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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867.

THE SOUTH.

PUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD ON THE PIRST OF AUGUST.

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—The Republican cancus or forty members, which met last evening at Governor Pierpont's residence, adjourned at about 2 o'clock this morning, after appointing a committee of five from each of the two divisions of the Botts and Hunnicutt parties, to meet again at 11 o'clock this forenoon, in the Ballard House, and concert measures for a fusion of both wings. The discussion of the platforms represented by the above names was platforms represented by the above names was

long and earnest.

Judge Underwood, in a speech, gave statistics showing the strength of the radical element in the State to be sufficient to insure victory over all opposing elements, and discialming the notion that any division existed in the Republican party.

notion that any division existed in the Repub-lican party.

Mr. Botis read his circular, and gave his rea-sons for issuing it, the principal reason being the fact that the leaders of the radical party in this State were obscure men, of no reputation outside their own localities, and that education and brains were necessary in the conduct of politics. He thought the leaders men of only ordinary capacity, and otherwise argued in sup-port of his call for a convention of whites with a sprinkling of bineks throws in

port of his call for a convention of whites with a sprinkling of blacks thrown in.

Ar. Hawkhurst, of Alexandria, showed that Mr. Botts was the father of the radical party in Virginia, and when a Committee which he appointed issued a call for a Convention, he (Mr. Botts) decimed to act with them.

Mr. Hunnicut thought Mr. Botts a factionist, and went on to show that his course had always been to promote dissension in the ranks of any party with which he was identified.

Governor Pierpont felt anxious to bring the Republican party into harmony with those who look upon it as odious.

Mr. Breckiey, colored, passed a brief but very telling criticism on the course of Mr. Botts. He showed the fallacy of that gentleman's statement that the radical party in this State is but a fraction, and that it was policy to combine the lesser with the greater party. It was generally conceded that Breckiey silenced Botts.

The session adjourned without reaching an understanding.

At 11 o'clock the two committees met. and anderstanding.

At II o'clock the two committees met, and

after a discussion of over four hours an under-standing was reached and harmonious action decided upon.

decided upon.

The Botts party consented to give up their
projected convention at Carriottesville, and
coalesce in all essentials with the great radical Republican party. Finally, the following call for a convention, to meet at Richmond on the 1st day of Angust, was agreed upon, signed by the Executive Committee of the Union Republican party, to which call the names of the signers of the Botts call are attached:—

To the Unconditional Union Men of Virginia, who here ayow ourselves unconditional Union Men of Virginia, who here ayow ourselves unconditional Union men and members of the great Republican party of the United States, call upon all others of like coudition, as common sufferers, not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children, and our State from the hands of those who have brought nothing but war, desolation, want, and wretchedness upon our land, to meet in council at Richmond as more convenient than Charlottesville, on the 1st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., at the African church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican narty, commenced by the Convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last. The call is signed by the Republican State Committee, Governer Pierpout, Hon, J. M. Botts, Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, and three hundred others.

The radicals are jubilant over this event, and sanguine that they can now carry the entire State.

OUTSIDE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE AFRICAN CHURCH THE VIEWS OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATION VINDICATED-SPEECHES OF SENATOR WILSON, JOHN JAY, AND OTHERS-THE ULTIMATUM OF E NORTH, AS PROPOUNDED BY A RADICAL

RICHMOND, Vs., June 12—Evening.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, the African church was filled with an audience about one-third white and two-thirds black, to hear addresses from the Northern delegation of the radical party, consisting of J. B. Van Buren, G. F. Noyes, G. H. Boker, and C. Gibbons, of Philadelphia; Senator Wilson, F. W. Bird, H. B. Coolidge, C. W. Stack, C. W. Storey, R. M. Morse, Jr., and George W. Bond, of Massachusetts, and John Jay and J. G. Holbrook, of New York. Among the andience were Charles H. Lewis, Judge Underwood, and Major White. The chair was occupied by Governor Plerpont.

The Governor said it was an impromptu meet-

chair was occupied by Governor Pierpont.

The Governor said it was an impromptu meeting, notice of which had only been issued a few hours before. A number of distinguished men had come among them, and the meeting was called to hear some words of counsel and friendly feeling from them.

Mr. John Jay, of New York, congratulated them on the complete settlement of the questions that divided the Republican party in this State for some time past. To-day, however, they stood compact and prepared for victory. He and the other gentlemen of the delegation would not have come down to Virginia if they did not think the questions at issue, which had would not have come down to viginia they
did not think the questions at issue, which had
been so happily settled, affected the whole Republican party. It there were any gentlemen
in the suddence hesitating about joining that
party he would ask them to remember that it
was the Democrats who had lured the Scuth nto the Rebellion and proved false to every instinct of true freedom.

