HEWENING HEIBERAPE

VOL. VII-No 187. SPERSON WONST OKALIBIT KI

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Trial of Maximilian by Court Martial-The Prince Questions the Legality of the Tribunal.

the Tribunal.

Sas Luis Potosi, May 28.—To-morrow Maximilian and his principal generals—Miramoh, Meja, and Castillo—may very possibly be sentenced to be shot.

On Tuesday, the 21st, the Emperor and Prince Balm Salm had an interview with Escobedo at his headquarters at Queretaro. The meeting was brought about by the Princess Salm-Salm, who had just returned from her mission to the Pre-ident at San Luis.

It was characterized by an incident which, were I able to relate it, would cause a thrill of disgust in every civilized community in the world, but at present my lips are sealed for weighty reasons. Maximilian offered to abdicate and to use his influence to bring about the immediate surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz, the former to be accomplished in a most remarkable manner. In return he asked the lives and a safe conduct out of the country for himself, his German officers and troops, and Generals Mejia and Castillo—Miramon, for reasons which will hereafter be apparent, was left out—and for his Mexican private secretary.

A special messenger was despatched to the President with these conditions. He returned to Queretaro on the 24th inst., with an unqualified rejection of the proposais.

The same day the Emperor, Miramon, an t

to Queretaro on the 24th inst, with an unqualified rejection of the proposals.

The same day the Emperor, Miramon, an I
Mejia were placed in separate cells, underdoubleguard, and a court martial was organized
to try them. Since the days of the Spanish
inquisition no such tribunal has ever been
fram d. Who the President is no one knows.
Where the court sits, and who are the witnesses is equally a matter buried in the daykest
obscurity. The Judge Advocate has fourteen
points of accusation. With these he passes
from one to the other of the prisoners, and saks
them on each point what they have to say in

nom one to the other of the prisoners, and saks them on each point what they have to say in reply. In vain the Emperor requested time to consult his counsel, naming as such the Liberal General Rivas, Pallacio, and Senor Martinez de la Lore, of Mexico city. In vain he protested against the legality of the Court.

These proceedings have been going on for three days, and to-morrow the sentence is expected to be given. If that sentence is passed it will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of the Emperor will be shared by his conic officers. will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of the Emperor will be shared by his chief officers.

The Princess Saim-Saim arrived in San Luis to-day by special express. The President had promised her that, if her husband and the Emperor were sentenced to be shot, she should have another interview with him. This courageous lady is the bearer of a private letter from the ex-Emperor to the President. She has been refused admittance to-day, but is promised an interview to-morrow.

refused admittance to-day, but is promised an interview to-morrow.

But a sudden case of perplexity has arisen to-night, and affords almost the only faint hope of the Emperor's life being spared. Notice has been served upon the President that Maximilian denies the jurisdiction of the court, on grounds of international law. I am a government, he says, recognized by every power in the world except the United States, and I can only be tried by a legal congress of nations. Wheaton's work on International Law was at once in requisition; but there was only one copy in the whole of San Luis Potosi, and that belonged to a shrewd notary, who got his own

copy in the whole of San Luis Potosi, and that belonged to a shrewd notary, who got his own price for it before he would give it up. Wheaton obtained, the Ministry have been in deliberation the whole night, and the council has not even now (midnight) broken up. What the result will be no one ventures to predict.

President Justez is unquestionably in a dilemma. The newspapers and all the violent Liberals are clamoring loudly for Maximilian's blood. All the crimes and outrages of the French troops in this vicinity—and they are legion—are charged upon his head.

On the other hand, if the President orders Maximilian's execution, he has been warned that he would lose the sympathy of the United States. Personally, Justez would like to confoliate the United States; but the anti-American fee ing has grown so strong here, especially

can feeling has grown so strong here, especially since the unexpected fall of Queretaro, that it is quite possible Maximilian may be shot out of more bravado towards the United States.

Letter of Maximilian to Marquez. CITY OF MEXICO, May 25—The Boletin de Oriente, in an extra which I have just received, publishes the following letter of Maximilian to

with other Imperial correspondence.

General Marquez. It was intercepted, together

publishes the following letter of Maximillan to General Marquez. It was intercepted, together with other Imperial correspondence.

Quereraro, May 3.—Senor General Marquez—After having been for some time without any news from the capital I have just received at the same time from different sources information that embitters my feelings. Is relates to occurrences which we could wish were never made public, out of regard at least for the dignity of our throne.

When you left here for the capital you were, in conderation of the offer which you had made, invested with ample powers to organize a respectable division of men, which, with the pecuniary means that we needed, you were to bring to the relief of this piace. But, contrary to your instructions, you undertook a tardy and hesitating move which failed to be of aid to the besieged city of Puebla, and caused the loss of the only regular force you could master, owing to the disorder and maskifulness of your retreat, which had all the appearance of a flight.

I prefer not to sneak at present of the terror and panic that induced you then to treat with the Liberals for a conditional surrender of the capital. I would wish also that I could pass over in silence the hatred you have aroused against the empire by your use of vexilious and over-cruel measures, which history will never explain in a favorble series for us. Such acts have produced their inevitable result. Not only is public opinion against us, but even our best riends—such as Generals Vidaurri, De la Portilla, Espejo, and others—refuse to share in the responsibility for such misconduct.

