# DEED NINGER DE GRAP

VOL. VII-No. 139.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

England's War Guarantee Under the Luxembourg Treaty-Parliamentary Assault on Lord Stanley's Action in the Peace Conference-The Spanish-American War and Special Instructions to the Minister in Wash-Ington - Omar Pasha's Victories in Candia, Etc. Etc.

THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSAULT ON LORD STANLEY'S COURSE IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE-ENGLAND'S DANGER FROM THE GUARANTEE-LORD STAN-LEY'S EXPLANATION AND SKETCH OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR CRISIS.

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Labouchere asked Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for information as to the exact nature of the Luxembourg treaty, lately concluded by the delegates of the Great Powers assembled in the Peace Conference in this city. In doing so he denounced Lord Stanley's course as the representative of Great Britain, in the Conference, as exhibiting no evidence of statesmanship, but as likely to involve the interests of the Kingdom in the worst form of intervention in the Franco-German matter, or its more direct consequence. worst form of intervention in the Franco-German matter, or its more direct consequence, He (Mr. Labouchere) entertained the belief that in the event of a war between France and Germany, the guarantee given in the Conference would involve England in the quarrel.

Mr. Ayrtown also condemned Lord Stanley's course in the Conference, and inquired if England was absolutely bound to interfere by arms if Luxembourg should be attacked. If this was so, what became of the power of the Parliament

if Luxembourg should be attacked. If this was so, what became of the power of the Parliament in granting or witholding the regular supplies for war purposes to the Crown?

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the House of Commons had the power to stop the supplies if it thought fit, and so decide whether the country should go to war or not. Lord Stanley set forth, in extenuation of his course in the London Conference, the defiant attitude just previously maintained by France and Germany towards each other, and the danger of an impending war, of great magnitude, which then existed, recapitulating his statements made to the House the night the Luxembourg treaty was agreed to (which were telegraphed by the cable as he delivered them). Lord Stanley added that, had he then hesitated on the part of England to give his adhesion to the collective guarantee, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Enrone would be involved in war. the collective guarantee, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Europe would be involved in war. All the other nations, as well as all the parties in the country, would then have charged Eugiand as being the real author of the calamity. The Luxembourg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any Power to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise between France and Germany relative to the future of Luxembourg.

THE FENIANS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY RECORD OF THEIR ALLIANCE WITH THE REPORM LEAGUES-MOTION TO CANCEL

IT IN THE JOURNAL. JUNE 14.—In the House of Commons this evening Major Anson moved to reject a petition presented some weeks since from certain parties in Ireland (reform leaguers and others), praying for the exercise of executive ieniency towards the Fenian traitors condemned to death in Ireland, and also that the House cancel sil mention of its character or recention. cel all mention of its character or reception from the journal of record. The Major de-nounced the tone of the petition as calculated to incite to fresh acts of rebellion in Ireland, and described the paper itself as a slauderous ensued. Major Anson's motion was rejected.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR. OFFICIAL AND POPULAR CONGRATULATIONS AT CRON-

STADT. CRONSTADT, June 14.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, in command here, has received the congratulations of the heads of the different departments, and also of the English residents and Slavonian delegates, on the fact of the happy escape of the Czar Alexander from assassination in Paris.

THE WAR IN CRETE. OMAR PASHA'S REPORTS OF TURKISH VICTORIES-

AN IMPORTANT POSITION AND MANY LIVES LOST TO THE CHRISTIANS. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Official advices just received in this city from Crete state that on the 3d of June Omar Pasha attacked the

Christian insurgents' position in the district of Luzethe, and situated in a rock-bound valley, and one of the strongest places for war purposes on the island, Several engagements ensued at a place where

the insurgents were intrenched.

The imperial Turkish troops in the end dis-lodged the Christians, and thus secured possestion of the valley. The reports say that the Cretans lost five hun-dred men killed and wounded, and that the Turks had only ten men killed and sixty

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. PRESE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SPANISH MINISTER IN

WASHINGTON. MADRID, June 14.—Fresh official instructions have been furnished by the Queen's Cabinet to the Spanish Minister in Washington, relative to the issue of the war quarrel between Spain and the South American republics, and his diplomatic duty therein.

### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE PAPAL CONVENTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PETER'S MAR-TYRDOM-THE COMING ASSEMBLAGE OF THE HIERARCHY-DECORATIONS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

HIERARCHY—DECORATIONS OF ET. PETER'S CHURCH.

ROME, May 25—As we approach the period for which the Pope has convoked the Catholic hierarchy of all the world to meet in the Eternal City, and celebrate the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, preparations of all kinds are being more and more rapidly urged on. In the way of religious ceremonies the Pope on Sunday last inaugurated the preliminary services at the Church of St. John Laterap, where he repaired in state, followed by a gorgeous procession, which attracted great crowds of spectators. Similar processions are to be met with in every part of the city, and the Holy Sacrament is exposed in many of the most esteemed relics, among which is that of the Holy Cradle of the Infant Saviour, which is reverentially preserved at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and has keen exhibited for public veneration during the last three days by special order of the Pope.

It is alrecognized fact that no internal decorations can improve the grandem or beauty of St. Peter's; but I presume that it is a pragmatical necessity for that noble church to wear festive apparel on the present occasion, both in honor of the Prince of the Apostles' centenary, and in that of the numerous Dutch, Japanese, and other saints to be canonized at the same time; and, therefore, the spectator will have to look with indulgence, if not admiration, at the crimson and gold draperies; the blue slik bangings with golden stars; the painted friezes of angels and garfands which are stready covering the architectural lines of the building, and hiding the solider and more appropriate attractions of marble and Mosate, as he will also have to accept in return for the glorious light ofday, which will be totally excluded from the church, the more lurid glare of one hundred thousand colosted was torches, piled on two enormous candelabras in the transept, each as high as the obelisk in the Piszza del Popolo.

To enable people on foot to get more easily to St. Peter's from the northern districts o

bank of the river, Monsignor de Merode has allowed a direct road to be cut through his villa straight to the Porta Angelica. This short cut will take a great pressure of the crowd away from the nairow Via Dell' Orso, which now affords the principal access to the castle and bridge of St. Angelo and the Borgo di San Pietro.

As many stanton montains

bridge of St. Angelo and the Borgo di San Pietro.

As many pilgrims may also be expected to visit the actual spot of St. Peter's martyrdom, on the Janiculum hill, where the Church of San Pietro in Mogtorio now stands, the Pope has ordered the ascent, hitberto steep, to be randeredeesier and more accessible to carriages by prolonged zigzags through the adjoining vineyards. Several hundred laborers are at work night and day on this new road, which his Holiness has ordered to be got ready for St. Peter's day, and it is said that he intends to make use of it himself among the first, when he goes to say Mass in the chapel built by Bramente, in commemoration of his having been a priest for fifty years. It is customary here for priests to celebrate similar occurrences by saying Mass with the same formalities as the first time, as married couples do in other countries after fifty years of matrimony by a golden wedding, i. e., getting married over again.

The Pope is said to be resolved to say his messa sovella this year; but if it is true, as has been asserted in some of the Italian papers, that he wants two years more to fulfil his half century in the sacerdotal office, he would have to grant himself a dispensation for the four-and-twenty missing months, which he might very weil do according to the received adage, "Papa omnia

missing months, which he might very well do necording to the received adage, "Papa omnia

JEFF DAVIS' COTTON AGENTS. THEIR BANKRUPTCY AND PROPERTY IN ENGLAND -WERE THE SOUTHERN REBELS AMERICAN JACK

CADES OR OLIVER CROMWRLLS ?

—WERE THE SOUTHERN REBELS AMERICAN JACK CADES OF OLIVER CROMWELLS?

VICE CHANCELLORS' COURT, LONDON, May 30,—Priolean vs. The United States of America and Andiew Johnson,—This case came before the Court upon exceptions to the answer put in by the defendants, the United States of America, to the cross bill of Messirs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., which was filed for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their deleuse to the original bill of the United States.