Mr. Charles Storey, of Boston, said he thought Mr. Charles storey, of boston, said ha thought a political millennium was near at hand, espe-cially when he saw the first people of Virginia cordially uniting with those who were their former slaves to promote principles of freedom and establish a Government based upon equal rights for all men. The motto of every Republican, he would say, should be, "Each one for all, and all for each," contributing their individual labors for the common and national good. Though a thorough Yankee from New England, he claimed John Marshall, of Virginia and the same of ginla, as much his countryman as any native of the Commonwealth, and rejoiced in the glory Virginia as much as in the glory of his own

Colonel Noyes, of New York, said in the wildest dreams of his boyhood he never thought of standing in Richmond and looking down on an audience of black and white men. Twice in five years he had started for Richmond behind an audience of black and white men. Twice in five years he had started for Richmond behind fisshing bayonets, and with all the terrible panoply of war, but now, thank God, he came on a mission of sympathy and peace. As one of the Northern people he would tell them what was expected of the people in the South. To wipe out the heresy of State rights, to look upon the starry emblem with as much love and pride as of old, and smile upon the platform of absolute equal rights. If this question of equal rights especially is not effectually settled a bloody future is in store for the South. We of the army are satisfied to go through four years of civil war to put the question to rest. The colored men of the South had ever been loyal to the flag, and he should despise himself did he desert these loyal blacks in their struggle for equal rights. He wanted the gentlemen of the South to meet those of the North, discuss the matter rationally, and dispose of it forever. Unless the rights of the black men are established they of the North would eventually enforce confiscation and perhaps four years more of war. (Loud applause.)

Senator Witson, who was seed ved with cheers,

enforce confiscation and perhaps four years more of war. (Loud applause.)

Senator Wilson, who was seceived with cheers, said he had not the time, nor was it necessary for him to say much. He had recently spoken to the people of the South, and those who cared to listen to him understood his views. He was there to congratulate them that the Republican party would certainly carry the State of Virginia. (Applause.) He wanted gentlemen to know it, that Virginia would elect an uncompromising Republican Convention, elect a Republican Legislature, a Republican government, and send Republican Senators to Congress. The Old Dominion will this year place herself beside New England, a great country of freedom of progress, and of liberal ideas. Congress, in its closing hours, provided for reconstruction and put the ballot in the hands of five hundred thousand black men. He saw then the question of reconstruction was committed to brave and loyal hearts—to men who stood by the old flag with unfailtering devotion, and who, full of God-like bumanity, never committed outrage against their country's enemies. He belived the blacks were God's children, and that their natural instincts would teach them that their natural instincts would teach them to do right. He knew these loyal black men sould, if they would, place these States on the

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Bide of the country and on the side of liberty. Before when he addressed them in Virginia there were some who said he did not understand the condition of affairs in the South, and he came back with the profound conviction that the Republicans will carry a majority of these Southern States. He saw men here who find been denounced by their country's enemies until their friends had began to mistrust them; but this distruct has now passed away, and he VIRGINIA. PUSION OF THE RADICALS AND BOTTSITES-A RE-

until their friends had began to mistrust them; but this distrust has now passed away, and he congratulated them that they stood on a united platform. United they were now from the set to the mountains. (Applause.) The speaker refterated his belief that they would carry Virginia from the sea to the Ohio, and put her on the side of justice and impartial liberty, the humanity that embraces all the children of men; foremost in the education of her people of all colors and races, fostering agriculture, me-

men; foremost in the education of her people of all colors and races, fostering agriculture, mechanical arts, and all the peaceful sciences of life. He was going home to Massachnsetts to tell them that he witnessed with his own eyes and heard with his own ears the great fact that Virginia will be the most radical State in the whole country, and that the party of liberty, justice, and development will sway and control its destiny for years upon years to come. Have confidence and hope and faith in yourselves, and give every blow you have to give to the enemies of your country. Stand by the principles of your platform laid down on the 17th of April last. Subordinate personal interests to the common good, and the triumph of republicanism is assured.

Mr. Slack, of Massachusetts, followed, and said when he visited Richmond before he witnessed an auction sale of black men and women, and was hardly able to express in the gladness of his heart the change he witnessed now.

of his heart the change he witnessed now. Freedom, equality, and education are prevailing where slavery, class distinctions, and ignorance had sway before. The speaker indulged in layish eulogium of the great resources of Virginia. When he returned to Massachusetts he should with pen and voice call months can ginls. When he returned to Massachusetts he should with pen and voice call upon the capitalists of the North to pour down into the rich valleys of the Old Dominion, and take her people fraternally by the hand.

Mr. Morse, of Boston, and several others of the delegation not generally known, made somewhat similar remarks, after which the audience departed, all peaceably disposed.—N. Y. Heraid.

THE MOBILE DISTURBANCE.

LETTER FROM GENERAL POPE. The following official correspondence regarding the Mobile riots, is supplemental to pre-

ing the Mobile riots, is supplemental to previous reports:—

Headquarters Thibb Military District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1877.—General: I notice in the papers that the summary given of the reports of Colonel Shepherd and General Swayne, of the riot at Mobile, and in my letter transmitting them, indicates that there is an absolute difference of opinion between General Swayne and myself in relation to the apprehensions entertained of a riot upon that and similar occasions.

