO, May 1866.—I have the honor to annex manuscript of the official documents forming the third bul-letin of the altied army. By it your Excellency will perceive that on the 3d instant, at noon, the enemy, with a chosen column of six thousand men of the three arms, supported rest of their army in the rear, attacked our vau-guard line with more audacity than fortune, rossing at the pass of San Francisco the Estero Vellaco, which divides us from their advanced line. Although at first they obtained some advantage over our first advanced corps, the reserves quickly assisted, and by attacking them in the front and on the flanks, obliged them to abandon the field, driving them back even beyond their adthem to quit the woods which sheltered them and to leave behind in our power more than one thousand two hundred killed, three pieces of cannon, two flags, eight hundred muskets, and a great number of prisoners, in greater part wounded, but whom we have not yet determined. as they are now treating in our hospitals on par with our own sold ers. The loss of the allied armies on this day amounts in its totality to about six hundred and fifty-six men hors de troops fought with vigor, and were directed with intell gence by their respective chiefs, especially the Brazilian Seventh Battalion of the Line, which sustained at the ford the first onslaught of the enemy, the Oriental Brigade, the division of General Victorino, the cavalry of General Netto, the first corps of the Argentine Army, which flanked the enemy's left, as also the First regiment of the line of the Argentine army, which repelled the attack on the right, taking a standard from the enemy. As the most glorious traphies conquered in this combat by the efforts of the Argentine arms, have the honer of remitting to you the enemy's standard taken by the First Cavalry of the line and the cornet taken by the Correntine Cavalry

tinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appreciation of the question. In this day emigration is not what it was twenty years ago. Then the emigrant was generally a political religion, flying, he and his from a more or less oppressive civil persecution. What he sought was a safe asylum and protection. His country was still the land where he was born. To-day and appreciation is more voluntary and more deliberate. emigration is more voluntary and more deliberate The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his lot, and to associate himself with the destinies of a new world. What he seeks is a new country offering him advantages superior to those he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as a mercenary is generally to do h m as injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fully recognized, that the tide of emigration under all forms has poured towards her shores. With this order of things, a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the new-comer will hope in vain to attract a numerous emigration; in my judgment Brazil would decrive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of speedy progress in an active and intelligent emigration, without having or viously abolished restrictions which still weigh heavily upon the stranger who comes to establish himself upon her soil. Let no one delude himself in this respect; that which the emigrant seeks is that which generally is least easily conceded; absolute equality with the inhabitantor older date, and even with the descendant of the oldest races.

I would add further that I have observed in

I would add further that I have observed in Biszil certain administrative customs, principally touching the acquisition of real estate and the intervention of authority in the affairs of private individuals, which until they are fundamentally modified must remain an invincible obstacle to emigration on a large scale. I allude especially to the delays and formalities attending the entrance into possession or practical occupation of land, and which, in the eyes of the stranger, are tantamount to his complete exclusion. The emigrant ought to be able to take possession of the ground between to-day take possession of the ground between to-day and to-morrow, for he rarely has the means of wairing. True political wisdom should rather stimulate him to establish himself upon any territory not yet occupied, guaranteeing to him a right to any improvements he may make even apon soil which does not yet belong to him. Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in the country, icels the necessity of the support and counsels, direct or indirect, of the public administration private affairs; but I do know positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered tutelage, still more when this tutelage takes occasionally the form of petty tyranny. He generally leaves his own country to escape from this very thing, and will certainly not choose as the land of his adoption one where it would pursue him even into his private transactions. The opening of the Amazons will no doubt bring to its borders a number of industrious and enterprising men. a number of industrious and enterprising men; a number of industrious and enterprising men; but a great emigration, such as rapidly augments a population, will never gather there as long as the order of things exists which I have observed in the provinces of Para and Amazonas. And yet I have pleasure in repeating that, whatever may be said to the contrary, even in Brazil, I know no country in the world richer, more attractive, more fertile, more salu brious, more fit to be the focus of a numerous population, than this magnificent valley of the LOUIS AGASSIZ. Amazonas. I am, etc.,

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### THE ROYAL SCANDAL CASE. THE "PRINCESS OLIVE" THROWN OUT OF COURT-