Ard while at the capital all the interests of society are injured in the effort to extort pecuniary means that are squandered, leaving lot the public mind the conviction that they are used for criminal purpoaes, the long-sufferins and heroic army when delends this place has to atraggle with hunger, and is short of powder, while all the prefective yielded by the meling down of the church bells are spent. With such conduct the e

President Juarez Expects Soon to be in Mexico.

From a private letter received by a gentleman in this city we translate the following:—
SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15.—Colonel George E. Church—My Esteemed Friend:—At eight o'clock this morning, after a strong attack, which took place at three o'clock in the morning, Maximilian, Castillo, and Mejia surrendered at discretion. I have received Escobedo's official revert by telegraph. port by telegraph. Mexico will very soon be occupied by General

I am, sir, your affectionate friend and servant,

Little "All-Right!" All Right.

We are very glad to be able to say that the little Japanese boy "All Right!" will probably suffer no serious injury from his terrible fall of Wednesday pight. He remained insensible for some time after he was picked up, but when Dr. Carnochan visited him vesterday morning ac pronounced him out of danger, and, indeed, it is hoped that he may be able to perform again

is hoped that he may be able to perform again on Saturday evening.

This little child is said, by those who see much of him, to be a remarkable character, and to stand out in marked contrast with the other members of the troupe—his father excepted. He is bright, sweet-tempered, and obedient, and is manfy beyond his years. If any serious accident to him had deprived the company of his services, they would have lost their main stay. He and his father are their most important members; but even the father, wonderful as he is, would not be so much missed as this merry little bird, whose grace, vivacity, and courage have excited an unusual vivacity, and courage have excited an unusual personal interest in him with thousands who have witnessed his astonishing performances May his pleasant little voice continue to be heard for many a night from all sorts of impossible places, and his bright eyes twinkle while he plies his fan or makes his comical salute, and may we never have to chronicle that he is other than "All Right!"—N. Y. Tribune,

SHERIDAN'S REMOVALS.

Protest and Memorial of Judge Abell. WASHINGT N. June 13.—The following is the correspondence of Judge Abell, of the First District Court of Louislana, with the President, in relation to his removal by General Sheri-

trict Court of Louisiana, with the President, in relation to his removal by General Sheridan:

New Obleans, June L.—Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—The unwavering attachment of myself and the people of the State of Louisiana to you and the broad national principles so was young the broad national principles so was young and the broad national so was young and the broad national so was young the country.

On the 26th of May I forwarded to you a memorial, in which it was made to appear that General Sheridan's action in my attempted removal was illegal, unjust, and unnecessary. If I only were affected by General Order No. 5, which purports to remove me from a high judicial office by a subaltern military officer, it appears to me that the Commander-in Chief will not withhold aummary redress. Assuming, as the order does, the power to remove judges and other state officers without cause, it leaves two great States at the mercy of a single person, and virtually deprives me of my ordinary redress in the Courts of the State, as it strikes down the independence of the judiciary.

I am a plain oid man, and will venture to say that if the laws are permitted to be trampled upon, all the offices, under the people will have power to make none; or, if permitted it by the rejected, the object of the act of Congress deleate, and the people tannalized. Une nationinal, onjost, and operessive as we believe the law to be, it is forced on us, and we all accept and forward it, that we may have some cort of state Government and representation in Congress, and feet that we are entitled to have the law executed according to its words and intendment. So far from impeding the action of the commander, I am firmly of the mind that if the State offic

manuscript, and cannot be garbied, and are now on file. If anything appears lilegal or improper, it could be easily shown.

With the exception of General Sheridan and a few of the Conventionists, I do not hesitate to say that all my official acts are fully approved by the people of the State, of all parties. I have not had the pleasure of se log General Sheridan, and have never conflicted with military jurisdiction. I have no prejudice to indulge, but respectfully contend that he has no right to use the power of Government to remove and oppress any one without clear law, and so necessity could justify it in times of peace.

Since writing the above Governor Wells has been removed, and Mr. Thomas Durant appointed in his stead. The Governor appears to be a man in whom no party has confidence; but if the object be only to get rid of a oad man, as stated by General Sheridan, why not let his constitutional successor. Hom. A. Voorbies, Lieutenant-Governor, against whom nothing can be said, proceed with the discharge of the functions of Governor of the State? I rear these things will end in an overthrow of republican institutions. I pray the President to retain the State Government Intact until altered, modified, or superseded by the United States, as provided in the 6th section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1507.

I forward with this supplement a duplicate of my memorial to the Attorney-General of the United States, which you can inspect in case the original has falled to reach you.

In renewing my prayer contained in my original memorial for restoration to my judicial functions, I remain yours, respectfully. EDMUND ABELL.

The memorial then follows, repeating Sheridan's orders, and quoting letters of Judge Abell to the General, of May 18, 1867, and August 29. In the first letter he thus examines the power of removal:—

And now, protesting, I respectfully state that the power of removal is not prescribed in the act of Con-

And now, protesting, I respectfully state that the power of removal is not prescribed in the act of Congress to any one, but is expressly reserved to the United States, meaning Congress. The act is skilfully and cantiously drafted, and is strictly confined to the object therein expressed. Under its provisions the President of the United States, the several Communders of Districts, and subordinate officers, are as much bound by its provisions as the humblest individual. The first section declares 'That the said Rebel States shall be civided into military districts, and made subject to the military of the United States.

much bound by its provisions as the humblest individual. The first section declares 'That the anid Rebel States shall be olvided into military districts, and made subject to the military of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed."

