HED BY BNING HID GRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 120.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOGD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PRE-VENTIVE.

Where is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarasparilla.

PUBE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

HMU HMU
HHH HHH

IN THE SPRING MONTH: the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF BARSAPA-RILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHERK, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

EEEEEEEEEEE MEEREREEEEE EMEEREEEEEE

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYE LIDS, ECALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES bereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREX with perfect SAFETY,



the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSA PAHILLA. It cleamses and renovates the blood, insulin the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create discase. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



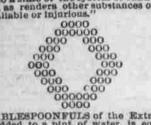
Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy what-ever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Toules.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the in-veterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen



An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that "No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilia; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drog I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavaliable or injurious."



TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Saraparilla, added to a plat of water, is equal to the lisbon Diet Drink, and one boule's equal to a gallon I the Syrup of Barsaparilla, or the decoctions as smalle made.

of the Syrup of Baraparina, or the decessors as usually made.

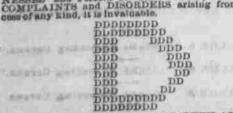
The decection is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decection; for a fluid saturated with eugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decocition from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

LLL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES KIDNEY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES RHBUMATISM. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CCRES GRAVEL. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES STRICTURES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DROPSY. For the diseases named above, and for WEAR NESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMIT and are also in very general use in all the State HOS-PITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. Beware of Counterfeits.

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR. CORDIAL RECEPTION AND ADDRESS OF JUDGE KEL" LEY AT CHARLOTTE, N. C .- DEPARTURE FOR

DANVILLE, ETC.

DANVILLE, ETC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 24.—Judge Kelley arrived here early yesterday morning from Augusta, where he stayed just long enough to receive and take counsel with the leading citizens. Mayor Blodgett, of Augusta, who was a Confederate officer, and seized the arsenal at the opening of the war, met him at the depot and conducted him to the hotel, where he was soon surrounded by a number of gentlemen, some of them ex-Confederate and United States officers, but all equally cordial in their greeting. General T. W. Sweeney, commanding the post, also called on him. On his arrival at Charlotte, Major Harris, Governor Vance, Captain Lasell, commander of this post; Lieutenaut Humbert, 5th United States Infantry; Postmaster Frazier, and several gentlemen who had served in the Confederate army, paid their respects to him and joined in friendly conversation on the condition and prospects of the South. There seemed to be no difference of opinion upon reconstruction under the Military opinion upon reconstruction under the Military bill. All spoke hopefully of the future and kindly of the negro in his new character of a citizen and voter. The tenor of Judge Kelley's speeches is generally approved of by all parties, while the newspaper riot in Mobile is deplored

speeches is generally approved or by all parties, while the newspaper riot in Mobile is deplored and condemned.

At 5 o'clock this evening Judge Kelley addressed a meeting, of whom a large majority were whites, in front of the Court House. He was introduced by Mr. Harris, Mayor of the city. On the stand was ex-Confederate General Barringer, to whose brother, Victor Barringer, a resident of Concord, the speaker first referred as one whose correspondence with him after the war, which was published, had done so much good in the North and made him (Judge Kelley) most anxious to visit that vicinity. The speaker continued to say that he had been heraided to them as a breeder of discord between races and interests; but that was not his mission, and if any words help had spoken tended that way they were unconsciously spoken. He came to see how Northern capital could be directed towards the development of Southern resources. Wherever he had gone, except in one instance, he was met with all courtesy and hospitality. It was so in Tennessee, Louisiana, Alaoama, and Georgia, and in none was he more warmly welcomed than by the General who commanded the Confederate army of Georgia (General Wofford), and the General who commanded a portion of it in North Carolina (General Barringer).