END OF THE CASE OF MRS. RYVES. We have already announced the decision in the case of Mrs. Raves, whose caim to the title of the Court of Divorces and Matrimonial Causes. In the summing up for the crown the Attorney-General reducided the whole story of the petitioner, and expressed his belief that both the Polish Princess and expressed his belief that both the Polish Princess and her daughter were as pulely creations of the imagination as the "Ferdinand" and "Miranda" of Shakespeare. The whole story, he added, was a drama, in which every act was more surprising and incredible than the last. The theory was that Mrs. Series was really the daughter of Mr. Robert Wilster. mot. In proof of that hypothesis he would produce the affidavit of her tather, on which her marriage license was granted and also the will of Dr. Wilmot, in which he spoke of her simply as his niece, Olive Serres She was an eccentric and ambitious person, and her eccentricity and amb tion took the form of

making loans to members of the royal family. The Judge (Keating) in his charge to the jury, commen ed in terms not dissimilar to those employed by the Attorney-General upon the constantly varying claims of Mrs Seires, till they culminated in a demand to be recognized of legitimate royal descent. In the first instance that demand had been accompanied by an attempt to intimidate George IV by threats of showing that he was not the lawful possessor of the throne; and this fact proved that the Hannah Ligatfoot document could not be separated from the rest. But cou'd any one for a moment be-lieve that two such eminent statesmen as Pitt and Dunning ever set their hands to the extraordinary paper signed "Hannah Regima?" The thing spoke for itself. Or again, was it likely that the Duke of Kent would have put his name to a document ap-counting Olive S. 1788 a court painter, chardian of counting Olive Sarres, a court painter, guardian o pointing Olive S. rres. a court painter, guardian of his daughter, who it was known would be Queen or ingland? As to the different set of documents to which reference has been made by the Attorney-General, no buman ingenuit, could devise a satis-factory explanation. It was quite possible that the Luke of Kent might have believed that there was an illegitimate connection between Olive Serres and his family; and a generous man, thinking that the same blood flowed in her veins and in his own, might have acted towards her with kindness and compassion. A mere claim of illegitimate relation-ship would probably not be very rigicly scrutinized; and documents might as easily have been prepared for the inspection of the Duke of Kent and the Duke for the inspection of the Duke of Kent and the Duke of t larence as of any one else. But could any one believe that if the papers relating to Hannah Light foot had been shown those royal princes they would have admitted their genuineness? On the whole, it seemed to him (the learned judge) that the main reatures of the petitioner's case were marked with the most shocking improbability.

The jury at once found for the Attorney-General on the issues which he had raised, and the Court

The jury at once found for the Attorney-General on the issues which he had raised, and the Court having (on his application) directed the documents to be impounded, formally dismissed the petition.

The London Times, in a long review of this case, declares that Mrs. Ryves' claim was "one of the most extraordinary instances of combined hallucination at deception which have ever been imposed upon the world." It is intimated that Mrs. Ryves will carry up the case on appeal to a higher court.

## Mr. Gladstone on the Danubian Princi-

patities. An interesting letter from Mr. Gladstone, ad-dressed to M. hika, the Roumanian Ambassador

n London, appears in the English papers. He Conviction and experience lead me to desire in creasingly with the lapse of years that the progress on which the civi ized world is now so intent, should in all cases, if possible, be a peaceful progress. In ometance can this desire, I think, be more natural or suitable than in the case of the Danubian Principles. on the same morning. Felicitating your Excellency on this leat of arms, I hope you will give publicity to this bulletin, which, through press of time, it is not possible to print in Corrientes. God guard your Excellency

Bartholome Mitre.

We have established our camp at the farthest point we attained yesterday on the Estero-Vellaco, now being a league in advance of our former camp.

Emigration to Brazil — Discouraging Letter from Professor Agassiz.

From the Anglo-Brazitan Times, May 21

At Sha, 27th March, 1866.—Off the Island of Gaivotas.—My Dear Friend:—At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding open such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanation of my views on this subject, allow me to make some reflections upon emigration in general, and to point out certain dis-

kindred methods of internal progress that there wond probably be found, not only the best present seer ries both against the mischief, which your Excellency justly think so to midable, of foreign intrigues to your domestic affairs, but likewise the best and most solid preparation for the contingencies of it at I thust pro perous and distinguished future which Providence may have in store for your country; in the course I camestly hope that the wishes of the Koumanian propie may be found to run. I trust to your Excellency's kindness to accept this letter in acknowledgment act only of the one I have the honor to receive from you, but likewise of the address from the municipality of Bucharest, and from many distinguished persons who have joined them, an address for the terms of which I know not how to, offer my thanks in terms adequate to the coession.

