DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS PURIFFING AND ENRICHING TIME

IS THE TIME TO USE A PEE-VENTAVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's

Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

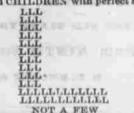
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD; RESISTS DISEASE.



IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system asturally undertoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLA CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAFA. LIA is an assistant of the greatest value— SIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHERK,

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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



CILLLILILLE.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purge it out, some can equal in effect HEL BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACTOF BARSAPARILLA. It cleauses and removates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



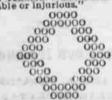
Scrofulous and Mercurial diseases destroy what-ever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asyiam, and prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads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

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a Toric of the greatest value-arresting the inveterate 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 is certain affections, by Benjamis 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 Sarsaparilla; 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 sunkes, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavaliable or injurious."



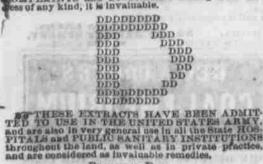
TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sar-parilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the bond Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon the Syrup of Saraaparilla, or the decections as

of the Syrup of Sarsaparitis, of the decections 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 sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive master than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently saussated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilia, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decocition from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fuid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURBS KIDNEY DISEASUS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES RHEUMATISM. CURES DRINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES GRAVEL. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURRS STRICTURES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DROPSY.



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

Beware of Counterfeits.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY. A MAN BEATS HIS WIFE AND CHILD TO BRATH WITH STONES, THEN KILLS HIMSELF-HIS EXTRAOR-

DINARY CONFESSION. From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 8 The terrible tragedy that occurred last Thursday, in Perry county Ind., in which a man beat his wife and child to death with stones and

day, in Perry county, Ind., in which a man beat his wife and child to death with stones and then shot nimself, has seidom been surpassed in dull horror. About five years ago the murderer, Francis J. Smith, of New Albany, purchased and removed to a farm of \$20 acres, near Rome, Perry county, Ind. In 1865 he married a refugee from Georgia.

In the latter part of the year his wife gave birth to a male child, which almost from its first breath became the victim of its father's vile and cruel nature. On one occasion, after beating his wife, he selzed the infant and held it over a blazing fire until its cries of angulsh softened even his stony heart. His wife procured a divorce and went to live with her brother in New York. A few months passed and Smith's nealth began to fall, and fewring that death would soon overtake him, he became much alarmed, and, according to a subsequent statement of his wife, wrote to her that it she ever wanted to see him alive, to hasten immediately to the place of his confinement. She came, but was met very coldly by Smith, who denied that he had ever written such a letter as "the above mentioned," and expressed the greatest surprise at finding her at the door. She passed from house to house, dragging through a miserable existence, until last Wednesday morning, when she was at the residence of H Groves, not far distant from Rome, con-

through a miserable existence, until last Wednesday morning, when she was at the residence of H. Groves, not far distant from Rome, contemplating a visit to the Trustee of the township, to obtain shelter for herself and child. Her husband arrived and expressed his desire to accompany her to the Trustee's office. She readily accepted his offer, and the two set off on the journey, taking the child with them. A drizzling rain set in, and under protense of finding sheller under a large tree standing two or three hundred yards from the roadside, up a deep ravine, Smith invited the mother thither, and after arriving at the designated spot, pelted

deep ravine, Smith invited the mother thither, and after arriving at the designated spot, pelted the mother's brains out with large stones, and with one blow on the head of the child killed it.

Many stones were lying near the victims, red with their own blood. Smith took the strings from the shoes of the mother, the her feet closely, and then her hands over her breast, laid the child beside her, covered them with a light shawl, and then left them. The next day Smith was at his brother's, Commodore Smith's. He sat down and wrote a letter and handed it, to his sister-in-law, and told her to Smith's. He sat down and wrote a letter and handed it to his sister-in-law, and told her to take it to one of the neighbor's houses and read it. She refused to go, and told him that she had not time. He told her if she did not go he would have to tell her what was in the letter. He told her that he had killed his wife and child, and that he intended to kill himself, whereupon he selzed a loaded gun belonging to his brother, and walked out into the yard and shot himself through the heart.