welcomed than by the General who commanded the Confederate army of Georgia (General Wofford), and the General who commanded a portion of it in North Carolina (General Barringer), now present. He passed carefully over the productions and advantages of North Carolina, which grews all the cereals grown in the North, but in greater richness, its peculiar Southern productions and its vast mineral resources—of gold lying in a belt forty miles wide, besides copper, sulphur, etc. He came to them to talk in family council, after all the sufferings through which both sections had passed, and the doubt in which they both now stood, to see how these resources could be employed, and to ask that the past be forgotten, and as brothers under one flag to combine for the general interest of the whole country. (Applause.) He dwelt upon the educational system of the North as the cause of the superior condition of the laboring classes there, and urged the necessity of a similar system in the South. The laborer in the North who was thrifty, laid by his money to buy at home, and did not spend it in whisky and bad cigars. Remember this, my colored friends; you must get homes, but in order to do so, you must practise temperance, economy, and industry. After referring to the encouragement given to immigration in the North, and the fact that the South had not only discouraged it, but had driven its own white citizens to the Western States, where they could obtain good wages, and have the benefit of the common schools, he said his mission to the South was to invite them to a generous rivairy that all might be prosperous together. Under these was to invite them to a generous rivalry that all might be prosperous together. Under these dusky skins they would find all the power to do what was done in the North in perfecting machinery, and using it for the relief of human machinery, and using it for the relief of human labor. He paid a high compliment to the freedman's schools, and begged of them to embody in their new Constitution a system of common schools for all. When that was done, and they learned to use their own iron instead of sending to England for it, and to manufacture their own cotton, the thousands from abroad who now settle down north of the Fotomac would gladly come to North Carolina, and the mechanics who now make the machinery which he saw in their own woollen mill to-day would come here and build the engines and spindles in Charlotte. As to the action of Congress, he said that it had kept faith with the South. Only one State had adopted the Constitutional amendment, and Tennessee was now about to send representatives to Congress. If the other States acted likewise they would all be in Congress soon. As to confiscation, upon that point the South held the whip over themselves, and if the lash was applied it would be by themselves.

themselves, and if the lash was applied it would be by themselves upon themselves. Congress did not intend to enforce confiscation; but if did not intend to enforce confiscation; but if
the South rejected the amendment and the
Military bill, he could not answer for what measures they might insist upon by being taken in
order that, a republican government should be
preserved. Judge Kelley concluded with a
peroration of great brilliancy and force, which
was listened to with marked admiration.
At the close of the speech several Confederate
officers and other gestiemen who are not so
well reconstructed as the soldiers who fought
the battles crowded around Mr. Kelley and

well reconstructed as the soldiers who fought the hattles crowded around Mr. Kelley and thanked him profoundly. The Mayor remarked that the speech had done more good for North Carolina than anything which had happened since the war.

The colored band of the city serenaded Judge Kelley at the Mansion House to-night.

Invitations having come from Concord, Salisbury, Greeensboro, and Danville, Judge Kelley will speak at all those places, probably con-

will speak at all those places, probably con-cluding his Southern campaign at Danville. He left for Concord by the night train, evidently bearing with him the best wishes of all classes in Charlotte.

ARKANSAS. PROTEST OF THE LEGISLATURE AGAINST GENERAL ORD'S ORDER PROHIBITING THEIR REASSEM-

The following is the copy of a protest of the members of the Legislature of Arkansas against the order of Major General Ord prohibiting their reassemblage as a legislative body. It is now receiving the signatures of the members: their reassemblage as a legislative body. It is now receiving the signatures of the members:—

Whereas, E. O. C. Ord, Brevet Major-General commanding, etc., did, on the 15th day of April, 1867, direct Isaac Murphy, as Governor of the State of Arkansas, to notify and inform the members of the Provisional Legislature of said State that their reconvening is incompatible with the recent act of Congress called the Reconstruction act, and that they will not reassemble; and whereas, Isaac Murphy, as such Governor, did, on the 28th day of April, 1867, publish an order whereby it was ordered, among other things, that such Legislature was dissolved; Now, while we, the undersigned members of such Legislature, that of the constitution of General Ord, and will not attempt to meet again as a Legislature, yet we respectfully but earnestly protest against any legal right or power in General Ord to prevent the meeting of such Legislature, and that his order to that effect we claim to be unconstitutional and illegal, as also do we claim the order of Isaac Murphy, based on the request or direction of General Ord as aforesaid. We claim and insist such Legislature was and is in no sense provisional; but the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, created and elected according to the forms of law and the Constitution, and as such had a right to meet at the time to which it adjourned in July next. And we respectfully request General Ord to file this with the papers of this office, to be preserved among them by the proper department of the Govern ment.

VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JUDGE RIVES. Judge Rivers has written the following leiter in reply to the inquiries of the colored people of Charlottesville, Va :--

of Charlottesville, Va.:—
RICHMOND, May 18—Messr. Nicholas Richmond, P. A. Cross, Ossian Johoson, Fairfax Taylor, James T. S. Taylor, and William Brown, Committee.—Gentlement—Your letter of the 12th least has less reached me. Though suddenly called home by the lilness of my son, and busy in my preparations for leaving the city, I willingsly inour the risks of haste rather than deny you the early answer you request. I would not be considered as a candidate for the Convention. It is a post of difficulty and responsibility, under existing circumstances, that I am far from seeking. I should presse to be excused from such service; but I would not decline it if devoived on me by the unsolicited suffrage of my fellow-countrymen. As such a contingency may probably arise. trymen. As such a contingency may probably arise, I am ready and willing to inform you of such opinions

as I have formed on the topics you mention. I am shad to see you recognize the impropriety of seeking "to tramme by pleages or promises your delegate in his official duties," and have therefore limited your interpretations to certain general objects which you wan to secure. Fully sharing this sentiment. I proceed to respond briefly to your questions in the order in which they are put.