### "I have, etc , W. E. GLADSTONE."

### The North Pole.

Two French gentlemen recently exp'ored the island of Spitzbersen in a manner never before done. They have measured the mountains, mapped the who e const examined the vegetable products, the geological composition, etc., of the island. They found that the iong day, extending over several months, during which the sun ever ses, became intensely hot after a month or two, by the unceasing heat from the sun. In this period vegetation springs up in greet any unspice and abundance. The North up in greet juxurance and abundance. The North Pole is only a mainer of 1990 miles from the island, and it is thought by the two explorers, as by many others that the Pole itself, and the sea which is supposed to sorround it, could be reached from Spitzbergen without any great difficulties being encountered. A singular fact noticed by the explorers in some crion with this island is the chormous quantities of floating timber which literally cover the waters of the beys and creeks. A careful examination of the character, condition, and kind of those floating leps would, no doub, lead to a conclusion as to whence and how they came, and probably suggests. up in greet 'uxurance and abundance. The North to whe nee and how they came, and probably suggest new theories for the solution of geographical pro-tlems connected with the Arctic Seas.

The Valparaiso Bombardment and Claims for Damages, In the French Levislature on the 14th instant, M. In the French Levislature on the 14th instant, M. Garnier Pages commented in severe terms upon the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. M. Rouher, in reply, stated that the intelligence of the bombardment had made a painful impression upon the French Government. He then compared the conduct of the Spaniards before Valparaiso with that of the French before Odesa in 1855 and added:

"The question whether the neutral Governmentshould make a joint demand upon Spain for indemnity for the damage sustained by their respective subjects in Chill, is one which is not yet completely decided, it teins a very delicate question; but I rance, immediately after the bombardment, lost no time in communicating per view of the subject to the Spanish Government, in a despatch dated the the Spanish Government, in a despatch dated the

The Rumored Abdication of Maximilian. The Paris France denies the rumor that Maximilian is about to abolcate:— We are in a p-sition to affirm that letters which have been received from the Emperor Maximilian, by the representatives of Mexico at foreign courts, afford no ground for believing that the new of his Maje-sty having taken the resolution attributed to him has any serious foundation."

# OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The last of the series of games between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and our own Metropolitan clubs, took place at Hoboken yesterday, the Athletics winning by the large score of 64 to 10. The Empires have lost six of the best players of their really fine nine of last year, and consequently were in no condition to meet their noted opponents. Still the nine they brought out on this occasion made a very good game with the Philadelphians, and did a great deal better than their friends expected. The bad condition of the ground prevented as fine a display of fiscaing as would otherwise have resulted, and lended to prolong the game.

The crowd in sitendance after the conclusion of the game on the upper field, was very numerous, and interfered considerably with the fielding, but the players were good natured, and took all in good part. Considerable fun was created towards the latter part of the game, when the Empires put in Miller to pitch. Taken altozether the game, was very enjoyable. The Empires entertained their guests in good style at the end of the game, and the Athletics returned to the cruy at a late hour, feel-ATHLETIC VS EMPIRE.

yeests in good sty e at the end of the game, and the Athletics returned to the city at a late hour, feeling highly elated at their success. The following is

### the score:-K einie'der, r f....2 9 McBride, p...... Reach, 2d b..... Wilkins s. Ward, p..... spielman, c. f..... Coulter, 8d b..... Berkenstock, 1st b.4 Lockney, c ......3 Hayhorst, c. f.....2 7 Benson, 2d b..... Total ..... 27 65 Total......27

Athletic . . . . 19 10 1 2 8 5 5 4 kmp/re. . . . . 2 1 0 4 1 0 0 0 Ump re—3 r Connell, of the Gotham Club. Scorers-Messrs, Schoffeld and Bloomfield. Time of Game -8 hours 25 minutes.

INNINGS.

## ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The match between these clubs, commenced on Wednesday, terminated in favor of the St. George Carb. On Wednesday the St. George made 155 in their first innings, Wright's 36, Winfield's 22, and Hotinson's 23 being the most noteworthy features of the day's play. In their first innings the Phinacelphians obtained but 49, and in their second they bed secured 32 runs, with three wickets down, when same was called for the day. Yesterday, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the same was resumed at 8 o'c ock, and when the last wicket went down the Philadelphians had run up the respectable score of 108 for their second innings, making their total 157.

making their total 157.

St. George having four runs to get to win, Gordon and Giscorne went to the bat. After a wide ball and a bye, the tormer made a slashing square leghit, from which he obtained the required nour runs, the St. George thus winning the maten by ten wickets. In the first day's play, Winfield made a splendid catch from a square-leg hit by Cadwalader, which was a beauty. Darnshaw's wicket keeping was very weak on Wednesday, and he lost several chances to stump Jarvis and West. Winfield is unquestionably the best player for this position in the St. George Club, and we were surprised to see him play anywhere else in this match. The Philadelphians were treated in a very hospitable manner on both days, and the social enjoyment was very

on both days, and the social enjoyment was very great. The score is as ollows:-ST. GEORGE-FIRST INNINGS. b Magee.....Douglas b Barclay 3
Gibbes b Barclay 11 Butterfield b Barclay 7
Earnshaw c Cadwalader b Barclay 2 Hill, run out 12
G. Wright c Clay b Large 35
Large 36