This act must be strictly construed, and so Congress intended in using in the first section the words "subject to military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed." With the exception of the details of registration, elections, etc., which differ but little from State laws on the same subject, the powers and duties of District Commanders are contained in the third section. This sect on authorizes the creation of 'military commissions or tribunais' for the purpose, when deemed necessary, to protect persons and property, to suppress insurrections, disorder, etc., and any interference of State authority by myself or others would be null and void, and nothing more.

The power of removal from, or appointment to, civil offices is not given to the Commanding General by word or implication. If any ambiguity appears in the third section, the first clause of the sixth removes it. It declares: "That until the prople of said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist the ein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to aboilsh, modify, control, or supersede the same." Meaning Congress, and not the military commander.

The power claimed in your order would not only enable you to modify, control, and supersede the pressut Government, but would enable you to create one of your own, a power not prescribed by the act, and could not have been contemplated by Congress, It would destroy the independence of the judiciary, and be tantamount to yourself holding plea on life and liberty by deputation, removable at pleasure. Such courts, it seems to me, are loconsistent with the liberty or safety of the people. I have at

The memorial to the President then recites Judge Abell's actions, asserts his loyalty, examines the constitutionality of the New Orleans Convention, and concludes as follows: leans Convention, and concludes as follows:—
Your memorialist avers that had the military officers of this department opposed the attempted meeting and usurpation of the so-called Conventionists as earnestly as he did, there would have been no meeting on the 86th of July no riot, and, consequently, no shedding of human blood. That the Conventionists and their confederates are legally and morally responsible for the bloodshed on that day, seems to me beyond successful contradiction.

Your memorialist, as a public officer, having in every mainance faithfully, houselfy, conscientiously, and humanely discharged his duties, and having accepted and forwarded the act of Congress, he feels warranted to saying that there was no cause, in law of fact, for his attempted removal.

Having fully shown to the President of the United States and Commander in Chief, etc.—

First, That General Sheridan, a military officer in

First, That General Sheridan, a military officer in the service of the United States has, by a military order, ejected him from a high judicial position of Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans; and, by the same or er, assumed to appoint a successor, who is now, in time of profound peace, holding pies in a civit court of the life and liberty of citzens of the United States and of the State of Los sama without such an appointment as is known to law.

United States and of the State of Los Siana without such an appointment as is known to law.
Second. That General Order No.5 is in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

Third. That the order divests citizens of the United States of vested rights.

Fourth. That the order is unnecessary, as it removes one Union man to place another on the bench both one Union man to place another on the beach, both carnestly forwarding the act of Congress.

Fifth. That the order strikes dewn the independence of the judiciary of two States of the Union, and subjects the judges to the uncontrolled power of a single military officer.

jects the Judges to the uncontrolled power of a single military officer.

Sixth. That the Order seeks to create a precedent inconsistent with the institutions of the country, and subversive of the liberty of the people.

Wherefore, the gravity of this application considered, your memorialist respectfully asks that Military Order No. 5, as her sinbefore set forth, he revoked and declared null and void, or so modified as to permit the Judge of the First District Court, and its principal officer, Andrew S. Herros, the Attorney-General of the State, to proceed with the business of the Court in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the State.

Very respectfully submitted, EDMUND ABELL

Markets by Telegraph. New York, June 14.—Stocks are steady, Chicage and Rock Island, 90%; Reading, 105%; Erte, 4t; Cleve lend and Pittsburg, 705%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 17.5; Michigan Southern, 68%; New York Central, 10%; Hilmois Central, 12%; Cumber land preferred, 80%; Virginia 2s. 68; Missouri 6s, 83%; Hudeon Rivar, 100%; United States Pive twentle-182, 110; do. 1884 106%; do. 1865, 107; new issue, 168%; Ten-forties, 100%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106%; do. 1868, 107; as sight, 110%; Gold, 117%; mest

THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

GENERAL SWAYNE GONE TO MOBILE TO SETTLE THE CITY GOVERNMENT-BUSTERD APPLIES FOR AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM, AND IS REPUSED-ORDER PROM GENERAL POPE RELATING TO VACANCIES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, June 13.—General Swayne has gone to Mobile to reconcile discordant elements, by filling vacancies, caused from the refusal of several of his appointees in the city government to serve

ments, by filling vacancies, caused from the refusal of several of his appointees in the city
government to serve.

It is reported here that Judge Busteed applied
to General Swayne for an injunction to stop the
proceedings against the former, in the State
Court, for malfeasance in office. Swayne refused, and Busteed then applied to General
Pope, but the result is not yet known. The report is credited in reliable circles, as bitter
enmity exists between Swayne and Busteed.
General Pope has directed the Governor to
require that all vacancies in civil offices existing now or those that may occur be reported to
the Executive Department in the usual manner. A list of such vacancies as are absolutely
necessary to be filled may be communicated to
the district commander of the State, with the
names of such persons to fill the vacancies as
the Governor may think proper to recommend,
as d who must not be disqualified by the third
s ction of the Constitutional amendment. The
list, as furnished, will be forwarded to General
P-pe's headquarters, with such recommendations and information concerning persons proposed for office as the district commander can
obtain.