Smith was formerly from New Albany, where some years ago he killed a man, and was cleared on the plea of insanity. In his statement of the cause of the murder, he says:—"Her brother though the and Mary had better get married again, for he was sure that we were both to

again, for he was sure that we were both to blame (and so we were). I answered him by telling him the state of my health would not allow me to marry, if I were ever so willing to take her, and I did not expect to live three months. The next thing I heard of them, Mary was at the door. * * * I loved Mary and my boy, therefore I killed them, and such a horrid way to kill any person! Poor Mary, after I had knocked her on the head with a stone, begged me to stop, for she would die at Mary, after I had knocked her on the head with a stone, begged me to stop, for she would die at that, and she wanted to have some talk with me. I did so. I told her that I did not kill her or the boy through anger, hatred, or spite. It drove me mad to see her and the boy kloked about as they had been for the last three months, She says, 'God bless you, Frank; I believe you; let me klis you,' and I did time and again before she died. I hope that me and Mary and my boy may be buried near each other. I hope it may be many years bence ere another husband and father will be compelled by speck crushing misery to do as I have pelled by such crushing misery to do as I have done,"

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. UNITED STATES URGED TO INTERPERE AND

MAINTAIN ORDER. From the London Times, May 21. By the fall of the empire one chance of civili-zation has been lost to Mexico. The actual state of that wretched country is worse, if that be possible, than it was before the arrival of the aliles. The anarchy is apparently more desperate, and the character of the strife is more sanguinary and horrible. Nor is there any prospect of pacification, for Juarez, though he could destroy a Government, can neither construct nor maintain one; and it appears to be believed that the United States, after forbidding and disconcerting the intervention of others, must attempt an intervention of their own. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government. If life and property are to be secure in the country, and if it is to be included in the community of civilized States, the strong arm of some foreign power must be employed to do what Maximillan was compelled to leave unders. There may be a change in the lustradone. There may be a change in the lustru-ments, but the work will be still the same. It will not be easy, and we can well imagine that the Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they have brought it upon their

own bands.

There would be little profit now in reviewing the errors of that policy in which the ill-starred empire took its rise. Public opinion has been miscalculated even in France itself, where the miscalculated even in France Isself, where the expedition was unpopular from first to last; but except for the termination of the civil war and the victory of the Federals in the United States, the new monarchy would undoubtedly have been consolidated, and the regeneration of Mexico gradually accomplished. The opposition offered in the country itself amounted to no more than the struggle of a despairing faction, and was soon overcome. It is not long since Juarez was a fugitive on the borders of since Juarez was a fugitive on the borders of Texas, preparing for flight into American territory; but with the defeat of the Confederates and the reascendency of the Union and its principles, the whole prospect was changed. Maximilian's enemies were encouraged, and his patrons forbidden to interfere. The American Government said the Franch must out can Government said the French must quit Mexico, and that was enough to throw Mexico into anarchy once more. Maximilian accepted his new part of a Mexican chief, and encountered the consequences. His resolution did credit to his bravery and intentions, if not to his wisdom. It will prohably be the conviction of his wisdom. It will probably be the opinion of everybody that he has deserved a better fate than he has found, and we can but trust that he may yet escape with life from an enterprise which, whatever may have been its disasters, can never be set down to his dishonor. As far as his personal administration was concerned, it was exercised in the interests of his subjects, and it might by this time have borne fruit in a stable Government and tranquillized society, had the experiment not been interrupted. Perhaps the Americans will now resume the attempt. They will experience the same real states but they will experience the same real states but they will experience the same resistance, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. Whatever cause or principle or policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction in Mexico ready to oppose their intervention, and to rise in insurrection, like Juarez and his partisans, against the authorities established. This opposition they must suppress as the Franch would sition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms, and with little respect to the doctrines of nationality or independence. The work will probably be troublesome, but as there will, at any rate, be nobody to hinder it, we may presume that it will be accomplished at last.