Kobbosh, run out 23
Byes, 11; leg byes, 2; wides, 9; no balls, 2, 25

### Total..... PHILADELPHIA. FIRST INNINGS. Barclay c. Hill b. SECOND INNINGS. Laige c. Gibbes b. Wright...... 8 Wright..... 8 | Large c. Gibbes b. | Wright | 8 b Gibbes | 8 Wright | 8 b Gibbes | 8 Wright | 4 Cray c. Douglass b. | 23 b Buiterfield | 2 4 c. Buttterfield b Gibbes 29 0 c, and b Wright 21 0 b, Wright 2 4 not out 2 6 Byes, 6; leg byes, 2; wides, 4; no balls, 1, 13 Beasley b. Wright.....

# Aquatic.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH-HAMILL IN HIS NEW BOAT, AND DESCRIPTION OF HIS From the London Sportsman, June 16

There is no mistaking the fact that much more in-terest is likely to be manifested concerning the great international contest between Kelley and Hamili ter the aquatic championship of the world than at first was anticipated. The mere announcement that

such a match had been made was received at first with comparative in difference by the majority of the patrons of aquatic sports; but no sooner did the American set his root on American soil than a compere change "came o'er the spirit of the scene" is smill is daily watched on the river at Newcas'le be several hundreds of amora pechanors, whilst during

smill is daily watched on the river at Newcas'le by several hundreds of eager specta-ors, whilst during the intervals when he is not in his boat the carries, ye monger are geing about the town greedily seeking any information they can get concerning the affair. Matters, too, are beginning now to assume a more business-like aspect. Harry Chapter has now got he new boat finished for Hamil, and the latter during the last few days has been taking his reput a breathings in her. She is a beautiful eraft, measuring 30 feet 2 inches long, and 12 inches wide in the centre, her depth being 44 inches forward, 34 inches aft, and 87 inches amuships. She is built entirely of cecar wood, is beautifully polished, and weighs 834 pounds.

The American champion has also just issued his colors. Although being unused to the practice of having co ors. a custom which is never observed in the States, Hammi at once determined to follow sait with the English rowing men. The design was made by himself, and certainly reflects very great creat upon his faste and ingenuity. The device is a white ground, with a linear border of red and bue. In the centre is the re-resentation of a stone arch, as symbolical of the Union, the State of Pennsylvania—of which Hamill is a native—having its acknowledged chief place as the keystone of the structure.

In each corner are nine stars in red, white, and blue—so as to preserve the internationa character of the device—representing the thirty-six States in

of the device—representing the thirty-six States in the Union. Above the arch is the name of the Key-stone State, "Fennsylvania," whilst work d under

the Union. Above the arch is the name of the Keystone State, "Pennsylvania," whist work dunier the curvature of the arch is the inscription:—"James Hanri, Champion of America." The production has teen very much admired by those who have seen it, and already soveral investments have been made in 'curing a memento of one—whatever may be the result of the competition—who had the p nek and the bardihood to travel so great a disance to centend against the aquatic champion of England Harry Kelley arrived in Newcastle on Phursday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, by the scotch express train. There was no just or bother made about his arrival, which, at his own request, was kept quite a secret by some two or three of his friends here, who, however, met him at the train. Fe took up his quarters at the Star Inn, Northumberland street, and will remain there until Saturday (his day), when he will return to London. In the interval he has been engaged in trying a boat, which has been built for him by Jewitt, and arranging for his final quarters for the race, to which he intends returning about a week before the day appointed for the great contest.

Ittle or no betting has taken place on the event. pointed for the great contest. little or no betting has taken place on the event here up to the present time.

NATIONAL BASE BALL CLUB.—The Na-tional Base Ball Club of this city leave on Mon-day next for the North, to contest the championship with the crack clubs of the places below Their programme is as follows:-

July 2, Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, July 3, Keystone Club, of Philadelphia. July 4, Union Club, of Morrisan'a. July 5, Excessior Club, of Brooklyn. July 6, Gotham Club, of Hoboken.

July 7, Liberty Club. of New Brunswick.