This difference of opinion is more in secuning than in reality, and arises entirely from the fact that petitier in General Swayne's report nor my letter were sufficient details given.

The enclosed report from General Dunn will make clear wherein ites the misunderstanding.

There was no apprehension at the moment of any disturbance at the meeting, because the Mayor had assured the parties that he would take efficient meisures to prevent disturbance. On this assurance the meeting was held without apprehension.

The fact that such apprehensions were generally entertained is not only found in this application to the Mayor for protection, but in the general uneasiness in Mobile for a long time previous.

Adherents of both political parties have again and again addressed me on the subject of apprehended distorbances, and while, on the one hand, I have been applied to on several occasions, both by letter and by Committees, to remove the Mayor and Chief of Police in Mobile, on the other hand I have been requested or advised to prevent public meetings of freedmen.

Both of these applications were made on the ground of anytherical distorbances and which the subject and on the ground of anytherical distorbances. vious reports:-

quested or advised to prevent public meetings of freedmen.

Both of these applications were made on the ground of apprehended disturbance or danger, and I look upon the late riot as a mere outcropping of the feelings and animosities which have long been prevalent in the city.

From what I can learn, I doubt if the removal of the Mayor and Chief of Police has been most satisfactory to the Union men, or to the respectable Rebeis in Mobile.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obelient servant, (Signed.) JOHN POPE, Malor Gene General U. S. Grant, General lu-Chief, U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DUNN.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DUNN,

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, Atlants. Ga., June 1,
1267.—Brevet Major-General John Pope, Commandlog Third Military District, Atlanty, Ga.—General:
In the report of Major-General Swayne, commanding
the District of Alabama, respecting the riot at Mobile,
in which I concurred. I wish to addi-That from the
best information I could obtain while in Mobile, there
did not appear to have been an apprehension of a riot
on that occasion.

But this freedom from apprehension appeared to
be founded in a good degree upon an assurance previously given by the Mayor of the city that he would
protect the meeting from disturbance by a proper
police force.

protect the meeting from distributions of the police force.

I am satisfied it was this assurance that gave the feeling of security with which the meeting assembled, and that without such assurance many who attended the meeting would not have been there.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, (bigned)

W. M. DUNN, (bigned)

(Signed) W. M. DUNN, axisiant Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate Third Military District.

THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN

NEW YORK. QUICK WORK OF THE DETECTIVES AND ARREST OF

THE ROBBERS. Detective Elder, who on Tuesday undertook what at first seemed an impossible task—the job of ferreting out the whereabouts of the thleves who on Monday evening made away ave casks of furs, valued at \$15,000, from the warehouse of Messrs, J. M. Oppenheim & Co., No. 41 Broadway—had the supreme satisfaction of seeing all his efforts crowned wih success yesterday afternoon. The manner in which the case was worked up will be found to be invested case was worked up will be found to be invested with as much interest as the robbery at the outset was surrounded with mystery. Early yesterday morning the detective "put himself together," as a prize-fighter would say, and began carnestly to consider the chances of being successful in his undertaking, and, after due consideration, to work up the case. The first clue obtained was furnished by Officer William Catgill, of the Ninth Precinct, who remembered, on reading the account of the remembered, on reading the account of the robbery in Tuesday's *Heraid*, that he had noticed four casks, answering to the description of those mentioned in the publication, standing on Jane street about 7 o'clock on Monday even ing. How they came there was the next question to be settled, and, after a little manou vring, Detective Elder ascertained that as a cartman named John Shey, whose stand is at Coenties slip, was returning home up Green wich stree about half-past 5 o'clock on Monday evening, he was accosted by two young men, who hired him to remove five casks—filled with what he knew not -from the rear of No. 41 Broadway, in Trinity Place. The cartman, after fixing his price for about and proceeded to the place designated where he found his two unknown employers awaiting his coming. With their assistance the casks were rolled out of the store, placed on the cart, and, by their direction, left on the side-walk in Jane street. It was next learned that the same two young men who had employed Shey on Monday evening, engaged another cartman named Robert J. Rogers to take the casks from Jane street to a storage house, No. 85 Maiden lane. On visiting the place, Detec tive Elder, accompanied by Detective McCord, who rendered valuable assistance in the workwho rendered valuable assistance in the working up of the case, found that the casks which had contained the furs had been broken up, and that all the fur skins, with the exception of 454, had been sold to Messrs. J. W. Brodle & Co., of No. 53 Maiden iane, for the sum of \$3300. These goods—1046 skins—were recovered. The officers were now justly elated by their success, and after seeing to it that the recovered property was placed in safe quarters. recovered property was placed in safe quarters, they set to work to find out the wherabouts of the two young men who had been the leading actors in the robbery. In a short time they learned that one of the two persons they were in search of was named John T. Bever, and that he had at one time been employed in some capacity by the firm of J. M. Oppenhelm & Co. This was an important point gained at the out-set, and, as will be seen by the sequel, led to im-portant results. Late in the afternoon, by what means remains a detective secret, Detective Elder