OUTRAGE BY DESERTERS. FIENDISH CONDUCT OF THREE DESERTERS FROM A NEGRO REGIMENT-AN OLD WOMAN OUTRAGED-THE GUILTY PARTIES ARE TAKEN FROM THE

AUTHOBITIES AND KILLED, ETC.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansus, May 31.—On the 7th instant three deserters from the Thirty-eighth Colored Infantry, at Fort Hays, went to the house of P. J. Peterson, on the Smoky Hill route. Finding Mrs, Peterson, aged fifty years, alone, they dragged her into the cellar and outraged her person in a horribie manner. On the 20th instant they were captured, after a desporate resistance. They confessed their guilt, and while going to jail were taken by a mob and killed, and their bodies thrown into the river. They were the last of thirty who deserted ton days ago, and who have been a greater terror to the settlers than the Indians. Mrs. Petersen is not expected to survive. AUTHOBITIES AND KILLED, ETC. not expected to survive.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Bankrupt law passed at the last session of Congress comes into full operation to day. The officers for this district have been appointed, the rules and general orders promulgated, and everything is in readiness for the filing of petitions or the commencement of other proceedings. A very full abstract of the Bankruptey act was published at the time of its passage. Provision is made, it will be remembered, for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, for the bankruptcy of partnerships and of corporations, and for the supersedure of the bankrupt voluntarily obtain the benefit of the act who owes debts exceeding \$300, by applying by petition "to the Judge of the Judicial District in which such person has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act; and he must appear to his petition a schedule verified by oath, before the Court, or before a Register in bankruptcy, or before one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, proceedings by arrangement. Any person may taining a full and true statement of all his debis, and, as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded in written security obligation. the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness, in each case, and the plac where such indebtedness accrued, and a statemed of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment, or collateral, or other security given for the psyment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal." Notice of the proceedings must be given to all creditors, and the property is to be turned over to an assignee for their benefit. There is excepted from the provisions of the act the "necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or selzure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of any Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his denicile at the time of the commencement of the proceeding that allowed by such exemption laws in force in the year 1861."

Six months after the adjudication of bankruptey, and after publication in the newspapers, a certificate is given the bankrupt discharging him forever from all his debts existing at that time. Any person owing debts may involuntarily be declared a bankrupt,

property, rights, or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of mesne process of execution, issued out of any court of any State, District or Territory, within which such debtor re sides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt estate under this act, and for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars, and such process is remaining in force and not discharged by payment, or in any other manner provided by the law of such for a period of seven days; or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action, founded on contract for the sum of one hundred dollars or upwards, or who, being bank-rupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptey or insolvency, shall make any payment,
gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money
or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give
any warrant to confess judgment, or procure or
suffer his property to be taken on legal process,
with intent to give a preference to one or more
of his creditors, or to any person or persons who
are or may be liable for him as indorsers, ball,
sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by
such disposition of his property, to defeat or
delay the operation of this act; or who, being a
banker, merchant, or trader, has frau thiently
stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of hiscommercial paper, within a period of
fourteen days." The duties of registers in bank.

fourteen days." The duties of registers in bank-ruptcy sre, "To make adjudication of bank-ruptcy to receive the surrender of any-bankrupt, to administer oaths in all pro-ceedings before him, to bold and pre-side at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or creditor do not oppose, and to sit in chambers and despatch there such part of the administrative business of the Court and such uncontested matters as of the Court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the district judge shall in any particular matter direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose."

LATEST FROM MEXICO. MAXIMILIAN AND ALL HIS OFFICERS ABOVE THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT ORDERED TO BE SHOT-CAPITULATION OF THE CAPITAL-VERA CRUS

READY TO SURRENDER.

READY TO SURRENDER.

NEW ORLEAMS, May 31.—To-night I received a confirmation of the news of the fall of Queretaro and of the advices sent relating thereto, together with official correspondence from Vera Cruz. The intelligence from Vera Cruz says the surrender of the Imperialists was heard of all along the lines. The City of Mexico has certainly capitulated. General O'Haran was shot there for correspondence with the Liberals. Vera Cruz will soon surrender.

Upon the surrender.

Upon the surrender of Maximilian Juarez sent to Vera Cruz, Puebla, and the City of Mexico despatches similar to that sent to General Berriozabal at Matamoras. These state that all the Imperialists, their ammunition and supplies, were captured on the lith instant. Maximilian and all the officers above the rank of Lieutenant are reported to have been shot at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th, by officers who escaned and arrivad at Brownsville on the 27th from Queretaro. Private letters received at Matamorse state that Juarez had ordered Escopedo to escute Maximilian and his Generals, and the official paper at San Luis Potosi, after narrating the particulars of the fall of Queretaro, states that the Secretary of War forwarded orders to Escobedo on the 15th to shoot Maximilian and his Generals.