1. I am for security your electoral franchise by the Constitution, as far as it can be done. But as by the law of England one Parliament cannot bind another, and by our own principles no law can or should be irrepeatable, so I hold the sovereign power of successeding government. For your security in this regard you must depend, as we sail do for our other rights, upon the guarantees of justice and soft-protection afforded by our form of free government through the instrumentality of the ballot-box now in your hands.

2. I am for according to your people all the rights of citizenship, and abolishing in the Constitution and the law all distinctions of civil or political rights founded on race or color.

2. I have been throughout my life the carnest advocate of free schools, and deem it among the first and most sacred duties of the Convention to provide for such a system for all classes of its citizens, to be supported by taxes on property.

3. This matter of the law of ejectment and distress, and the exemption of homesteads, pertains to legisfature.

5. All distinctions as to legal rights and the almissibility of evidence, ascerbable to the difference of the Poor Law Board.

lature.
5. All distinctions as to legal rights and the almissibility of evidence, ascribable to the difference of race and color, should, in my opinion, be applished

race and color, should, in my opinion, be accessed forever.

a. By "corporal punishment" I suppose you mean whipping, not imprisonment; and as such, this again is a matter of legislation, not referable to the Convention. Crimes and the mode of punishing them should henceforth be the same in respect to all sorts and conditions of men; and subject to this principle, they may, in my view, be well telt to the discretion of your hawmakers, without any constitutional provision on the subject.

7. I am for ad valorem taxation, equal and uniform, and against recourse to poil taxes.

8. I am for the ballot.

1 have thus answered all your questions, and am, very respectfully.

ALEXANDER RIVES.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR. FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A ROBBER IN A SECLUDED CHAMBER-A WELL-KNOWN SPORTING MAN ROBBED OF \$18,000 AND THEN MORTALLY WOUNDED-ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE DEED-AN INEXPLICABLE MYSTERY.

A strange and incomprehensible robbery and A strange and incomprehensible robbery and attempted murder was perpetrated in room No. 74, in the fourth story of Reynolds' Building, Dearborn street, near Madison, last night about 9 o'clock. George W. Lee, a well-known sporting character in this city, was the victim. On his person, it was alleged, he had had the sum of \$18,000 in United States Government securities, all of which was evidently stolen by the perpetrator of the deed.

perpetrator of the deed.
Shortly after 9 o'clock, the occupants of rooms Shortly after 9 o'clock, the occupants of rooms along the halis on the fourth floor of fleynoids'. Block, directly above the main entrance to the building, heard a heavy fall, as if some person was thrown or fel'ed to the floor. Mr. J. W. Bouran who occupies the room No. 72, immediately around the corner of the hallway from room No. 74, in which the bloody affair transpired, distinctly noticed the concussion, but remarked it less. He states that not until after several minutes had elapsed did he suspect that anything out of the way had taken place. Presently he heard agonizing groans proceeding from Mr. Lee's room, and in company with Mr. William Garber, occupying room No. 79, he went to ascertain the cause thereof. The gentlemen found the door of room No. 74 securely fastened. Calling to the inmate, whose pain seemed momentarily to increase, they asked what the matter was, simultoneously trying to burst open the door. Finally it was opened, and as it swung back upon its hinges, a man, who was half reclining on the floor, fell back in a state of exhaustion, and Mr. Bouran sprang forward towards the table and lighted an oil lamp standing thereon. A fearful sight met their eyes as the rays of the light illuminated the room. Prostrate upon the carpet lay Mr. Lee covered with blood, his head reclining in a mass of clotted gore just at the entrance to the room, and immediately under the window; in a mass of clotted gore just at the entrance to the room, and immediately under the window; he presented an awful spectacle. Assistance he presented an awful spectacle. Assistance was called, and but a few minutes elapsed before Drs. W. K. Emerson and L. A. Winthrop, whose office is in room No. 13 in the same building, were by the side of the injured man. Upon examination, an incised wound was discovered under the left eye of Mr. Lee, two triangular wounds directly beneath that, and his skull was fractured in the left parietal bone. The only explanation which could be forced from the bleeding man was that he had been kicked by a horse, and robbed of \$18,000, which he had sewed in the lining of his vest. His mind wandered, and he continually asked where he wandered, and he continually asked where he