This order is highly approved here, as it virtually places the appointing power, in nearly

This order is highly approved here, as it virtually places the appeinting power, in nearly all cases, under the control of the State Exec-tive. It is alleged that the Loyal League here

totole controlled all removals and appointments by military commanders. The League is circulating large numbers of Thaddeus Stevens' confiscation speech among the freedmen, and employers complain that it raises false hopes and embarasses farming

LOUISIANA.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THOMAS J. DURANT. From the New Orleans Tribune, June 8.

Mr. Durant, in reply to a letter from one of our distinguished citizens, has written the following important reply, which we are at liberty to use:-

Washington Citx, May 27.—Dear Sir:—I received yesterday a letter you addressed me on the 22d instant, and appreciate highly the kind feelings by which it was dictated. Some of my old and warm friends have also written me in the same strain, but I impute this entirely to their good feeling for me. The dignity of the existing emergency rises above personal considerations, and the great work of restoring Louisians, free and just, to a place in storing Louisians, free and just, to a place in the Federal Union, should not be embarrassed by centention about the fitness of any man for the office of Governor or Senator, or what not. So far as I am concerned, it shall not be done with my consent.

In tracing out the path of operation laid down in the act of March 23 1867 commonly known

In tracing out the path of operation laid down in the act of March 23, 1867, commonly known as the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, it seems to me that the final act of transmitting a constitution for the State to the President, to be laid before Congress, cannot well be consummented before the 1st of March next, nine months hence. Why, then, debate who shall be office-holders under a constitution which can only be considered at that remote period, and which may then be rejected? Such a course would be mischlevous in the extreme, and ought not to be pursued.

In my opinion, the Constitution to be adopted by the Convention in Louisiana should expressly provide that the elections under it for State officers, Representatives in Congress and Senators, shall only take place within a certain term after the acceptance of the Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

And I am of opinion that no one of the late Rebel States should be admitted into Congress by its representatives until an amendment to

States and by its representatives until an amendment to the national Constitution shall have been

adopted establishing irrevocable universal suf-frage and equality before the law in every State

Yours, very truly, THOMAS J. DURANT,

THE REBELLION IN TENNESSEE.

ORDER OF GOV. BEOWNLOW PLACING GEN. JOSEPH COOPER IN COMMAND OF THE STATE MILITIA. COOPER IN COMMAND OF THE STATE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS TENNESSEE STATE GUARDS,
NASHVILLE, June 7, 1867.—I. Whereas, I have
commissioned General Joseph A. Cooper, who
is an experienced and prudent man, to take the
oversight and command of all the companies of
State Guards organized by me in Tennessee,
with authority to make such changes in the
location of companies as he, in consultation
with me, may deem necessary and proper: this
order is issued to notify all officers and enlisted
men to strictly obey his orders.

II. There are now twelve companies ready

II. There are now twelve companies ready for the service; and, although I find no trouble in raising companies, there will not be called into service more than twelve or fourteeen companies, all told, unless the rebellious conduct of the people shall make it necessary to increase

the force.

III. The length of time that this small force of State militia will be continued in the service depends entirely upon the conduct of the people. The indications are that we are to have disturbances at different points, prompted by bad and rebellious men; but in this I hope, for the sake of the country, that I may be disappointed.

W. G. BROWNLOW,

Commander-in-Chief State Militia.

IDAHO CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE. TWO MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY DE-STROYED.

From the Salt Lake City Vidette, May 25.

On Friday, the 11th inst., Idaho City was again reduced to ashes. The fire originated on the corner of Wall and Montgomery streets, in the

corner of Wall and Montgomery streets, in the seloon of John Cody. It swept all the buildings down Main and High streets, from Bear Run to the foot of Main street. All west of Montgomery street were saved. Estimated loss of property, \$2,000,000. A private letter states that there was a report of several lives lost.

Among the losses are E. P. Fitzgerald & Co., merchants, \$30,000; S. M. Cohen, merchant, \$20,000; L. H. Barber, City Hotel, \$20,000; Isaac Brothers, merchants, \$15,000; Vantine & Co., merchants, \$10,000; John Cody's saloon, \$10,000; G. L. Gilbert, attorney, \$8000; G. C. Merritt, restaurant, \$8000; T. C. Posjade, hotel, \$8000; John Claresy, saloon, \$8000; Emery & Martin, merstaurant, \$8000; T. C. Posjade, hotel, \$8000; John Claresy, saloon, \$8000; Emery & Martin, merchants, \$8000; Zapp & Dangell, saloon, \$6000; G. P. Dickson, jeweller, \$5000; Mrs. Rosenthal, fancy goods, \$5000; Powell & Co., merchants, \$4000; L. Redon, restaurant, \$4000; S. Kæntsberger, assayer, \$4000; Romer & Collen, meat market, \$9000; Bischoff & Co., \$9000; Thos. Barry, baker, \$2000; J. A. Pinney, Post-office, \$2500; Baird & Judge, saloon, \$2000; J. V. Houten, merchant, \$1500; Mr. Grenier, \$1500; Judge Rosborough, \$1600; J. Aarrington, saloon, \$1500; Yale & Co., bookstore, \$1000.