The tollowing-named members have been selected to uphold the character of the club:—
Williams. p.; Berthrong. c.; Hodges, 1 b.; Parker, 2 b.; Fox, 3 b.; Smith, s. s.; Studley, 1 f.; Urell, c. f.; McLean, r. f.; substitutes, Gorman and Yeatman.—Wash. Star, 28th.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quar Cent of Gyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judges Pierce and Ludlow—The case of William Leavy, indicated for murder, in the killing of Jeremiah King, about two months and a half since at Fountain erren on the Schuvikill, was continued, on the application of the Commonwealth, on account of the absence of a material witness. Mr. Buckwalter, for the prisoner, pressed for a trial, but the Court thought the Commonwealth was not in default, and retused to order the case on.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Pierce. In the case of William C. Stevenson, Lambert R. Walker, William Farson, and Marcus A. Davis, originators of the "Monouzalia Oli Company," which was partially heard last Saturday on habeas heard to-day. The charge against the relators is that of comparing to cheat and defraud John H. Orr. John Bickett, and others, who were induced to become shareholders in the Company at the rate of 1000 a share, by means of alleged talss and frauduent representations.

The evidence was reported at length when the case was before the Recorder, and that heard to-day was but a recapitulation of the cyldence then heard. The case was not concluded when our report closed

In the copy of the decision, lately published, given by Judge Thompson in the case of Lee vs. Grigg and Lee, the following important clause was omitted, which gives to Mrs Lee the entire control of her own property, without the necessity of a trustee :-

Lee vs. Grige and Lee. In Fquity, at Nisi Prus Be ore I hompson, J.—: he comp amant in this bill asks me to enjoin his wife from receiving her own personal estate, excepting through his hands. This is in effect praying that he may be made her trustee. He has neither law nor equity to support such a

The act of 19th of April, 1856, gives her sufficient authority to receipt and receive her distributive state of the personal estate from the administrators, and to execute such instruments as a e necessary in inw for the same. She needs no trustee for this.

I he plaintiff having no legal right to be one her irratee has no right to equitable interposition to suithorized. Still less equity has he on the ground that she is bound to furnish aim, and the child, her son, support. If there he any remedy on the part of

sen, support If there be any remedy on the part of the child for omission to support him, it is at law, under the estate, but not in equity. There is no shadow of ground for the allegation or pretense that he wile is bound to support her husband out of

her private estate

If he wishes aid in that way, he must get it as bushand, not through the intervention of this Court, in equity. As there is nothing contrary to law a leged by the plaintiff in the proceedings of the respondent, nor any equity to entitle the complainant to reliet, either as against the administrator or his wife the intervention is reflected and the bill in dismissed with plunction is refused, and the bill is dismissed with costs, to be paid by the complament.

### Professor W. Byrd Powell's Will-The Head Again-Professor Keckelor in

In the Probate Court of Kenton county, Ky., on Monday last, the will of the late Professor Powell came up for probate before his Honor Judge shaw. The only witness called was his successor in prac-tice. Professor A. T. Keckeler, of Cincinnati, at whose house the deceased resided at the time of his death. In answer to the counsel for the executor, Mr. Ross, the witness deposed as follows:—That he, Professor Keckeler, wrote the will at the dictation of Dr. Powell, that the sign ture to the will was that of testator, signed in deponent's presence, and that the other signatures attached were those of do-ponent, three witnesses, signed by and in the preence of each of them, and in the presence of whom Or Powell acknowledged his will and h s signature

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Moore rose and a dressed the Court. He denounced the will as irregular, the work of an insane man, and a disgrace the records of the Commonwealth of Kentucky He contended that the Commonwealth of Acatuosy, He contended that the testator was not only insane, but also that the deposing witness, or any person who would support or endeavor to authenticate such a document, must be insane also. It short, such were the siarming sentences of universal insanity hurled forth by the learned gentleman, that the Court, counsel, and speciators were equally actorished and amused. It was evidently the aim of Juege Moore to prevent the removal of Fr. of Juege Moore to prevent the removal of Dr. Powell's head, bequeathed by him to Professor Keckeler—a rather futile attempt under the cucumstauces, seeing that the singular legacy has been in riclessor Keckeler's possession for over a month

past.
Judge Moore admitted that the la'e Professor Powell was one of the most learned and scientific, if not the most learned and scientific man kentucky had ever produced, and he moved that the Court make an order to have the will and evidence, of the winess copperpia ed and published, for the information of the whole world, as a disgrace ull attempt at the description of the sacred soil of Kennucky, and in heart-rending language he protested against the eternal rest of the decased inhiosopher being disturbed, and his head removed from that sacred soil. These remarks drew forth a very learned discussion, in which Messrs, Carlisle, Ded'ey, and Eishardson, counsel for the several interested parties, took active part, showing that Dr. Powel's singular bequest was far from being without precedent, citing the instances of Gall, Spurgheim, Warren, of Massa-

chuset's. Parnell, and numerous others, who hid bequesthed not only their heads, but in some instances the whole tody for se entitie purposes. Frofessor keckeler, who stood the basering with wondrous patience, seemed nightly amused at the proceedings and a spectator informed us that he expressed himself anxious to give a delineation of the run in acutities and characteristics of some of the run in acutities and characteristics of some of the learned gentlem in present for the information and instriction of a loonerned.