The apartment, which is a very small one facing on Dearborn street, was soon filled with officers, the police having been notified, and numerous persons, all of whom had a particular numerous persons, all of whom had a particular tale to relate with reference to the occurrence. The crowd was dispersed, and, after the wounded man had been placed on the bed in his room, a rigid search throughout the hallways and the apartment was instituted, with the hope of gaining some clue to the mysterious affair. On the wall, just above the spot where lay the head of Mr. Lee, as he reclined upon the floor when found, were discovered several marks. These marks have the appearance of having been made with the sword of a cane. having been made with the sword of a cane, they being triangular indentures, which very possibly proceeded from desperate thrusts with the weapon.

the weapon.

In the centre of the room were several spots of blood. All these strange evidences of an attempt at murder are sufficient to refute the words of the injured man, that he had been kicked by a horse. What evidently led him to

kicked by a horse. What evidently led him to give utterance to this statement is, that he had been out riding, and but a few moments previous to 9 o'clock had returned.

At the livery stable of Tilton & Co., Nos. 47 and 49 Wabash avenue, Mr. Lee keeps three fine blooded horses. About half-past 6 o'clock in the evening he took two of them, in order, as he said, to take a ride. He was known to return about half-past 8 o'clock. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until the noise caused by his fall called the attention of several persons to his room. The strangest circumstance connected with this very mysterious affair is, that no footsteps were heard in the hall after the fall was noticed, no door was known to have been closed, and it is believed that no one could possibly have escaped without detection.

been closed, and it is believed that no one could possibly have escaped without detection.

The coat of Mr. Lee was found cut in several places, and the left side pocket was ripped open. In this pocket was discovered a wallet containing \$700, and some odd change in silver, besides notes, papers, and letters. This undoubtedly had not been touched. His vest was in the same condition as the coat, the pockets being cut open. When questioned as to the amount of the bonds which he had in his vest, as he previously stated, the suffering man uttered. previously stated, the suffering man uttered, in monosyllables, that it was "all gone—\$15,009." Nothing further could be got from him. Mr. Lee is about 45 years of age, rather stout,

Mr. Lee is about 45 years of age, rather stout, and wears iron-grey whiskers, rather closely shaved about the chin. He has relations living in this city, and a wife residing in Haverhill, Massachusetts. About the 1st of May, he engaged the room in which the bloody deed just related took place. Some time ago he was engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the East. He has always been known as a great horsefancier, and a sporting character generally. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money about his person.

The matter is wrapped in a deep and seemingly impenetrable mystery, which even time

ingly impenetrable mystery, which even time may not solve, should the victim tall to survive his terrible wounds. At the present writing (I.P. M.), the condition of Mr. Lee is pronounced by the physicians to be precarious, and his death is hourly expected.—Chicago Rep., 22d.

-Bishop McGill, of Richmond, has left for

-The two Senators Morrill have sailed for -Ex-Governor Welles, of California, will make New Orleans his home.

-Rosa Bonheur is indignant at the reports that she is insane.

-Morphy, the chess-player, is to take part in the coming Chess Congress in Paris. -The Rev. George Hepworth will make the address for the Boston Fourth of July.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY Commercial Advices to Noon.

LONDON, May 25—Noon.—The opening prices of to-day were as follows:—Consols for money. 934; Erie Railroad, 39; U. S. Five-twenties, 72½; Linots Central, 76,
Liverpoot. May 25—Noon.—Cotton opens firm, at 11d. for middling uplands, and 11½d for New Orleans. The sales will be about 10,000 bales.

Corn bas advanced to 39s. 3d. Common Wil-mington Rosin, 7s. 3d. Other articles un-

From Europe by Steamship. NEW YORK, May 25.—The steamship Hermann has arrived, with European advices to May 14.

Mr. Walpole has resigned from the English Home Office, but discharges the duties until Mr. Hardy can take his place.

Lord Devon will be appointed President of the Poor Law Board.

The Prince of Wales will remain in Paris

Luxembourg is to remain in the Zollverein.
King William of Prussia and the Czar of
Russia will travel together to Paris in June.

From Panama and South America. NEW YORK, May 25.-Panama advices of the 14th instant have been received by the Ocean Queen from Panama, General Olante, the President of the State,

had returned from a tour of his province, investigating the state of affairs in all sections. He had met with a cordial reception everywhere.