This only includes a small portion of the losses. The Catholic Church was burned also. Idaho City has been the victim of two very

losses. The Catholic Church was burned also. Idaho City has been the victim of two very calamitous catastrophes, just about two years apart. Not less than \$4,000,000 has been destroyed in the fires of May 18, 1865, and May

obtained some important facts in addition to

COLE'S CASE TAKEN UP BY THE GRAND JURY-FURTHER AND IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS. ALBANY, June 13.—The Grand Jury of Albaby took up the case of General Cole to-day, and

those elicited on the preliminary examination. It seems that Cole and his wife had an exciting time in Syracuse on the day pre-ceding the tragedy, and that her statement was given under fears for her life. It also appears that before Cole left Syracuse for Albany, he left a communication with one of the local re-porters of the approximation with one of the local reporters of the papers there to have published, in which he states that he was about to do something to Mr. Hiscook that would create great excitement, and asked for the suspension of public opinion. The more this case is worked up the more extraordinary it appears.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day. London, June 14—Noon.—Consols for money-

9434; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; fillinois Central, 9414; U. S. Five-twentles, 78; Hilmols Central, 7914; Eric Raliread, 4014.

Livenpool, June 14—Noon.—Cotton opens firm; the sales will be about 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 1134d.; middling Orleans, 1134d.

The sales of the week have been 110,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were for speculation and export. The stock in port is 861,000 bales, of which 451,000 are American.

Corn has advanced to 37s. 3d.

Provisions are unchanged.

London, June 14—Noon.—The buillion in the Bank has increased £376,000 sterling.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

[SECOND DESPATCH.]
LONDON, June 14—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94½; U. S. Five-twenties have advanced I percent.
Liverpool., June 14—2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged. Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 38s. Barley has advanced 1d. Oats bave also advanced 1d. Peas have declined 1s. Beef has declined Is. Lard has declined 3.1, Spirits Turpentine 6d. lower.
London, June 14—2 P. M.—Sugar is somewhat firmer.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURBATT.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—At the hour for opening the Criminal Court this morning Judge Wylie appeared upon the bench, and said he regretted to announce that Judge Fisher was quite sick, and was, therefore, unable to attend Court.

Court.

Judge Fisher had not requested him to preside, and if he had done so he would not have felt disposed to act, as there were some important causes pending in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Pierrepont desired to know what was to be done with all the jurors who had been summoned. From what had already transpired he had no doubt that coursel on both sides could agree upon any arrangement with reference to the jury. But it was a question what would become of the action that had already been taken in case a jury was not obtained by Monday, when the next term of the Court commenced.

Monday, when the next term of the Court commenced.

Judge Wylle said be had not fully examined the case, but it was his impression that it a jury were not obtained by Monday, the case would have to be continued until the next term of the court.

Mr. Merrick suggested that Judge Fisher had intimated that the next term would not commence until 19 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Coursel suggested that, in order to save time, Judge Wylle hear the excuses of the jurors. It would not occupy much time, and would enable the Murshal to supply the places of those who were excused.

Judge Wylle hear the excuses of the jurors. It would not occupy much time, and would enable the Murshal to supply the places of those who were excused.

Judge Wylle said, he would rear only such excuses as were absolute in themselves, for personal sleikness, or sicaness in the family, etc., but no others.

The names of the talesmen ordered yesterday were then called.

The following offered no excuses, viz.:—Thomas Lewis, Matthew G. Emery, William H. Harrover, John McDermort, George T. McGlue, James McGrann, George A. Bobrer, C. C. Snyder N. A. Ridenour, J. Scafferle, Thomas E. Lloyd, W. U. Burdette, Frederick Bates, Moses T. Parker, Nicholas Acker, John T. Mitchell, A. M. Ballantyne, William H. Baldwin, John W. Simms, John T. Given, William B. William B. William H. Barbour, George L. Sherift, Samuel Bacan, William Bryan, Amos Hunt, Lot Flannery, and Isaac W. Ross.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Naval Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROS, June 14. — The United States double-ender gunboat Lenapee sailed from here this morning for Wilmington, N. C., been repaired and caulked at the Gos port Navy Yard. The Lenapee relieves the double-ender Agawam, at Wilmington, which proceeds to Port Royal.

proceeds to Port Royal.

The sailing frigate Macedonian, having on board about one hundred and fifty pupils of the Naval Academy, arrive at the Gosport Navy Yard yesterday, from Annapolis, Maryland. She was taken into the dry dock, to receive such repairs as may be necessary before proceeding to sea. The Macedonian is the flag ship of the school grounders and the following is: such repairs as may be necessary before proceeding to sea. The Macedonian is the flag ship of the school squadron, and the following is a correct list of her officers:—Commander, S. B. Luce, commanding squadron; Lleutenant Commanders, M. Sleard, B. J. Cromwell, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson; Payma-ter, W. L. Darling; Chaplain, George Smith; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. T. Luck; Assistant Professor, B. Maurice; Boatswain, A. M. Pomeroy; Carpenter, G. E. Anderson; Clerk to Commandant of Midshipmen, F. Hamilton; Captain's Clerk, G. Jickling; Paymaster's Clerk, H. Crease.