Minister Campbell has received no despatches, but believes the news to be correct. He is indignant that the letter of the United States Government has been so unworthly received. The news is universally believed here of the shooting of all. The foliowing is the reply of Juarez to Escobedo announcing the victory:—

San Luis Potosi, May 15.—General Marlapo Escory:—

tory:—

Ban Luis Potosi, May is.—General Mariano Eucobedo:—I have received, and informed the President of your despatch of this date, announcing the taking of La Cruz, and its occupation by our forces. The citizen President of the Republic directs me to express the satisfaction with which he has seen this important triumph, all of which is due to the valor and sacrifices of the troops of your command, so that you may make the same known to that corps of the army, and for which he congratulates them through me. MEJIA.

The Liberal forces which took Congretates started for The Liberal forces which took Queretare started for the Capital on the morning of the 13th. Commodore S. D. Payan, of the Mexican Navy, has been ordered by Berricasbal to command an expedi-tion to Vera Cruz, Carmen, and Campeachy, to ter-pinate the struckles minate the struggle.

The Liberals took possession of Brazos Santiago on May 24 and also of the steamer General Sheridan, for

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

NOON REPORT OF MARKETS.

NOON REFORT OF MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1—Noon.—Consols opened at 964 for money; United States Five-Twentles, 75; Erie Ralirond, 404; Illinois Central, 754.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—Noon—Cotton active, and firmer. Sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11,401136d.; middling Orleans, 11,40.

Breadstaffs firm. Corn, 39s. 3d.; Wheat, white California, 14s.; No. 1 Milwankee red, 113s. 9d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Flour, 29s. for Western canal; Barley, 4s. 8d.; Peas, 40s.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 82s. 6d.; Beef.

Barley, 4s. 8d.; Peas, 40s.
Provisions unchanged. Pork, 82s. 6d.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 49s. 6d.; Cheese, 67s.
Produce—Petroleum Spirits, 11d.; refined, 1s. 3d.: Potashes, 3s. 6d.; Rosin, common, 7s. 6d.; fine, 13s.; Spirits Turpentine, 84s. 6d.; Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Cloverseed, 42s.
London, June 1—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 3d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 15s.; Linseed Olf, £40.

THE CHINA ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1-2 P. M.-The steamer bina, Captain Hockley, from Boston on the 22d uit., arrived at this port to-day. FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INTEREST. LONDON, June 1-2 P. M.-A still further reduction of the Bank rate of discount will be made in a few days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REPORT TO TWO O'CLOCK. Consols for money, 96%. American securities are firmer, and a general advance has been established in prices. The following are the quotations at this fhour:—United States Five-twenties, 73%; Erie Railroad shares, 40%; Illinois

Central, 77%.

Paris, June 1—2 P. M.—The Bank of France this day reduced the rate of discount,

London, June 1—2 P. M.—The market for Segar is firm at 24s. 3d. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

United States Five-twenties, 734; Illinois Central, 781; Erie, 401.

Racing at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May; 31.—The races to-day at the Buckeye track were very interesting indeed. Pool betting was heavy on both. The first, two mile heats, was between Swigert's Fannie Cheatham, the favorite, Alexander's Marion, and a bay colt of Richards. The last was distanced in the first heat, which was won by the bay mare Fannie Cheatham. She made the first mile in 1:46¼ and the second in 1:54. The horse Marion had the second heat in his own legs until he entered the last half mile, when he became dead lame in the left hind leg, and could only stagger through the homestretch. Heat and race were awarded to the mare. Time 8:50¼.

Time 3-5034.

There was also a two mile dash between Whaley's Luxemburg, Rennick's Moonlight, Richards' Saratoga, Welden & Coffin's Knighthood, and Beard's Birdy Bird, which were chosen in many heavy pool bets in the order above named. It was a magnificent dash. The two miles were made in the extraordinary time of 3-3834. Moonlight was the winner, leading in spiendid style and keeping the favorite back as second. To-morrow's races close the season at the

The Indian Troubles.