The ex-Rebel Tucker, who resigned is commission in the Peruvian navy, has been sent by that Government on a mission to the Amazon.

The last news from Peru tends to confirm the belief that the resent Administration cannot hold on long, revolutionary outbreaks occurring in every direction. General Castilla anticipated being brought forward again as Presi-

dent, and his return to Peruvian territory was expected.
The latest advices stated that the country was The latest advices stated that the country was still without an Executive.

The President refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and Congress has passed a provisional law prohibiting the President from appointing any Minister whose counduct has been censured by them.

Predo has been described by his former sup-

Prado has been deserted by his former supporters.
The accounts from Chill are but little more encouraging. Though the Administration is strong enough to quell any attempt at revolu-tion, the feeling between the two countries is

strong enough to quell any attempt at revolution, the feeling between the two countries is such that a rupture is only prevented for the present by the Spanish difficulty on hand, and internal disturbances on the other.

The yellow fever has broken out in Guayaquli and Buonaventura, causing great alarm and driving the residents to the interior.

Captain Foster, of the U.S. gunboat Osceola, had obtained the release of the American seames shipped on the Sago, formerly the R. R. Cuyler, who had been forcibly detained on board the vessel.

Australian advices, dated Sydney April 1, and Wellington April 8, had reached Panama. Clarke's gang of outlaws were still at large, committing depredations. The wine vintage was larger than ever known before.

Parliament was to meet early in June, and a stormy session was expected.

The ship Eastward Ho, from New York, arrived at Sydney on the 9th of March, after encountering an iceberg and suffering so much damage as to make her escape almost a miracle.

The American residents of Sidney had met and passed resolutions that they had no confidence in their Consul.

The celebrated railway case of Bruce vs. the Queen has been settled by Government paying £107,500 in full of all demands for railway con-

£107,500 in full of all demands for rallway con There has been an increase in the gold yield thus far this year compared with that of last

Over 30,000 tons of breadstuffs have been sent to England, and 105,000 tons are available for

to England, and shipment. The new settlement of Townsville, in Queens-land has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane. The rebels of New Zealand were being severely

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Conservative Constitutional Convention-Highly Important Provision Adopted, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TEL GRAPH. BALTIMORE, May 25.—The State Constitutional Convention has published its propositions regarding the legislative portion of the new Constitution, which prohibits ministers of the Gospel and teachers of religion of any kind from being members of the Senate or House of Delogrates

The Legislature is to sit ninety days, and the first meeting to be the first Wednesday in January, 1868. Attempts to bribe members, or members receiving bribes, are made pentten-tiary offenses, and incompetency afterwards to vote or hold office. The Governor to be elected next fall. Governor Swann is to serve out his term, and the office of Lieutent-Governor is abolished. No compensation is to be allowed to former slaveholders.

The banks are prohibited loaning money to

the directors. Judge Scott again refused yesterday to take the constitutional oath. His court, therefore, remains uncertain as to legality until Governor Swann decides whether the oath he has taken is legal.

Michael Kelly, an errand boy, 16 years of age

of John Murphy & Co., extensive book publishers, went to the Third National Bank to draw a check for sixteen hundred dollars yesterdsy. He got the money, and absconded with it.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—The schooner Sarah Fish, Captain Henderson, for Boston, with timber, recently went ashore in the Pocopin river, in the Chesapeake Bay, during a gale. She was lightened by the discharge of timber, of which she had 150 tons on board. The tug J. R. Staples went to her assistance, but returned to day for hydraulic pumps, and hawsers, hav-ing been unsuccessful in the attempts she made yesterday. She will be off in a few days. She

is not insured.

The ship Whampon, from Callao, with guano, recently arrived in Hampton Roads, sailed this morning for New York, having been ordered there. The captain of this ship was subjected to a severe fine at the Norfolk Custom House, where he entered, on account of not having manifested his cargo as required by law. He paid the fine under a protest, and plead ignorance as the occasion of the neglect.

Hampton Roads is now entirely clear of yes-

Hampton Roads is now entirely clear of yessels, the last vessel, the ship Premier, from Bolivia, with guano, for Baltimore, having sailed this morning.

The Opera in Chicago.

The Opera in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Strakosch-Parepa opera season, which commenced last Monday and closes to-morrow afternoon, has been the greatest financial success ever known in Chicago for the same length of time. Trocatore was given on Monday, Norma on Tuesday, the Barber on Wednesday, Giovanni on Thursday, and Don Pasquale will be given to-night, and the Barber to-morrow afternoon. The house has been crowded to overflowing every night, and every seat is sold for to-night and to morrow. The receipts of the week will be fully if not more than \$20,000. Parepa's greatest triumph was in the Barber. The andience were enthusiastic to the last degree, giving her a perfect ovation and letting loose carrier doves with bouquets.