and Captain Jourdan were made to un ferstan 1 | that the duo were stopping at No. 153 Crosby street, and to that place an official and unannounced visit was unceremoniously paid, much to the surprise of its immates, and to the astonishment of John T. Rever himself and his alleged robber companion, William Webster, who were the first persons encountered by the officers of the autorise the dwelling. The two officers after entering the dwelling. The two young men were immediately arrested and locked up at headquarters, whence they will be taken to the Toombs this morning to undergo an examination before Justice Dowling.

Rever is a son of Messrs. Oppenheim's regular cartman, who seemed to be perfectly astonished yesterday on learning that his son had been arrested as an alleged accomplied in the relationship.

arrested as an alleged accomplice in the rob-bery of his employers' store.—N. Y. Heraid of

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to

London, June 13—Noon.—Consols, 94%; Illinois Central, 73%; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Erle R. R., 401/2; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%.
Liverpool, June 13—Noon.—Cotton firm at 112% 113%d, for uplands, and 113%d, for Orleans. Corn. 20s.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 76s. Spirits of
Petroleum, 7d. Other articles unchanged.

BRFST, June 13.—The steamer Europe, from
New York on the 1st inst., arrived to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, June 13. The Military Commanders in the South-Forthcoming Opinion of Mr. Stanbery.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says:"We have authority for the statement that, "We have authority for the statement that, at a very recent consultation of the Cabinet, it was decided that the military officers in command of the five districts into which the ten represented States are divided, have no power to remove civil officers deriving their authority from the State government as now organized. The question, we understand, before the Cabinet had more immediate reference to the removal of the Governor and other civil officers of the State of Louisiana by General Sheridan, but of course it will amply to

other civil officers of the State of Louisiana by General Sheridan, but of course it will apply to the action of the other four commanders. No doubt that the forthcoming opinion of the Attorney-General, in accordance with the reasoning of which, it is understood, the decision referred to was arrived at, will fully justify the legality and propriety of this determination. It scarcely need to be suggested that the issuing of orders replacing the deposed officers which may become necessary as a consequence of this decision of the Government, would be no good ground for application on the part of General Sheridan to be relieved from the position be holds, much less would it warrant the inference that the Administration contemplates or desires his removal for his contemplates or desires his removal for his errors. We cel authorized to say that the speculations of sensation journals upon this point, however they may be supported by imagined political manocuvres on the part of either the friends or the enemies of the General, are wholly without foundation."

The Post Offices in the Far West. The Post Office Department has no information whatever of the interruption of the mails in the district of country in or near the scenes of the alleged Indian hostilities. In the locali-ties where disturbances are said to have actually taken place, however, the mails, if there be any at all, are conveyed under the management of the military authorities, and consist of expresses from and to the several military posts only. No complaint from that quarter of irregularities in the matt service have been received at that department,

The Surratt Case-Proceedings To-day. WASHINGTON, June 13 -The case of John Washington, June 13.—The case of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning. The Court room was crowded, as heretofore.

The prisoner was brought into the Court at a few minutes past 10 o'clock. The judge ordered the talesmen ordered yesterday to be called, as

the talesmen ordered yesterday to be called, as follows:—

William B. Todd; George Mattingly. (This gentleman sent a letter to the Court, in which be states that, while willing to serve his country, he is exempt on two prounds, namely, he is engaged in carrying the United States mails, and is over sixty-five years of age.) William P. Doyle; Andrew J. Jolee. (This gentleman sent a note to the Judge from Dr. Thomas Miller saying that Mr. Jolee's child is dangerously ill, and his presence is necessary at home.)

The Court—What do you say, gentlemen?

Mr. Bradley—The excuse is in the discretion of the Court.

Court.

Mr. Carrington—We shall interpose no objections.

The Judge, after examining the law, said he had the discretion, and that if his child were sick, he, under the circumstances, would not like to be compelled to tream a law.

discretion, and that if his child were sick, be, under the circumstances, would not like to be compelled to serve on a jury.

Mr. Joice was excused.

Frank Taylor asked to be excused on the ground of bis ness interests requiring his attention elsewhere, and which would materially suffer should he be compelled to serve as a juror.

The counsel on both sides left the subject to the discretion of the Court.

Judge Flaher excused Mr. Taylor.

John B. Elvans, D. P. Halloway, (formerly Commissioner of Patents.)

He said he was not competent to serve as a juror, not bring a citizen of the carrie, but having his residence in Indiana. It was true he had been transacting business here for the last six years, but intended to return to Indiana. He was not even a tax-payer.

The Court excused him.