St. Louis, June 1.—The Dakotim of May 18, published in Dakotah Territory, says that not a single depredation has been committed by the Indians on the upper Missouri. Since the opening of navigation several Snake parties have come down the river in open boats, from as high up as Fort Union, without molestation, and small detachments of troops have passed from fort to fort, undisturbed. General Stanley passed up the river with a detachment of troops about two weeks since. His headquarters will be at Fort Sully. be at Fort Sully.

Fort Reno will be guarded by four companies

under Lieutenant-Colonel Otis. Major Rush will command at Fort Randall, and Colonel Knox at Fort Dakotah. Two new posts are to the established in Dakotah; one on the Big Cheyenne, and the other between that river and Fort Beerhold. There are now three regi-ments on the upper Missouri, which, if properly districted, are sufficient to keep the Indians in complete subjugation.

The steamer Norah, a mountain boat, was snagged and sunk near De Sota. Nothing was saved. The passengers took the steamer Silver Lake, just behind, and went on.

Counterfeit on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

Albany, June 1.—A splendidly executed counterfeit ten-dollar note on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia was detected in this city this morning. It was in all respects a perfect fac simile of the genuine issue, even to the signatures, which were executed with the pen. The public can judge of the dau-gerous character of this note from the fact that it passed through the Mechanics and Far-mers' Bank, of Rochester, without detection. The only safe way is to refuse all tens on this

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The pilot boat Coquette reports having boarded yesterday the barque John Tracey, from Callao for Balti-more, with guano. The latter spoke, May 27, the English barque Echo, from Cadiz for Monte-video, and the schooner Ellen Middleton, from Providence, R. I., for Cardenas.

Robbery of a Cotton Mill.

Workester, Mass., June 1.—The office of Saunders' Cotton Mills Company, of Saunders-ville, was entered by burglars last night and the safe b'own open, and a quantity of valuables belonging to the Company was taken.

Ship News.

New York, June 1.—The steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow on the 18th ult., has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated by the cable.

The schooner J. C. Calhoun, before reported ashore in the harbor, has been sold for \$150.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR, ARRIVAL OF THE JUDGE IN RICHMOND-HIS SPEECH

AT DANVILLE, N. C.

WASHINGTON, May SI.—Judge Kelley is expected in this city from Richmond to-morrow, having completed his Southern tour of speech making. Of his speech in Danville I learn something further. He said it was not his intention to create disorder among the people at the South. On the contrary, he desired to encourage a feeling of brotherly affection among the people of all sections. If anything had been said by him during his Southern tour to wound the feelings of any man, he declared it was spoken thoughtlessly. As to the negroes, he urged that they are now free and equal under the law, and it is to the interest of all classes that they be educated.

On the subject of Congressional legislation the Judge was very explicit. He had been asked AT DANVILLE, N. C.

On the subject of Congressional legislation the Judge was very explicit. He had been asked whether the reconstruction laws of the last Congress were a finality. In answer, he would say that that remained for the Southern States to determine. If the excluded States shall accept and act under these laws of Congress honestly and fairly, and shall establish a system of free schools and secure their benefits to all classes, he believed these reconstruction laws would be schools and secure their beneats to all classes, he believed these reconstruction laws would be a finality. If, on the other hand, they shall reject these terms of reconstruction, Congress will make other terms, which will be still

will then confiscate estates worth more It will then confiscate estates worth more than a certain sum, and will distranchise more persons than are disfranchised by the present law of Congress. The Southern States, he declared, had it in their power to gain admittance into the Forteith Congress: As to confiscation, he said there would be none, at least of private property. The Government would hunt up and confiscate such property only as belonged to the Confederacy, or to the State governments during the war. He said he was a fair specimen of the radical party, and he had given the people the dectrine of that party.

THE CORIELL MURDER. TRIAL OF BRIDGET DERGAN FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF MRS. MARY ELLEN CORIELL-CON-

VICTION OF THE PRISONER OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday, being the eleventh day of the investigation, in the Court of all Oyer and Terminer, New Brunswick, N. J., before Judge Peter Vredenburgh. There was, as on the previous day, a large attendance of the public.