Death of a Government Clerk. WASHINGTON, May 25,—Richard C. Washington, Chief Clerk in the Appointment Office of the Post Office Department, died here last evening, aged 64 years,

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Burning of Idaho City.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A Boise City telegram says Idaho City was destroyed by fire on May 17. All the main street, from Bear Run to Moore's Creek, including the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., was burned.

New York advices to May 1 have been received overland in advance of the steamer which left on the same day.

Arrived, ships M. Notlebohm, from New York, D. Haadley, from Baltimore, Celeste, from Sidney; barques Resolve, from Borleaux, Notlingham, from Sidney, via Valparaiso.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at \$1@2.10, Legal-tenders, 731/2. Burning of Idaho City.

The Recent Kentucky Election. LOUISVILLE, May 24.-The whole number of

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—The whole number of votes cast for Congressmen in this State on the 4th instant was about 110,000 — Democratic, 76,000; Republican, 27,000; Third, 7000. Democratic plurality, 49,000; majority, 47,000. In 1866, the whole vote was 154,014—Democratic majority, 37,934. Duvali's vote, 95,079; Hobson's, 58,035. In 1864, whole vote, 92,087—McClellan, 64 301; Lincoln, 27,786.

Four of the five candidates of the "Thirds" were third in the race. The Fifth District gave Grover 7122; Jacob, 2814; Bullitt (radical), 726. In 1865 it gave Rousseau 5751; Mallory, 4704.

McKee, since his defeat, comes out for the "Nation's Congress Reconstruction of Kentucky, the most disloyal of all the States." Like the Unclinati Gazette, he is now for the "enfrauchisement of the Kentucky blacks by act of Congress in order to make a loyal voting majority in rebel Kentucky."

Vessel Struck by Lightning.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Arrived, schr. Martha Maria, of Bangor, Mc., from Wilmington, N. C. to the West Indies, with hard pine lumber. She was struck by lightning on the 17th inst, on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream, shivering the topmast and mainmast and settling the vessel two feet in the water. The shock prostrated all the crew. Captain S. H. Carle went crazy and died on the 24th inst.

Fire in New York.

New York, May 25.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 142 Centre street, occupied by Solomon Houssman, dealer in picture frames and looking-glasses. The damage to the stock is estimated at \$20,000, partially insured in various city offices. The damage to the building was \$5000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Arrival of Steamships.

New York, May 25—Arrived, steamship Eina, from Liverpool. Her dates are to the 11th inst., but have been anticipated.

The steamship Hermann, with Southampton dates to the 14th inst., will be up at 11 o'clock.

The steamship Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, with over 300 passengers from Call-Graia and \$500,000 in treasure. fornia and \$560,000 in treasure.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 25.—Chicago and Rock Island, 573g. Reading, 1635g. Canton Company, 425g. Erfe, 535g. Cleveland and Toledo, 112. Cleveland and Putaburg, 725g. Pitisburg and Fort Wayne, 533g. Michigan Central, 1695g. Michigan Southern, 685g. New York Central 1673g. Hilirois Central, 1153g. Cumberland preferred, 305g. Virginia 68, 67; Missouri 68, 575g. Hudson River, 100; United States Five twenties, 1862, 1093g. do 1868, 1063g. do 1868, 1063g. do new issue, 108g. do, 10-40s, 595g. Seven-thirties, first issue, 1063g. do, all others, 1053g. Sterling Exchange, 1097g, sight, 105g. Gold, 187.

New York, May 25.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour quiet and unchanged; 300 barrels sold. Wheat dul and declining. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady. Rye quiet; sales of 1800 bushels at \$172/61175. Pork firm; New Mess, \$23/6/23-20. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

BAKER AND BOOTH. WHERE WAS THE BODY OF BOOTH BURIED ?-A

BEMARKABLE STATEMENT. YORK, May 24.- Dear Sir:-As the

New Yorks, May 24.—Dear Sir:—As the question seems to be once more agitated as to whether the individual killed by that hero, Hoston Corbett, in the Maryland barn, was John Wilkes Booth, or not; and as General L. F. flaker wishes the public to believe that it was, and attempts to convince them that the body was buried in the manner he so dramatically describes, permit me to offer to the public, through your columns, some information received hearly a year after the hanging of the conspirators, by one on whose judgment I relied, and whose statement I had no occasion to question.