The school squadron for this summer's cruise is composed of the frigates Macedonian and Savannah and the sloop-of-war Dale. The latter vessel also arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and the Savannah is expected here every day. The steam frigate Minnesota takes out the graduating class, but it is said will not sail in company with the regular squadron.

The first European port at which the squadron will touch, it is said, will be Cherbourg, and from there to Brest.

The yacht Idler, belonging to the New York Yacht Squadron, is cruising about in these

Yacht Squadron, is cruising about in these waters, and is new at Norfolk, receiving the visits of many of the prominent residents of the town.

The pilot boat Invincible reports the brig
Attie Darkee, for Philadelphia, as having gone

Political Movements.

General H. A. P.erce, of Washington, D. C., commenced his stumping tour yesterday, by addressing a good sized audience of white and colored people assembled in front of the Court House in Portsmouth. The Marine Band was in attendance, and played several national airs. General Pierce made quite a long speech, stating that it was with a feeling of pride and pleasure that he was enabled to address, irrespectively, a mixed audience of whites and blacks upon the vital topics of the day. He said a weighty responsibility appeared to him to rest upon the shoulders of all who attempted to ameliorate the condition of the South. It is to ameliorate the condition of the South. a position standing at the confluence of two rivers, one leading to triumph, the other leadrivers, one leading to triumph, the other leading to degradation; and it was the duty of every man to follow the course of that stream which carried advancement and progress on its bosom. The war broke down a system of labor the degradation of which has been a disgrace to the world; and the millions that were in bondage, who now standerect as freemen must be guided in the future by the sad lessons of the past. Slavery degraded the laboring man, but to-day there are no carriers to labor; all men pow have the same advanto labor; all men now have the same advan-tages with which to improve the condition and interests of the working man. This is an age of progress. England abolished slavery in 182). She was followed by France, Russia, and Bel-gium. It was all done without shedding a drop of blood. In this country it had been different, of blood. In this country it had been different, and the wounds which war caused must be healed before peace and prosperity can again return to bless our now unsettled country and political affairs. Slavery can never again exist in this country. The prejudices nourished by the late institution of slavery must be done away with. Emancipation benefited the poor white people as well as the slaves themselves. In conclusion, the speaker drew a parallel between the as well as the slaves themselves. In conclusion, the speaker drew a parallel between the States of Virginia and Michigan, noticing the difference in wealth and the astonishing rate of progress the latter State had attained since the time she was settled, some thirty years ago. Virginia, with her genial climate and spacious harbors, is far behind Michigan. That State to-day her 12 000 unble schooling harbors as the construction. day has 12,000 public schools, a large university, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and productions.

General Pierce was frequently applauded, and at the close of his remarks a vote of thanks was passed by the audience for the able address they had listened to.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod. LEBANON, Pa., June 14.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and the adja-cent States convened here yesterday, and will remain in session during the next week.

Fires in Cincipnati and Binghamton. CINCINNATI, June 14.—The residence of A. J. Bedway, at Avondale, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$10,000. BINGHAMTON, June 14.—A fire in Conklin isst night destroyed a portable saw mill, the building covering it, and thirty thousand feet of lumber. The mill was owned by Welts, Lawrence & Whitney. The loss is about \$50,000. No insurance.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

New York, June 14.—The ste mship United Kingdoni, from Glasgow, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the cable. The Colorado Signalled. SAN FRANCISCO, June 18—Eight o'clock P. M.

The steamer Colorado, from Hong Kong and
Yokohama, has just been signalled below.

ANOTHER "SEA-SERPENT." A HIDBOUS MONSTER DISCOVERED IN LAKE ONTARIO.

ANOTHER "SEA-SERPENT."

A RIDBOUS MONSTER DISCOVERED IN LAKE ONTARIO.

From the Oswego Paliadium, June 11.

We know that it has been customary for the manufacturers of the marvellous to revive at intervals the story of the "Sea-Serpent," which has gone the rounds of the papers "many a time and oft," and been laughed at by the public as it should have been. In the face of this fact, we do not hesitate to present the following statement, which we believe to be true in every particular, for the reason that we have it upon the testimony of eight persons, six of whom saw, each for him and herself, all that is contained in the statement, and two others, who, for reasons given, saw only a portion thereof. If we were permitted to give the names of those who make the statement, no one at all acquainted in Oswego would doubt it for a moment. The following is the statement.—Last evening, about 8 o clock, a party of four ladies and four gentlemen of this city went out upon Lake Oniario for a ride in a four-cared rowboat. They went up the lake about two miles. It was still day-light when the party started. The evening was pleasant, with almost no wind, and the moon, though not shining very brightly, made objects plainly discernible on the lake. There were a number of sail vessels in sight, and also a few rowboats. On the return of the party, when opposite the hill upon which the Sheldon residence stands, some three hundred feet from the shore, and about 10 o'clock, the occupants of the boat, who were singing at the time, heard a peculiar noise, which attracted their altention. About two hundred feet of the shore, they saw what they at first thought to be a log floating in the water. The peculiar noise was repeated, and this time it was apparent that it came from the vicinity of the "log." The steersman headed the boat towards the "log." as he said for the purpose of rescaling the casi-

a log floating in the water. The peculiar noise was repeated, and this time it was apparent that it came from the vicinity of the "log." The steersman headed the boat towards the "log." The steersman headed the boat towards the "log." as he said, for the purpose of rescuing the cast-away "builfrog." Immediately that the boat's head was turned, the party all saw a most horrible sight. The form of a huge snake was raised fully fifteen feet into the air, and brought down into the water three or four times in quick succession. A noise similar in nature to that heard previously, but greatly increased in power, was beard; the reptile settled into the water, and with its horrid head elevated about two feet above the surface, began to move off towards the centre of the lake, repeating the poise, which sounded like the bellow of a buil, and lashing the water into foam for a distance of at least forty feet behind the head.