The Attorney General resumed at ten o'clock his address to the jury in summing up the case on behalf of the State. He said that at the close of his observations lest evening, he felt himself warranted in stating that, not as assumption, not as assertion, not as supposition, but as irresistible conclusion from proven facts in this case, the murder charged was done by Bridget Dergan, who was then not only at the bouse and on the premises which were the scene of the tragedy, but in the very bedroom and beside the bed on which Mrs. Corieli met the blow that gave her her death.

gcdy, but in the very bedroom and beside the bed on which Mrs. Corieil met the blow that gave her her death.

The Judge, at 2 o'clock, proceeded to charge the jury. He concluded at 4 o'clock. During the Judge's address, which was very strong against the defendant, the latter kept her handkerchiet to her face.

The jury retired at a few minutes past 4 o'clock to consider their verdict, and at five minutes to 5, having agreed, came into Court.

Clerk of the Court.—Bridget Dergan, stand up.

The prisoner stood up.

Clerk of the Court.—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

The Foreman.—Yes.

The Cle k.—How do you find?

The Foreman.—We find the prisoner gailty of marder in the first degree.

Mr. Adrain.—Poil the jury.

The jurors were then polied, each stating that he found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, is the manner and form as charged in the indictment.

The Judge (addressing the Attorney-General).—Do you wish to move for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner now?

The Attorney General.—At such time as may suit

The Sunge thancesing the Attorney General --Do you wish to move for the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner now?

The Attorney General.—At such time as may suit the convenience of the Court.

The Court—Tw.—sks from next Monday the Court will pronounce sente-ace—that is on Monday, the 17th of June, at 10 o'clock.

The prisoner here appeared as if she wanted to say something to the Court.

Mr. Adrain—The prisoner desires me to say that though the jury have found her guilty, she never committed this crime.

The Court—She will have a chance of seeing her counsel at the proper time, and when she is brought to the Court for sentence the Surt will put the proper questions to her, and hear what she has to say at that time.

The prisoner was then removed to prison, exhibiting little if any emotion. She even appeared to smile. Thus this remarkable trial has been brought to a close, after an investigation extending over eleven days.—N. Y. Herald.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

During the special term of the Court of Common Pleas of New York for May 20, Judge Daly gave an important decision in the case of Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company vs. Jeseph W. Bartlett, The facts are mainly as follows:—When Mr. Giobs invented his single thread sewing machine, in 1857, he constructed his machine in the form of the Roman capital letter "G." and also adopted that letter as his trade-mark, and the peculiar shape of the machine as a trade symbol. After these machines had achieved a considerable reputation, the defendant made sewing machines of the same form, and, on account of their similarity to the Willcox & Gibbs machines, soon get an extensive trade, although they were alleged to be vastly inferior in their working. The consequence was that great lojury was done to the trade of Willcox & Gibbs. On these facts Judge Daly issued an injunction upon Mr. Joseph W. Bartlet, prontibiling him from counterfeiting or imitating the trademark, device, or symbol of the complainants, described and figured in the said compilaint, so devised and first used by sais Gibbs, and applied to the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine, and now owned by the complainants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court. An application was made on habeas corpus for the custody of John Benners, who had been held by the Managers of the House of Refuge. The young man, at whose instance the application was made, is about eighteen years of age, and is said to be of feeble mind. Some time ago his uncle and guardian, of the firm of Lewis & Benners, fruit merchants on South Wharves, got him a situationas a laborer on a farm in Eastern Shore, Maryland.

He soon left this place, and found himself out of work and ide about the streets. The two uncles, Messrs, Lewis and Benners, took the afflicted boy to the Managers of the House of Refuge, and gave him into their custody, saying that he was any unmanageable minor, who would neither work nor stay off the streets: but they said nothing whatever o WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRADE-MARK?

The evidence offered before the Court this morning

strained of his liberty; that the guardian had no treated him well while he was living with him, and had always acted as if he was desirous of getting rid of him; that his other relations were anxious to do everything for him to make him easy and contented, ed his annt at Germantown particularly wished to

and his acut at Germantown particularly wished to have him live with her.

The Court consested to discharge the young man when this acut should be produced and would testify to her willingness to take him and treat him kindly. The matter, therefore, went over until this lady should come into the city.

The Commonwealth, ex. rel, John Moore vs. Sheriff, This was a writ of habeas corpus, sued out for the discharge of Mr. Moore, who was bound over to answer a charge of conspiracy and of false pretense.