A captain in Hancock's Veteran Volunteer Corps, and who was partly in commat d of the Washington Arsenal from long before the missasination, and for a considerable time after it, in speaking of the circumstances connected with the tragedy, and among them of the interment of Booth's body, stated what he had admitted could be easily substantiated, and what was well known about Washington at the time, that he, Booth, was buried in the yard of the arsenal quite adjacent to the graves of Payne, Atzerott, Harold and Mrs. Surrati; and, further, that in the winter following, when the first loe had formed on the Potomac, the river was croased one stormy night by parties from the opposite shore, the arsenal wall scaled, and the body of Booth, or what was supposed to be his body, taken away, they leaving ropes, spades, picks, and ladders, undoubledly found in the morning, to attest the fact of their being there, and the object for which they came.

It may be asked, How did they avoid the vigilance of the guards? but then, who knows but it may have been a preconcerted thing, and that those in the arsenal were as well aware of the taking away of the body as were those who took it?

I simply offer this information as one more link in the chain of mystery which seems to entwine the darkest and least understood conspiracy of our age.

PROOF OF THE SPOLIATION OF THE DIABY OF BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

THE ASSASSIN.

Washington, May 24.—So much has been said about the alleged apolitation of Booth's Diary, that every little circumstance connected with the subject will prove interesting to the public and to the agitators engaged in working up impeachment. At the risk of making a senantion, I intend to call attention to a fact which may or may not prove useful to the men who persist in asserting that Booth's Diary was spollated, notwithstanding the recent authoritative denials. In the Herald of May 4, 1855, I find published that part of the Diary written on a separate piece of paper, and supposed by Judge Advocate Holt to have been forn from the Diary. The part referred to was obtained by a correspondent of the Herald at the time from a brother of General Baker, the chief detective. I have seen the gentleman who made the copy at that time, and he assures me that he made a literal copy from the original. The two copies differ in so many respects that General Sutler no doubt will see enough evidence of spollation to elevate his spirits once more. In the first place, the paper published in the Herald of May 4 is addressed to Dr. Stewart, a medical gentleman, at whose house Booth and Harold are supposed to have stopped for food and advice. It is dated "April 24, 1855," and signed "Stranger." The copy turnished by Judge Holt is addressed to no one, has no date, no signature, and contains many omissions, besides differences in language.

The alterations and omissions are not material, though somewnat remarkable, and it is difficult to discover any useful end they would subserve, supposing them to have been contrived purposely by some one unknown. As published in the Herald, two years ago, the paper appeared to be a letter sent by Boott to Dr. Stewart to pay the latter "two dollars and a half," and not "five dollars," for his relucionationspirality. As furnished by Judge Advocate Holt it is given as a part of the diary likelit. The best way to show the variance of the two papers will be by published in the Herald of Ma

hai ing them together. The following is the letter as published in the Herald of May 4, 1863.—

Dr. Strawart:—

Dear Sir.—Forgive me, but I have some little pride. I hate to bl. me you for your want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick and tired, with a broken leg, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a condition. However, you was kied enough to give masomething to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the reluciant manner in which it was bestowed, I see hound to pay for it. "It's not the substance, but the manner in which a kindness is extended, that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof." The sauce in meat is ceremony—meeting were bare without it. Be kind enough to accept the enclosed two dollars and a half—though hard to spare—lor what we have received. Yours, respectfully. April 21, 1863.

The following is the paper as furnished by Judge Holt and published in the Herald of Tuesday last:—My Dea (piece torn out). Forgive me but I have some fittle pride. I cannot biame you for want of hospitality; you know your own affairs. I was sick, tired, with a broken limb, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a plight. However, you were kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but on account of the reduce and manner in which to (piece torn out). It is not the substance, but the way in which kindness is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof. The sauce to meat is ceremony. Meeting were hare without it. Be kind enough to accept the encioned five dollars, although hard to spare, for what we have received. Mest respectively from your obedient servant. In Judge Holt's copy, it will be noticed that in two planes it is marked "Piece torn out," and the words "In which kindness is extended that in two planes it is marked "Piece torn out," and the words "In which in the plane of the cound to pay for it."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH. Staturday, May 25, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. June 7:30s sold at 1064, and Angust 7:30s at 1064, no change. 998 was bid for 10:40s; 1094 for old 5:20s, and 1111 for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1014@102.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 518, no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 504, a slight decline; and Minehill at 58, no change.