When the monster raised its head first, the two ladies who sat facing the scene screamed and started. The other two, though terribly fightened, kept their syes fixed upon the monster until it disappeared. The men seemed paralyzed by the sight, and state that they were unable to make a stroke of the oars. They were not near enough to see the shape of the head, but unite in saying that the body of the animal was at least two feet thick at the neck, and gradually increased in size down to the water. The belly seemed of a light color, and the back black.

We did not see this thing ourself, and simply give the statement as it is made to us. It has,

We did not see this thing ourself, and simply give the statement as it is made to us. It has, in all probability, been made to others by the parties who saw the sight; and we feel assured that, while some may attribute it to hallucination, and endeavor to account for it on the from and endeavor to account for it on the ground of heated imagination, none who knew the parties will for a moment doubt their per-fect sincerity. The ladies have not yet reco-vered from their fright, and the men say they hope never again to be compelled to witness such a fearful scene.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. James W. Biahop. In this case the defendant was charged with being coucerned in the counterfeiting of gold coin. The facts as made out by the United States were as follows:—The defendant was arrested in this city in the early part of May. In his possession was found a package containing \$490 counterfeit gold coin, and two counterfeit \$5 gold pieces in his pocket.

The defendant, a resident of Lynchburg, was a business correspondent with the firm of Buras & Smucker, No. 505 Market street and had come on here on business. Before leaving Lynchburg he deposited this package with the Adams Express Company, directed to himself, in care of Buras & Smucker, No. 505 Market street. He received it personally in this city. But he was arrested before he had an opportunity of putting this money to any use.

When a man is arrested with counterfeit money in his possessi n, and cannot prove where he got it, it a generally presumed that he has some guilty knowledge of that money. There is no United states law in reference to the passing of counterfeit coin, but only so far as regards the manufacturing of it: therefore the charge in this case was not attempting to pass, or / aving in possession with inter. It op pass, but only being concerned in the making of this counterfeit coin.

The defense produced no witnesses. But it was

for a sing in possession with late. It to pass, but only being concerned in the making of this counterfelt coin.

The defense produced no witnesses. But it was argued that the defendant had no guilty knowledge that this coin had been saved up in Virginia all through the war, and the defendant had brought it here to sell, thinking it was perfectly good. A good character was shown by the affidavits of his neighbors, who have known bim a number of years.

There was not sufficient evidence to connect the defendant with the making or maker of this coin, and therefore the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. He was held to be turned over to the State Courts. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—George A. Weaver pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of leather valued at \$50, the property of John S. Ritter. Mr. Ritter missed a roll of leather from his store, No. 19 North Fourth street, and recovered it trom the officers. He did not see the young mausical the leather, but heard him acknowledge the larceny of money. He was seen near the place where the larceny was committed, under very peculiar circumstances, and several pleces of money were found where he was seen. But, as Mr. Dwight said, this only made out a case of suspicion, and not such as would warrant sjury in finding a verdict of guilty, a Charles Mark was charged with the larceny of two hundred hats, valued at \$20, belonging to John G. Snyder. On the next morning the defendant was arrested in a tavern in Race street, above Second, and in his possession was found hats, identified as the property of Mr. Snyder. Verdict guilty.

Patrick Murphy, white, and Issac Tyson and Samuel Dill, colored, were charged with the larceny of two honses, together valued at \$350. These horses were at pasture in a lot near White Hall. On the eveniling of June S, the fence was broken down and the herses were taken away. The horses were recovered loose on the highway. When the defendants were arrested, one of them, in the presenc

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 14. 1887.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. '65 5-20s sold at 107, a slight advance; 108 was bid for 10 40s; 106 for '64 5-20s; 109] for July '65 5-20s; 110 for '62 5-20s; 112 for '69 5-20s; 112 for '69 5-20s; 113 for '69 5-20s; 6s of 1881; and 1051@1061 for June and August 7:30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 99, no change. Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Bailroad sold at 521@524, no change; and Le-

Railroad sold at 52 | @52 |, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 59, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. I30 | was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 63 for Reading; 58 for Muschill; 33 | for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 28 | for Philadelphia and Eric.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 18 |; and Chesnut and Walnut at 44, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 314. 137
was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 554 for
Commercial; 101 for Southwark; 58 for Penn
Township; 56 for Girard; 92 for Western; 69 for

township; 56 for Grand; 92 for Western; 69 for ity; 44 for Consolidation; 63 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Sanal sold at 58; preferred do, at 119; and Susquebanna Canal at 17‡. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30‡ for preferred do,; 56‡ for Delaware Division; and 46‡ for Lehigh Navigation.

gation.
Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M.,
137; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Only of the Milwaykee and The pending suit of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Ballway Company was decided yesterday at the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices Leonard, Cierke, and Ingraham. The agreement with Scott was declared

void, and the injunction was sustained.