Thomas Blodgen, Riley A. Shin, Richard M. Hall, This gentleman said, his business would suffer were he campelled to serve as a juror, and the interests of many others suffer. There was no one in his office who could transact business in his absence.

The Court required that on sanch excuse nine of ten

could transact business in his absence, he Court replied that on such excuse nine of ten ould be relieved from service. Thomas J. S. Perry, Franklin Philip. This gentleman sent a letter saying he was obliged

This gentleman sent a letter saying ne was congest to leave the city on business.

Mr. Carrington thought this was not sufficient, that i process be issued to compel his attendance.

The process was ordered.

George H. Plant. This gentleman sent a note say-

Mr. Carrington said Mr. Plant should appear in person if he could.

The Judge remarked there should be a certificate from Mr. Plant, Renbea H. Clark, John Van Reswick, from Mr. Plant, Renben H. Clark, John Van Reswick, S. P. Brown.

This gentleman exhibited a certificate from a physician stating that his health would be impaired by confinement as a juror. He was excused.

D. Gilman, Soseph A. Brown, Z. C. Bobbins, Cornelius Wendell, Valentine Harbaugh. This gentleman was excused on a certificate from a physician stating that he was under medical treatment, and that two members of his family were sick.

Joseph Gerhart.—This gentleman asked to be excused, owing to exposure in the war and disease, so

Joseph Gerhart.—This gentleman asked to be ex-cused, owing to exposure in the war and disease, so that he could not bear well, being a little deaf in one ear. He maintained a conversation with the Judge and several of the counsel, notwithstanding his partial deafness. The Judge said they would manage that the gentleman should hear.

Horatio W. Easby Thomas Berry, William W Moore. This gentleman asked to be excused on the ground that he was unwell; and, besides, the public intrests would suffer, as he was connected in an official capacity with the Metropolitan Railroad Com-pany.

pany.
The Court refused to excuse Mr. Moore.
William P. Dale, formerly Commissioner of Indian
afinire, sent a note asking to be excused for the reason William P. Dale, formerly Commissioner of Indian affairs, sent a note asking to be excused for the reason that he was not at likes, etc.

At the instance of Mr. Carrington, the Court ordered an attachment to be issued for Mr. Dale.

J. H. Craice and Mr. Elvans asked to be excused on the ground of previous service as juvers, but the reasons assigned were not deemed sufficient by the Court.

Mr. Bradley said that six gentlemen had been excused, and therefore it was necessary to summon others to make up the panel.

The Judge said he had been informed by the Marshai that it would probably be 1 o'clock before he could have the parties here.

Mr. Merrick thought it would be better, instead of bringing in six or seven talesmen, to bring in twenty: for many may ask to be excused, and others will be examined on their voir dire.

Mr. Pierrepont repited that the counsel agreed to that if it was within the law.

The Judge thought it would now he better to go on and examine the gentlemen on their voir dire, in order to save time.

Mr. Bradley suggested this could not be done until the twenty-six talesmen are summoned, because the defense had a right to challenge.

The Judge replied that Mr. Bradley was right.

The Court took a recess from half-past eleven until one o'clock.

The Robbery at Leeds, N. Y. HUDSON, June 13.—The burglar who robbed George W. Young at Leeds, on Saturday night, was arrested in this city last evening, and sent to Catakill for examination. Fifteen hundred dollars of money and a watch was found in his possession. He is a stranger, and refuses to rive any name.

THE PRIZE RING.

"Merry Mill" at Aquia Creek This Morning.

Sam. Collyer versus Barney Aaron.

Sixty-nine Rounds Fought.

Aaron the Victor, and "Champion of Light Weights."

Several Thousand People Present.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] AQUIA CREEK, June 13 .- The great fight at Aquia creek, between Sam. Collyer, of Baltimore, and Barney Aaron, of New York, for \$2500 a side and the championship of the Light Weights of America, took place at 8:50 A. M. At the end of the sixty-ninth round, after a fight of two hours and ten minutes, the sponge was thrown up by the seconds of Collyer.

William McMullen, of Philadelphia, was chosen

The seconds of Collyer were Johnny Roach, of New York, and Paddy Meely, of Phila-

The seconds of Aaron were Joe Colburn, of

New York, and John Dunn, of Brooklyn. There were some fifteen hundred people in the ring, which was pitched inside an amphitheatre on the high ground across the creek. just opposite the steamboat wharf.

The choice of position was won by Aaron, and he chose the southern corner, with his back to the sun. Several small bets were offered even on Aaron,

and quickly covered by the Collyer men. Aaron entered the ring at 8 17 A. M., amid tremendous cheers, and Collyer soon followed, and was also greeted with great cheering.