Robert P. King. Esq., stated that in 1865 Edward Mr. Moore had leased certain valuable land at Titusville, upon which it was intended to form an oil company. The land, he said, was rich in oil. Three leases had already been made upon it, and wells were at that time being sunk.

had already been made upon it, and wells were at that time being sunk.

It was intended to divide the whole into five shares, and he, Mr. King, upon these representations, was induced to part with about \$1500 at that time, and frequently afterwards was called upon to pay sums of money in connection with the concern. Time went by, and he received no information from the oil wells. He inquired, and was told by Mr. Moore that by mistake, the same piece of land that he leased had been leased to snother party, and this had caused a delay. He afterwards found out that the wells were not same and it was never ascertained that Moore had leased the lands.

After this Moore went to Mr. King and stated that After this Moore went to Mr. King and stated that he was a little embarrassed, and was in want of a thousand doliars. He asked Mr. King to let him have an extension note of \$200, which he would use. Mr. King let him have the note upon a promise that he would pay it when it became due. When the note became due, however, Mr. Moore did not pay it, but he continually offered excuses and made promises until two years had gone by, when he turned round and sued Mr. King upon the nete.

The prosecution on the charge of conspiracy was held by the Court to be barred by the statute of ilmitations, and the case of false pretense, as presented, did not correspond with the legal idea, and therefore the defendant was discharged.

James Peto, convicted of a charge of the commission of an outrage upon the person of a child, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Eastern Penitentiary.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Parker ys-

Penitentiary.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Parker vsSmith. An action of debt and tort. On trial. Eldrich
for plaintiff: Thomas Powell for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludiow and
Pierce.—Tillotson vs. Miller. Equity. Motion to
dissolve injunction refused. Injunction to continue on
entering security as before.

Local Express Company vs. Carriers' Express Company. Motion for injunction refused. Costs to be paid
by each party. Opinion by Ludiow, J.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 1.—Stocks stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 55%; Reading, 1037; Canton Company, 42%; Erie, 59%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 56%; Michigan Central, 103%; Michigan Southern, 69; Illicols Central, 1774; Cumberland preferred, 20%; Virginia 63, 67; Missouri 63, 67; Hudaon River, 102%; United States Five-twenties, 162, 163%; do. 1844, 165%; do. 185, 106%; do. new issue, 168; do. 10-408, 195; Seven-thirties, first lasse, 103%; do. all others, 163%, Money, 5 % cent. Sterling Exchange, 110; sight, 110%. Gold, 136%.

New York, June 1.—Cotton firmer; sales of middlings at 880. Flour heavy at 25c, decline: 2300 barrels sold; State, \$9.50@1250; Onlo, \$12.10@14 25; Western \$9.50@14. Southern, \$12.00@18 25. Wheat duli and nominally lower. Corn unchanged; 41,009 bushels sold at \$1.70@171. Beef quiet but unchanged. Pork firm; new Mess \$22.30@2745. Lastd steady, 79; barrels Whisky sold in bond at \$2.34@2.35.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, June 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds con-tinue in fair demand; 1862 5-20s sold at 109s, a slight advance; 1865 5-20s at 1064, no change; and 1864 5-20s at 1054, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 514, no change; Lehigh Valley at 584, no change; and Philadelphia and Wil-

mington at 56, no change. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was Bank shares were firmly held at tuli prices. Mechanics' sold at 314, and Farmers' and Me

chanics' at 1354. chanics' at 1354.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 48 for Lehigh

Navigation; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; and 16# for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10# A. M., 136#; 11 A. M. 126#; 12 M., 136#; 1 P. M., 136#, a decline of on the closing price last evening.

—By reference to our advertising columns, the holders of the interest coupons of the Bonds of the Tremont Coal Company are notified that the same will be paid on and after this date. The company own 4500 acres of choice lands, contaming the celebrated "Lorberry Coal," situated thirteen miles southwest from Pottsville, and the collieries now being opened, under the direction of the Board (which is composed of some of our wealthiest extrems), indicate a prosome of our wealth est citizens), indicate a profitable investment for the stockholders.