In City Fassenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 33 Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 33 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices Mechanics sold at 316; and Commonwealth at 63, an advance of 1. 121 was bid for First Na-tional; 104 for Fourth National; 154 for Phila-delphia; 54 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 107 for Kensington; 55% for Girard;

and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30; 51 was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 137, a decline of a on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. to B. Third at

AFTER BOARD.

AFFER BOARD.

AFFER BOA

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 25,-The Flour Market continues in the same spiritless condition noted for several weeks past, and it is difficult to effect sales even at a concession. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at 19@10 for superfine; \$10:00@11:25 for extras; \$12:50@14:25

tor common and choice lots of Northwestern extra
family; \$12,015 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do.; \$15
@1650 for California; and \$17,017.56 for fancy St. Louis.
Rye Flour commands \$550,0675 \$ barrel. Nething
doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering, and there is no
demand, except for prime lots. Sales of interior and
choice Pennsylvania red at \$3,03.24. Rye is unchanged: we quote at \$170,0173. Corn is quiet but
firmer. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.20, affoat,
and 1650 bushels Western mixel at \$1.20, affoat,
and 1650 bushels Western mixel at \$1.20, affoat,
and 1650 bushels Western mixel at \$1.20, affoat,
she is the sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at \$2
@83. Nothing worthy of notice has been reported in
either Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$42 \$ ton.
Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

-Professor Cyrus Northrop, of New Haven, presides over a Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations held there.

-The Hon. William A. Graham, once Secretary of the United States Navy, afterwards a member of the Confederate Senate, has received his pardon from the President.

—A husband ninety years old, accompanied by a wife of seventeen, was lately observed on Main street, Buffalo, drawing his infant in a baby-chaise.

-Providence is going to erect, at an expense of \$1000, a massive rough boulder, as a memorial to two of the State's greatest sons, Canonicus and Miantonomah.

-Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, which he has held since its

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TREE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Atlantic, DeHaan, Bremen, L. Westergaard Acco.
Schr Elizabeth Ann, Decoste, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Morris. Schr B. S. Wright, Brown, Wellflest, B. Brown, Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Portsmouth, Captain, Schr Progress, Foxwell, Rappahaunock, Captain. Schr Progress, Foxwell, Rappahaunock, Captain,
ARRIVED THIS MORNIN 3.

Br. schr Racer, Sparks, & days from Palermo, with
fruit, etc., to Issac Jeanes & Co.
Schr L. Weish, Robbins, 10 days from Calais, with
mose to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, 6 days from Charleston,
with lumber to Norcross & Sneets.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 21 hours from New York,
with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 23-8 P. M.—Brigs Nassarlue, from Barbados, and Gentle Annie, trom Cardenas, passed in the Capes to-day for Philadelphia. Brig W. H. Parks, from Havana, is off the Capes, beating in.

Barques Dueppell, for Bremen; Village Belle, for Barques Dueppell, for Bremen; Village Belle, for Londonderry; and Mary Rideout, for Montevideo, via 8t. Marys, Ga., went to sea to-day. Wind NW.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nonparell, Lowe, hence, at Liverpool 24th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New
Orleans for Philadelphia, satied from Havana fist inst.
Schr Express, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Boston 23d inst.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, hence, at Beverly 21st Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, hence, at Beverly 21st Instant.

Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, salied from East Greenwich 23d inst.

Schra R. S. Miller, Auderson, and Sinaloa, Steel, for Boston; M. S. Lunt, Brown, and Crown Point, Seavey, for Newburyport, all from Philadelphia, at Holmos Hole 21st inst., and salied 23d.

Schra F. Sawyer, Reed; A. Amsden Bangs; and S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, hence, at Salem 21st inst.

Schra Eliza and Rebecca, Price, for Philadelphia, salied from Wickford 23d inst.

Schra S. Wilson, Nowell, hence for Boston; Convey, from Dix Island; and Wave Crest, Davis, from Newburyport, both for Philadelphia, at Holmos Hole 22d inst., and salied next day.

Schr Express, Conant, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 22d inst.

DOMESTIC FORTS.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Arrived, U. S., revenue cutter McCullough, Merryman, from a cruisa. Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Sorfolk. Barque Deucallon, Turner, from Shanghas. Barque Live Oak, Mitchell, from Leghors. Barque Bidwall, Churchill, from Bueace Ayres. Harque P. C. Warwick, Chichester, from Rio Janeiro, Harque Magdalna, Schrie, from Asplowall, Barque W. Butcher, Nickerson, from Havana, Brig Tammo, Erand, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Constant, Shaw, from Rio Janeiro,