The fight commenced at 8.50 A. M. First blood was drawn by Aaron. The fight closed at the end of the sixty-ninth round by Collyer getting both eyes closed. [BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Prize Fight-Aaron the Victor. AQUIA CREER, June 13.—The prize-fight party arrived at 7 o'clock. The ring was erected on a hill near Aquia creek, and the amphitheatre was sufficient to accommodate 3000 people. The conduct of the bullies was outrageous on board the boat during the voyage down. There was thieving and robbery, and breaking into staterooms, and a number of persons were boldly William McMullen was chosen referee, and the

fight commenced at ten minutes of 9 o'clock, and lasted two hours, lacking five minutes. Sixty-seven rounds were fought in a most desperate manner, and Aaron was declared the victor. Aaron stood on the defensive all the time, and played the drop down game. Collyer's face was all lacerated to a jelly, and his left eye completely closed, and the left side of his

eye completely closed, and the left side of his face greatly swollen.

He came up boldly, however, every time, until time was called for the sixty-eighth round, when he was too weak to come up. His giving up the fight excited surprise, and much money changed hands on the result. Collyer's backers are much annoyed.

THE ROUNDS. First round-Both came up coufident, and, after sparring, Aaron hit Collyer in the face, and drew first blood. lood.
Second—Aaron kept on the defensive, and forced oflyer round the ropes. Afterwards Collyer fell over the rope heavily.
Third—Aaron gave Collyer a blow which sent him Third—Asron gave Collyer a blow which sent him to grass.
Fourth—Sparring in Asron's corner, after which Asron received a blow and went down. He claimed a find but it was not allowed.
Fith—Asron inflicted a terrible blow in Collyer's face, and Collyer in turn hit Asron in the breast, sending him to grass. The excitement was on the increase, Asron being the favorite.
Sixth—Asron successfully played the drop game, when at close quarters.
Seventh—Collyer came up promptly, and after some sparring and Collyer seeming to get the advantage. Asron dropped to avoid punishment.
Eighth—Asron struck Collyer a severe blow, and then went down, and, as be was falling, Collyer, it was caimed, hit him a foul blow, and the victory was caimed for Asron. Much excitement here ensued, and the crowd broke into the ring, Asron's friends claiming a victory, and Collyer's friends denying that a foul blow had been struck. The referee decided against Asron's claim. a foul blow had been struck. The referee decided spainst Asron's claim.

Ninth—This round lasted three minutes, and was musually hotly contested. They fought right on the ropes on the road side of the ring, and C-liyer reserved a terrible blow in the mouth, while Asron's hace scarcely bore a mark. Heavy marks were, however, raised ou Asron's side and breast, and Collyer hied very freely about the face.

ed very freely about the face.
Tenth—Aaron came up amiling, and moved about sally. He was driven over to Collyer's corner, where asily. He was driven over to conyet a series asily. He was driven over to conyet a series efelt over the ropes in a tussie.

Elseventh—Collyer hit Aaron a blow which drew blood. Aaron was in the adventage, however, and blood. Aaron was attackly closing up. ollyer's eye was stendily closing up. Twelfth-Both clutched and fell heavily, Aaron clow.

Thirteenth—Aaron threw Collyer in the latter's orner, and even bets were offered on Aaron immeintely. Fourteenth.-Collyer struck Aaron a blow which Fourteenth.—Collyer struck Aaron a blow which raised a lump, but no blood.

Fifteenth—After sparring a tunsle ensued, and both tell, Collyer on top.

Sixteenth.—Aaron received terrible blows on the breast, and was sent to grass.

Seventerath—Both parties tussled, and struck each other with much force in the face.

Lighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth rounds—After tussles both fell, Collyer always at the top. Collyer's left eye is closing, and the left side of the facomuch swollen.

Twenty-first—Collyer received a terrible blow on

er's left eye is closing, and the left side of the faco-nuch swollen.

Twenty-first—Collyer received a terrible blow on the smeller, which made it get more like a Jelly, as ild the rest of his already battered face.

Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth— Asron, after sparring, fell each time to avoid blows, and was blased therefor by Collyer's friends.

Twenty-first—This round lasted three minutes, and the combatants pummelled each other's faces terri-oly. The enthusiasm for Aaron was very great.

Twenty sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth— Aaron still comes up with a clean face, while Collyer's eye is now completely closed, and his face and lips nuch swollen. ch swollen.
wenty-ninth and Thirtieth—Aaron has the advange and punishes Collyer saverely. \$100 to \$75 is het o Aaron. Thirty-second to thirty-ninth, loclusive — Aaron ays the drop gams and acts the sneak game. He

Thirty-second to thirty-ninth, inclusive — Aaron plays the drop game, and acts the sneak game. He also wearies his antegonist, who shows exhaustion. Collyer's face is now a perfect jelly.

Fortieth to Sixtleth inclusive—Aaron plays the drop game nearly ail the time, and is invariably hissed and pronounced a coward by Collyer's friends. Aaron does not show exhaustion, and his face is clead, except a black spix along the ridge of the nose.