The proceedings in these suits have been on so many occasions reported that it will be sufficient to state that the original bill was filed by the United States for the purpose of recovering certain bales of cotton consigned during the late Rebellion or war of secession to the defendants, Messirs, Priolean and others, carrying on business under the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., as agents in this country for the "pretended Government under the style of the Government of the Confederate States, which assumed the administration of public affairs in part of the dominion of the United States." The bill, after stating that the Rebellion was at an end, clieged that the "amsociation, or so-called Confederate Government, had been dissolved and ceased to exist, and that the several persons who had formed themselves into the so pretended Government of the United States, and had expressly seded" to them all the joint or public property of the pretended Confederate Government, including the cotton in question; that such persons did not claim to be entitled to or interested in the cotton, and were not necessary parties, and that the tille of the United States to the cotton was complete, independently of such cession, and was a title paramount hereto. In their answer to the original bill, Messirs. Fraser and Co. Insisted that the United States Government, in claiming the cotton was complete, independently of such cession, and was a title paramount hereto. In their answer to the original bill, Messirs, Fraser and Co. Insisted that, not to the Federal Union, but to the

inhabitants of the sovereign States forming the Federal Union for any purpose, legal or filegal, vested in such Union.

The United States had filed a long and elaborate answer, of which it will be sufficient to state that the plaintiffs in the cross suit (Fraser & Co.) had excepted to it as leastficient on the ground that the United States had not answered the interrogatories—(1) as to whether there was any law of the United States by which money or property contributed by individuals as inhabitants of any of the sovereign States forming the Federal Union for any purpose, legal or illegal, vested in such Federal Union; (2) as to the law of each of the separate sovereign States, and (3) whether the United States claimed the cotton as being the successors of the Confederate Government, and as to the position of such Confederate Government, whether it was regarded by the United States as a defacte government exception was similar in effect to the first.

Mr. W. M. James, Q. C.; Mr. Kay, Q. C.; Mr. Charles Hail and Mr. J. P. Benjamin, for the plaintiffs in the cross suit, appeared in support of the exceptions. Sir R. Palmer, Q. C.; Mr. Giffard, Q. C.; Mr. Druce, Q. C.; and Mr. Wickems, on behalf of the United States, opposed the exceptions.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the first and fourth exceptions, by which the United States were required to state their laws, which formed part of ther case, must be overruled, as the party interrogating, although entitled to obtain information from his opponent as to his own title, could not compel a discovery of that which related to the opponent's title. The third exception whom they had acquired the cotton in question were regarded by the Unived States as a body of men who had violently and by lorce of arms exacted contributions and selzed upon property, which they employed against the United States, or whether there was a defacto Government by which these acts of authority were exercised in the Southern States. The distinction was most important, and might be distinction th on for any purpose, legal or illegal, vested in

on the one hand, and the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell on the other.

The United States had not answered this interrogatory, and especially that portion of it which related to the relations between the alleged Confedurate Government and the State of Texas. This was a most important point for the plaintiffs (in the cross suit) to obtain information upon, as it most materially affected their position inrespect to the cotton claimed in the original suit. He might add that the United States in stating that of their (State of Texas) pretended quality as a Government this Court has no lawful power to take judicial cognizance, nor can it, according to the established laws of England, enter into any inquiry of fact regarding the same," had framed their answer in a mistake of the law, as this Court not only might, but must take judicial cognizance for the purposes of this suit of whether the Cantederate Government.

Cantederate Government was or was not a de fucto Government.

The third exception would, therefore, be allowed. If the second exception had stood alone he should not have been disposed to have allowed it, although the answer omitted all reference to the State of Texas as to the law relating to bono excentia. Such a special inquiry required a special answer, and under the circumstances, however, the exception would be allowed. The result, therefore, was that the first and fourth exceptions were overruled and the second and third allowed.

THEATRICALS AT THE TUILERIES. NAPOLEON'S CASAR ON THE STAGE BEFORE AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 4. The dramatic entertainment at the Tuilerles,

The dramatic entertainment at the Tuileries, which had been announced, was given the evening before last, being the representation of Les Commentaires de Cesar, in two acts, by the Marquis de Massa, acted last year before the Court at the Palace of Complegne. The theatre was litted up in the grand gallery which leads to the Salle des Marcchaux.