—Among the questions of interest before the Attorney-General is one arising under the Internal Revenue act, laying a tax of 10 per cent, sorts circulating as money. There is also a question whether certificates proposed to be issued. tion whether certificates proposed to be issued by the State of Alabama are bills of credit, and, as such, prohibited by the Constitution of the

United States. -The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-"Money is in good demand at 7 per cent, and loans at less are exceptional. Commercial bills at 767% for first and 8610 for second rate.

"Exchange is lower and quoted at 110% for best, with sales a 110. We quote—London, 60 days. 1106110%; sight, 110%; commercial, 100%; 6110%; Paris, long, 5-11%; 65-11%; short, 5-10; Autwerp, 5-16-65-12%; Hamburg, 56-5; Amsterdam, 41-6; Frankfors, 41-76-64-15; Bremen, 70%; Berlin, 72-76-72%."

-The Boston Post says :-"The Boston Post says:—
"The demand for money continues active. There is, however, an abundant supply for undoubted borrowers. No change in rates. The disbursements of the Government on account of the compound interest notes will doubtless tend to increase the present case in monetary affairs. The payment of these notes at the Boston Sub-Treasury to-day amounted to \$241,97772; yesterday, \$1,791,19215—making in the two days over two millions (\$2,125,18991), which is considerably more than was expected to be presented for payment in Boston; and still they are not all inquite a number of banks, whose reserves are rather low, having concluded to keep their compounds until after the next quarterly return, which is due on the lat of July."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:

U. S. 6s, 1881, coupou, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1094@1104; do., 1864, 1064@11064; do., 1865, 1064@12074; do. new, 1094@11094; 5s, 10-40s, 100@1006; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106@1064; do., 2d series, 1064@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 14.-The Flour Market continues very dull, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously, only purchasing enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$869 % bbl. for superfine; \$9910 for extras; \$10@12 for North western extra family; \$11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality.

\$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality, 500 barrels W. B. Thomas' were sold on secret terms. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.50 \(\text{p} \) bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is devoid of vitality, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.40@2.50, and 800 bushels on secret terms. Rye may be quoted at \$1.50@1.55 \(\text{p} \) bushel. Corn is unsettled; sales of 8000 bushels yellow in the cars and from the elevator at \$1.05.100) bushels delivered at \$1.03. Oats are inactive and lower; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 71c.

The last sales of No, 1 Quercitron Bark were The last sales of No. 1 Quercitron Bark were at \$41 50@42. Whisky-There is no change to notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig A. C. Titcomb, Titcomb, Portland, Workman&Co.
Schr Hattle, Carter, Belfast, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr White Swan, Collins, Pembroke, E. A. Souder & St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Ham, ship Paimerston, Kolan, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed around by tug Gladlator.
Barque Almena, Harmer, 130 days from San Francisco, with wheat to C. H. Cummings.
Br, brig Ranger, Patterson, 14 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Rossack, Elliott, 14 days from Sombrero, with guano to More Philips. Left brig Ortolau, hence, just arrived.

guano to More Phillips. Left brig Ortolau, hence, just arrived.

Brig Medora, Allen, from New York bound to Aspinwall, put in in distress, having encountered a gale from NE. Sth inat. during which lost mainten gallant-mast with everything attached, and sprung a leak, which increased badly. Messrs, Merchant & Co. will superintend her repairs.

Schr W. H. Mailter, Murch, 11 days from Calais, with immore to captain.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, 4 days from Haddam, with stone to captain.

Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, 5 days from Portland, with mone, to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Little, Carter, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain. Schr Lottle, Carter, days from Sates, in Ballast to captalls.
Steamer Achilles, Schellinger, 10 days from New Orleans, in ballast to S. & J. M. Flanagan.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig S, and W. Welsh, Watson, from Clenfuegos.

Brig B, and W. Weish, Watson, from Clenfuegos.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Harry Virden. Collins, for Calbarien, salled from Havana 7th inst.
Schr Neponset. Tracy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad ist linst.
Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper from St. Johns, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr J. Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport lith inst.
Schrs J. V. Weilington. Chipman; Free Wind, Frisbee; and R. W. Dillon, Ludiow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portamouth 11th inst.
Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, hence, at Pawincket 12th inst. Schra M. R. Carilele, Potter, and Black Diamond, Schra M. R. Carilele, Potter, and Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Providence 12th last.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—The schr Emetine McLane, from Baltimore for Fall River, with corn, and the brig B. Inginac, from Ne v york for Port-an-Prince, have arrived at Noriotk in distress, the former leaking, and the latter with loss of foretop-

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, steamship Persia Lott, from Liverpools.
Barque Chief, Harding, from Buenos Ayres, Barque A. Tainers, Murray, from Buenos Ayres, Barque A. Tainers, Murray, from Buenos Ayres, Barque Assens, Jepsen, from Newcastle, Barque Helmdall, Wright, from Porsgund, Barque Sharaton, King, from Bio Janeiro, Barque Ilva, Berry, from Maracaibo,