Sixty-first—Collyer advances to the scratch, and stands there inviting Aaron to meet him. The latter does not seem inclined, and Collyer advances. They clutch, and Asron plays the drop again, and laughs at Collyer in the most aggravating manner. Collyer multers curses at what he calls Aaron's cowardice,

Fitty-second toxixty-fifth rounds, inclusive—Aaron's friends offer \$1000 to \$500 on their favorite, and no takers. Collyer is much exhausted, and almost blind; but his plucky is not diminished, and he advances boldly.

Sixty-sixth—Collyer comes up plucky but suffering, and stands well on his pins. Aaron has the advantage of both eyes, but his afitagonistigives him a hard tussle at the ropes, and they fall with Collyer undermeath. In this round, as well as the sixty-seventh. Collyer's friends claimed that Aaron gonged his eyes, and raised a cry of foul, but the claim was not allowed, but he confusion essued, amid which time was called for the sixty-eighth round, and Collyer became very sick, and c uld not respond. Aaron was therefore declared the victor amid the cheering of his triends.

fore declared the victor amid the cheering of his triends.
At the fight a year ago Aaron and Collyer were both much butchered, but on this occasion Aaron's face was hardly scratched, but his body bore marks of hard punishment. His autagonist's face was, however, in a most horrible condition.

Just before the fight ended a portion of the amphibeatre broke down, but no one was injured. Both men were in a splendid condition for the fight. Joe Coburn and James Dunn were Aaron's seconds, and Johney Roach and Pat Neely were Collyer's seconds. The fight was conducted under the amended rules the seconds fretiring from the ring during the actual fight.

It is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars were lost on the fight, as the heaviest betting was in favor of Collyer.

EKETCH OF BARNEY AARON.

Young Barney Aaron is the son of the late Barney

Young Harney Aaron is the son of the late Barney Aaron, the Star of the East, End of London, on the late of the Star End of London, on the late of the Star End of London, on the late of your of a the East, End of London, on the late of Young and the Star End of London, on the late of the Star End of London, on the late of the la

Sketch of Samuel Collyer.

In the 137th New York Regiment. He was born in Bologne, France, in 1842. He has only of late set bimself up for puglistic honors in this country, or since the cruel war has ended. The first real engagement for money we find Collyer engaged in in this country was with a young fellow named Carr, of Washington, which was lor \$100 a side, and took place at Bock Creek, in Maryland, on the 18th of March, when, after fourteen rounds had been fought in less than twenty-five minutes. Carr's friends, to avoid baving their man punished unnecessarily, hofisted the sponge in token of defeat, and Collyer was declared the victor in his madden essay in the square circle. It was a fair, manly encounter in every respect, and the pleasure of those who attended was animarred by aught tessembling that ruffianism which has so often of late years characterized such gatherings. On this occasion Collyer was waited on by Citin James and Joe Phelan, while Jack Fitzgerald and Ed. Kearney performed a like service for Carr. After this Kerrigan expressed a desire to give Collyer the much desired chance, which the latter readily responded to, and articles were drawn up, aigned, and \$25 a take posted, to fight for \$500 a side, on the footy-nine rounds. His next was with Barney Aaron, mentioned above. SKETCH OF SAMUEL COLLYER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The Money Market continues without material change, and 54 to 6 per cent. are the current rates for call loans. Among the principal causes for the firmness of the market are the suspension of sales by the Treasury, the partial weakness of 5-20s in London, which is contrary to very general expectation, the continued free shipments of specie, and the weakness of cotton at Liverpool. In trade circles doliness is the universal order

of the day, but the prospect of better business in all branches of trade encourages holders of dry goods in the expectation that the country will be better able to buy, while the lighter pro duction determined upon by many of the milis and give a greater firances to price. Leading domestic goods are quite firmly held, while

lower grades are steady.

In Government loans there was more doing, with sales of old 5-20s at 110; the '64s at 1065; the policy bonds at 1083; and the 10 40s at 1003. All the better class of bonds were held with much firmness. State 6s, second series, sold at 1013. City loans of the new issues were firm at 1013. 99. There were comparatively few Railroad and Canal bonds offered.
In Railroad shares the only activity was in Reading, which closed with a sale of 1000 shares at 54060, after the 30th, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Camden and Amboy Railroad advanced to 130. Periods

den and Amboy Bailroad advanced to 130; Penn-

sylvania Bailroad sold at 52@57‡; Norristown Bailroad at 63; and Minehill Bailroad at 56. Catawissa Bailroad preferred closed at 27 bid, and Philadelphia and Eric Bailroad at 26‡.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Susquehanna Ganal Company, which sold at 17‡, and closed with an upward tendency.

Quotations of Gold—10‡ A. M., 137‡; 11 A. M., 137‡; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137‡, a decline of ‡ on the closing price last evening.