Judge Moore informed the Court that the Grand Jury had this matter to hand and he earnestly prayed that justice would be done in the premis s. The case, which promises to be a very int resting and annising affair, is continued for one munth, until exitem of which we shall take notice.—Cincinnati Times, July 27.

## D. cision of a Gold tave—sround Reats Payable to Gold.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge King delivered an able and e aborate opinion in the case of Benjamin F. Horwitz vs. Thomas C. Butler, heretofore reported. The facts of the case, it will be remembered, were that Mr. Horwitz is the owner description of Water and Water and Water and Water and Water and Water.

be remembered, were that Mr. Horwitz is the case, it will be remembered, were that Mr. Horwitz is the owner of a rent is unit out of a lot of ground on Water street, leased in 1791, by Daniel Bowly, in which the rent is reserved in the following words:—'Yie ding and paying to the said Daniel Bowly, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of fifteen pounds, current mones of Maryland, payable in English golden suiters, weighing five penny weights and six grains, at thirty-five shillings each and other go d and sniver, at the ripresent established weight and rat, according to act of Assembly."

It was agreed that the current pound of the State of Maryland was equal to \$2.663, and, therefore, that is efficient pounds, spoken of as patient gold and sliver, are equal to \$40 in gold; that gold was worth 145 in currency or united States legal-tender hotes commonly called "greenbacks," on the lst of January, 1866, when the rent which the sum is brought to accover was due and payable, and that the um of \$40 in "legal-tenders," was tendered by the appeller to Mr. Harwitz, and refused by him. The sum of \$58 in legal-tenders being demanded as the value of the \$40 in gold, on the lst of January, 1866 which Mr Butler refusing to pay, suit was brought. The plaintiff consent d to a formal judgment against him before the magistrate without a trial in order to have the case heard and decided by the Court of Common Pleas

Judge King, after referring to the great importance of the question to be determined, and after

Judge King, after referring to the great importance of the question to be deformined, and after reviewing at length the various acts of Congress relating to the subject (the constitutionality of which Mr. Horwitz in his argument conceded), adverted to the points raised in the arguments, and then arrives at the following conclusions:—"So then arrives at the following conclusions:—"So long, therefore, as Congress recognizes by law the existence of two distinct kines of currency, it seems obvious to me that the Court should recognize the valualty of a contract which expressive provides for the payment of a debt in either of them. It has been said, and very forcibly, that the Court must render its judgment for so many dollars and cents, without reference to the carrency in which the judgment is to be paid, and that, therefore, in case of a breach of a contract for the payment of gold, it would be incompetent for the Court to add the premum on gold, and render a judgment accordingly. A contract for the payment of a debt in gold and silver, is unquestionably a legal contract, and to est mate the damages in case of a breach, in another currency—a paper currency—and place it on a level est mate the damages in case of a breach, in another currency—a paper currency—and place it on a level with gold and silver, when the inflexible laws of trace make a fundamental distinction between them, is to accomplish a legal fraid. The act of Congress may therefore well apply to all cases where the payment of the deb incurred is not expressly reserved in gold or silver; but contracts for the payment of gold and silver coin are still valid and binding, and it is the duty of the courts to maintain them invicinte and to render judgments in them so as to enforce them in good faith. The court will reverse the proforma judgment in the case and enter judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$58, with interest from first for majudgment in the case and enter judgment in inver of plaintiff for \$58, with interest from first Jinuary 1860 and costs." It is understood a very large number of cases depend on this important decision.—Baltimore Sun, June 28.

### The Income Tax.

A member of the legal pro ession in Springfield is said to be preparing a case for the United States Supreme Court which involves the question of the constitutionality of the income tax. The contistant reports upwards or fifty two thousand dollars income the past year, but under protest, he decrease to pay the tax, and will, when the usual compusory action is invoked, ask injunctions from Judge D vis to restrain the Government offic as from collecting. Thus the question while brought squarely before the highest judicial tribugal. It is further related that emment jurists who have examined his "points" have pronounced them well taken, and express the opinion that so much of the internal revenue law as levies a tax on incomes will be overthrown by the court. The lawyer employed in the case is the same who succeeded in obtaining the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous cotton cases, which was to the effect that cotton captured on land by the expedition under Admiral Porter was not hable to condemnation as prize goods taken in war on the high seas.—Chicago Post.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, I

Friday, June 29, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Catawissa Railroad preferred is the most active on the list; about 4600 shares sold at from 231@284. an advance of 44, owing to a report that the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of Judge Read in every point. Reading Railroad, so'l at 544@55, an advance of 4, and Philadelphia and Eric at 302, an advance of 4; 134 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55# for Pennsylvania; 89 for Little Schuylkill; 554 for Norristown; 564 for Minehill; 381 for North Pennsylvania; 621 for Lehigh Valley; and 43 for Northern Central.

Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Hestonville sold at 181, an advance of 1; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh: 39 for Spruce and Pine; 60 for Chesnut and Walnut; 30 for Green and Coates; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Government bonds are firmly held at a further advance. 5.70s sold at 1034, and 10.40s at 97, an advance of 1; 103 was bid for 7.30s, and 110% for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are also firmer. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 9‡, an advance of ‡; and new City 5s at 97, an advance of 1.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bld for First National; 224 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 95 for Kensington; 524 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 53 for Commonwealth; 631 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.,

In Canal shares there is nothing more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34; Merris Canal common at 88; and Lehigh Navlgation at 58, an advance of 1; 261 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morrls Caual preferred; and 13% for Susquehanna

Oil shares continue very dull. Maple Shade old at 3, an advance of 4, and Ocean at 54@51. Quotations in Gold-10.30 A. M., 154; 11 A.M., [532; 12 M., 1642; 1 P. M., 154].

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-The New York Tribune this morning says:—
'Money is abundant on call at 528 per cent., with exceptional loans at 4 upon Governments. In commercial paper, little doing. Prime anort bills can be used at low rates, and are scarce. Long paper is not in favor. The no fee of payment of the one-year certificates has created fresh demand for 7 30s from parties desiring to keep their funds in short currency debt. Foreign Exchange is becoming more regular 1 he leading drawers of sterling quote 109 for 60 days' b.1's, which, however, is above the market, the chief rate on actual sales seing 10842/108? The following are the current quotations:—London, prime bankers, sight, 11042/101; London, prime commercial, 1072 1072; Paris, bankers, long, 5 134265 124; Paris, bankers, ers, short, 5 1025 087; Antwerp, 5 1625 124; Swiss, 5 14265 124; Hamburg, 364237."

-Neill Bros. & Co. say of the growing cotton

"We hear this week very favorable reports of the weather, both by mail and telegraph, from almost at perts of the South. A good deal of cotton has been plan ed as the rivers ie i, and, late though it be, narfiel cross may be the result. With the improved weather great progress was being made in clearing the fields of weeds and grass, and a much more cheerful lone preyens among the planters who now begin to admit that things are not so nopoless as they seemed. The following is from a Georgia correspondent, da ed 21 t metant:—For the last week the weather in Middle Georgia, where in most counties from south weatern Georgia, where in most counties the planters have secured good stands. We tannk under the present weather, clear and cool, the cotton in the ections named will improve greatly. But no one can deay the abundance of grass, which freedmen do not manare as well as they did when slaves. Georgis planted for half a crou (compared with the last and prior to the war); but it is doubtful if she makes over a forty per cont. crop.

"The following issifromiffexas, June 21:—Trinity river reports still unaworab e—others better, and we hear fewer companies. Celonel M., as old planter, an intelligent man, whom I lately met, says he thinks Texas will still make more cotton than ever be ore. He has just come through from rennesses and Missistippi, and reports that white in some pace the cotton was poor and gras y in others, and the majority, the crop was clean and promising."

MONEY AT FRANKFORT—'AMERICANS' THE FAVORITES—The avores state that the increasing procability that hostilities can only be deayed for a few days, has reduced the transactions in public securities so much that only parties who are compolied to sell in order to meet innotities, and the fire innotities when appealing to the market, and the majority, the crop was clean and promising."

MONEY AT FRANKFORT—'AMERICANS' THE FAVORITES—The avores who are compolied to sell in order to meet innotities, and the few who are efferted now at \$6, are effered now at ertments could provide for the r war expenses by a large resue of paper currency, as the notes of the best banks are flo ving in rapidly, and with the exception of the Frankfort Bank their circulation has large y decreased. This it is said, gives some consolation that the war cannot last long, as for want of money the enormous forces in the field must hasten a decision, and as the misery of the great messes of the working people out of employ will threaten to bring about a revolution. The experience, however, of what may be done with paper issues in carrying on war where future consequences are distinguished, scarcely warrants much reliance on currency difficulties as a preventive. Meanwhile, "It is impossible to describe," it is said, "the havoe which has been made in this thriving country by the recklessness of one man; trade is at a stand, everybody reduces his expenses to the utmost, and a universal anxiety prival's as to the social changes which the war will bring about." American securities still a tract regular investors, "as capitalists regard them as cut of the reach of the impeuding events."—London Times, June 15.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES T. PAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES T )-DAY