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

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, re, rt the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.; -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1114; do. 1862, 1091 @1094; do., 1864, 1051 @ 1054; do., 1865, 1061 @1064; do., 1865, new, 108@ 1084; do. 5s, 10-40s, 991 @994; do., 7-30s, Aug., 1064

108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99]@99½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106½ @106½; do., June. 105½@105½; do. July, 105½@ 105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119½ @119½; do., July, 1864, 118½@118½; do. Aug. 1864, 118½@118½; do., October, 1864, 117½@117½; do., Dccember, 1864, 116½@116½; do., May, 1865, 115½ @116; do., Aug., 1865, 114½@115; do., September, 1865, 114½@114½; Cotober, 1865, 113½@114; Gold, 136½@136½. Silver, 130½@135½.

—The following is the business statement of Chambers McKibben, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, for the

	of May, 1867:—
May 1.	Balance on band at this date \$8,328,511-21 Receipts during the month, viz.:-
May 31.	Account general Treasury, in- cluding customs
	Total

May 31. Balance at close of business this day.....

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint-furnishes the following statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint during the month of May, 1867:—

Gold Deposits .. Silver Deposits and Purchases..

Total Deposits \$234,263-21 COINAGE EXECUTED. Denomination. Double Eagles. Value: \$196,400-00

21 Fine Bars 10,858 62 9,841 \$207,258.62

SILVER. 6,600 69,800 Dollars..... Half Dollars..... Quarter Dollars. \$6,600.00 Half Dimes Three Cent Pieces...... 179-04

Fine Bars 76,404 \$41 679-04 One cent pieces ... \$9,635.00 Two cent pieces.... Three cent pieces...

5,610.00 14,400.00 156,400.00 Five cent pieces4,852,000 186,045.00 RECAPITULATION. Gold coinage... \$207,258+62

41,679-04 186,045-00 Silver coinage....... Copper coinage...... 4,852,000 Total No. pieces 4,938,245 \$434,982.66

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June I .- We have to chronicle a continuance of the duliness which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past, notwithstanding the liberal inducements held out by sellers. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots, at \$8.50@9.50 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bbl. for superfine \$10\tilde{\pi}\$11 for extras; \$12\tilde{\pi}\$13.50 for low grades and choice Northwestern extra family; \$12.50\tilde{\pi}\$16.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$15\tilde{\pi}\$17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye is held at \$8.50\tilde{\pi}\$8.75 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meel

Meal.

The Wheat Market is greatly depressed, and prices are unsettled. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3; and California at \$3.20. Rye ranges from \$1.65 to \$1.70 \(\pi \) bushel. Cora is dull, and prices weak. Sales of yellow at \$1.20 \(\pi \) 1.2 \(\pi \) bushel. Ozts are selling at 76@8ic. \(\pi \) bushel, without finding buyers. The transactions in Barley and Malt are unimportant. Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co. iand Coal Co. Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, Boston, Repplier & Bro. Schr Florence, Bradley, Baltimore, G. W. Bernadou

& Bro. Schr Ida L, Fales, Petersburg, R. Jones. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Levant, Needham, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdss. to A. R. McHenry & Co.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Matanzas 12th
April, via Key West 25th uit, with sugar to E. C.
Knight & Co.

Schr Ida L, Fales, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to captain. Schr T. J. Hill, Baker, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain. Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, from New Haven, in

ballast to captain.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. MEMORANDA.
Ship Zouave, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool lith ult.
Barque Barlow, Dunn, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 25th ult.
Barque G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, hence, at Marsilles lith ult. eilles isth uls.

Barque Emily and Ada, Swasey, hence, at Naples dult. Harque Ansgar, Arboe, hence, at Swinemunde 1sth ultimo.
Schri E. Doron, Jarvis: Nightingale, Beebe, and M. Kinnie, Parsons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th uit.
Schr Richard Bullwinkle, French, for Philadelphia or Alexandria, sailed from Providence 30th uit.

NEW YORK, May al.—Arrived, steamship Deutsch-iand, Weissels from Bremen.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah.
Steamship Hatteras. Alexander, from Richmond.
Saip Otago, Thorndike, from San Francisco,
Barque Carlots, Wikins, from Arceibo.
Barque G. W. Horton, Butler, from Trinidad.
Brig Hiterdolen, Hoel, from Bio Janeiro,
Solve Luna, Home, Appleby, from Maianzas,