-The N. Y. Tribune has the following:-"A Philadelphia correspondent says.—As executor of an estate I hold over \$50,000 of the Western Pacific Rallroad bonds (coupons payable in inst. ingoid), secured by a mortgags on the first one hundred miles of their road running sast from Ean Jose, California, The interest has hitherto been paid in New York, by one of the trustees in the mortgags. George T. M., Davis, of your city. The cinter trustee is John A. Griswold, of Troy, who has been written to, as well as Mr. Davis, but we have no response. Not a word has appeared in your New York papers respecting the payment of the coupons. Can it be possible that the road has gone under and made no sign?"

The correspondent in question is not the only

The correspondent in question is not the only holder of these bonds in Philadelphia. It is alleged by Mr. Davis that the Western Pacific has been sold out to the Central Pacific, and that when the transfer is completed arrangements will be made for the payment of the cou-pons due the 1st inst. Why don't the roads on the Pacific issuing these gold bearing interest bonds manage things better than this? The default of one of these roads with their coupons does not advance the cause of any one of the others that are clamoring so vociferously in the market that their mortgage bonds are entitled to take the very highest rank among our public

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

25 sh Leh N 8 kk...... 87

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 62 of 1881, 112 @112½; do. 1862, 109½@110; do., 1864, 106½@106½; do., 1865, 106½@107½; do., 1865, new, 109½@100½; do. 5s,10-40s,100@100½; do., 7:30s,Aug., 106½@106½; do., June, 105½@106; do., July, 105½@106; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, dne; do., July, 1864, 118½@119½; do. August, 1864, 118½@118½; do., October, 1864, 117½@117½; do., December, 1864, 116½@116½; do., May, 1865, 116@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 114½@115; October, 1865, 114@114½; Gold, 137@137½. Silver, 130@132.

A Profitable Business for New York Law-

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR NEW YORK LAW-YERS.—Among the matters claiming the atten-tion of the New York Board of Supervisors were the following items of expense in settling the claims of various banks and insurance companies for return of taxes:—

Charles O'Conor, counsel fees... Waldo Hutchins, counsel fees...

1,000 \$55,380

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 13 .- There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, there being no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate wants. Holders of any considerable stock are on the market, and using every effort to dispose hundred barrels were taken in lots at \$8@9 \$ barrel for superfine, 9@10 for extras, \$10@12.50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11@18 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and \$14@17 for many brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is at a stand, and in the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2:40@2 65 and California at \$2.70. Bye ranges from \$1:50 to \$1:55. Corn continues dull, and prices have sgain declined. Sales of 3000 busitels yellow in the cars and affoat at \$106, and 1000 bushels white at 98c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 73@74c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Whisky—No sales have been reported.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, Antwerp, Geo. W. Bernadou & Barque Aquilla, Mathison, Havre, L. Westergaard & Brig Nasarine, Murphy, St. John, P. R., J. Mason&Co, Schr E. F. Crowell, Freeman, Wellfleet, Sinnickson & Co. Schr R. Florence, Rich, Salem, J. R. Blakiston & Co. Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Str Diamond State, Taibot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Lizzle Mosses, Cox. from Liverpool 18th April,
with mase, to P. Wright & Sonz.

Br. brig A. Wellington, Johnson, 8 days from Cardense, with sugar to Dallett & Son.

Brig A. Nickeis, Rosebrock, 14 days from Trinidad
de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmore, 8 days from Rockisnd, with stone to captain.

Schr Ocean Belle, Emery, 8 days from Rockiand,
with stone to captain.

Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fail
River, in ballast to captain.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden,
with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Lier, 13 hours from Baltimore,
with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, 13 bours from Baltimore, with mase, to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

Br. brig Medora, from New York for Aspinwall, dis-

Br. brig Medora, from New York for Aspinwall, dismasted.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., June 11—6 P. M.—The barques Thomas, for Cardenas, and Sea Eagle, for Barbados, both from Philadelphia, went to sea this morning.

Ships Lizzle Moses and British Queen. from Liverpool, passed in the Capes this afternoon.—Reported by pilot-boat Enoch Turley.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Barques echamy!, for Cork: Auguste Tierge, for Harve: Barques echamy!, for Cork: Auguste Tierge, for Harve: Bearques echamy!, for Cork: Auguste Tierge, for Harve: Bearques echamy!, for Cork: Auguste Tierge, for Harve: Bearques echamy!, for Cork: Auguste Tierge, for Harve: Beardelphia; Harve: Rescan for Philadelphia; Harve: Beardelphia; Harve: A. Boice, P. Price, Mindora, Rescue, S. B. Weeler, S. A. Boice, P. Price, Mindora, Rescue, S. B. Weeler, S. A. Boice, P. Price, Mindora, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Farr, F. Herbert, W. D. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G. Cargill, J. Whitehouse, M. G.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, honce, at Cardenas Hat. Schr H. B. McCully, Dorman, hence, at Trinidad 16th

New York, Jone 12.—Arrived, steamship Cimbris, from Hamburg 2d inst.
Steamship Massasippi, from Havre 20th alt.