	meported by De mayen & D	10. 110. 4	o o, thurd street.
	FIRST I	SOARD.	
	81000 U S 10-40s 97		ata pf s30 237
	\$1000 U S 7:30s !July 103}	100 sh	do 830 241
	\$1600   a   6s.3 cifs 98}	100 sh	do 247
		100 sti	do580 241
	\$1(0 do 97		dos60., 241
	200 sn Reading c 944	100 sh	do #60 24
	100 sh do 543	100 sh	do s60 wn 24
	100 sh Go 830 54.69	100 -h	do., s60wn 25"
	200 *h dob60 55	100 sh	do b80 254
	100 sh do 830 64-69	100 ah	do 26
	100 sh Maple Sh 8	100 sh	do 251
	200 sh St Neh Cl2 69	100 sh	do 257
	200 sh dob15 2-60	100 sh	do 26"
	200 sh do2-69	200 sh	do c. 26
	300 sh do2-69	100 sh	do#80 26
	20 sh Sch N pt 84	300 sh	do 26
	22 sh Mor Canal.its 88	200 sh	dolots 264
	50 sh Ches Val. R., 21	200 sh	do, is sown 26
	100 sh Ocean 860 54	100 sh	do s10wn 264
í	400 sh dolots 880 58	100 sh	dolots s5 261
1	100 sh do 52	100 sh	dos5wn 26
1	100 sh do860 53	300 sh	60lots 27
ı	200 sh Ph & E ots 30	100 sh	do 254
i	100 sh McK & Elk 5	100 sh	do \$30 274
1	100 sh Hest've \$30 184	500 sh	dos80 264
1	100 sn Cat pt s60wn 24?	600 sh	dob30 27
١	200 cm Car pri 1000 mm m2;	DOG BAL	au 11111000 At

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South

o	Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-						
	American Go American Silv Compound In	er, is a	nd #8		9uying 8 154 144	155	
4	**	18	June.	1864	121	123	
		99	July.	1864	12	12	
u	41	**		t, 1864		11	
	**	**					
	gs.	- 44	Dec.,	1864	. 94	9	
Ye.	- 10	***	May.	er, 1964 1864 1865	79	8*	
	e	**	Augus	t, 1865	61	63	
M	- 44	66		1865.		6	
d		46		er 1845.	51	54	
	-The Coal for the week of June 28, 1866 Corresponding	was: -		200000	Tons 40.	Cwt. 985 00	
Ì	Increase for the week						
	Townsge for t	he seaso g time la	n to dat st year.		560	935·15 408·16	
	Increase i	or the se	eason of	1866	333	526-19	

## Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 29.—Cotton dull; sales of 1000 bules at 37@89c. From advanced 5@10c; sales of 9500 bbls. State, \$6 30@10; Ouro. \$8 90@13 75; Western. \$6 30@9 65; Southern. \$10 10@17; Canadian, \$8 75@13 85. Wheat firm; sales un important. Corn declined 1c for white; sales of 100 000 bush. at 87@ 88c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sa'es of 2000 bbls, at \$32.12 | @32.25. Lard duil. Whisky dull.

New York, June 29—Stocks are firmer. Cumberland preferred. 45; New York Central, 98; Reading 199; Virginia 6s. 67; Eric Raitroad, 62; Western Union Felegraph. 51; Tennewsee 6a, 99; Carolinas, 85; Treasury 7 8 10s, 108]; U. S. 10 40, 97; U. S. 5s, 104; Gold, 154;

## The Price of Gold.

New York, June 29-Noon.-Gold is quoted

occurred three days since at a large cattle fair in Le Blanc, France. A sudden panic seized the oxen brought there for sale, which, to the number of more than one thousand two hundred, set off at a furious speed in the same di-rection, overthrowing everything in their way. At last they came to a wall and hedre enclosing a field, both of which were borne down by the shock, and the animals escaped into the country. As the ground on the outside of the fence was about four feet lower than on the inside, the oxen fell on each other, carrying with them even or eight persons who happened to be near the spot. At the foot of the wall two men were found crushed to death, and four others severely injured, but only one of them dangerously. Two oxen were also killed. Seven persons received hurts by being thrown down and trampled on.

OFFICE OF THE

## West Jersey Hotel Company,

No. 71 South THIRD Street.

the Company's Office. on MONDAY next July 2, and at CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, on and after July 20.

The subscription Books of this Company will open at

I. H. JOSEPHS, Attorney for Corporators,