At half-past ien the curtain rose. The ladies' paris were interpreted by the Countess Pourtales, the Princess de Metternich, Marchioness de Gaillifet, Princess Poniatowska, Baroness de Bourgoing, and Madame Conneau; those of the gentlemen by the Marquis de Caux, Baron Lambert, Duke de Mouchy, etc.

The Prince de Metternich once more presided at the piano, for accompaniment, and acquitted himself as well as would have been done by a real muestro di capella.

The Princess de Metternich was attired as a coachman; the Countess Pourtales, with helmet on her head and lauce in hand, appeared as France; and the Baroness de Bourgoing, armed with a trident, represented England.

The Empreor, placed at the right of the stage, had on one side the Princess of Prussia and on the other the Queen of the Belgians.

The Empress, on the left, was scated between the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Frussia.

The other princes and princesses now in Paris occupied places at the left of the stage, while

of Prussia.

The other princes and princesses now in Paris occupied piaces at the left of the stage, while the ministers and ambassadors, with the Papal

Nuncle at their head, filled those on the right, The other seats dispersed in the grand gallery were held by persons in the suite of the sove-reigns and princes, by those of the Emperor's household, and by other guests, in number about two hundred.

about two hundred.

The performance was much applauded, and at the end of the representation the spectators called for all the performers, who appeared upon the stage, conducting the Marquis de Massa, the author, whom the Emperor presented to the foreign princes, princesses, and ambassadors. THE ROTHSCHILDS AND ROYALTY. GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS TO THE KING AND QUEEN

OF THE BELGIANS. From Galignani's Messenger, May 20. From Galignan's Messenger, May 20.

The breakfast given by Baron de Rothschild. at his seat of Ferrieres, to the King and Queen of the Belgians, was of a very sumptuous description. Among the guests were the Duke and Duchess de Galilere, the Prince and Princess de Metternich, Baron and Baroness de Beyens, Count and Countess d'Anethan, etc. After the repast the company made a promenade in the park and gardens, and visited the pheasant preserve, which is one of the richest in the world.

world.

The Chateau of Ferrieres, as is well known, forms a matchiess museum—Italy, Germany, Holland, Spain, etc., having all been put under contribution, and being represented by the rarest objects.

The guests, who left Paris at 10 in a special train prepared for them at the Northern Paris.

train prepared for them at the Northern Rail-way terminus, returned to Paris by 5, after a day delightfully spent. THE INDIAN WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND GOVERNOR HUNT-MORE FROM THE PLATTE VALLEY-IMPORTANT TELE-GRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

AT HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE FORT SEDGWICK. June '0, 1867.—Our people are too poor to offer anything but muscle—have pienty of that. Will the Government back us in the expense of a campaign?

A. C. HUNT,
Governor of Colorado,

GENERAL SHERMAN TO GOVERNOR HUNT. Your despatch of yesterday is received. The fact reported by you indicates great carelessness on the part of the stage company. There is no doubt but there are bands of Iudians at mischief everywhere; but when and against what indians do you propose a campaign? W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut. General.

GOVERNOR HUNT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

GOVERNOR HUNT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

DENYER, June 4, 1857.—General Sherman:—I have 200 carbines only to found an armament. I have no money or credit with which to equip the 200 men standing ready to go on a campaign. I would move down the Flatte and Smoky in separate columns, and carry the war to the villages of the Indians, which would soon develop the whereabouts of the warriors. An Indian war now exists over a country 2003 by 1000 miles in extent, and I know you have not troops to guard haif so much territory. We have no fears of the safety of our city or its immediate surroundings. It is only our remote settlements that are menaced, and many lives will be sacrificed it this state of affairs continues. Have no fears of our making war on Indians now peaceable.

A. C. HUNT, Governor of Colorado.

Our special correspondent says that despatches swarm in daily from Montana, Dakota, and Colorado to headquarters, announcing new depredations and murders committed by the Indians. From a careful estimate, I find there has been no less than 55 white men killed, and about 30 Indians. The depredations are so numerous, that it is useless to enter into details. Seven ranches have been burnt, and five coaches attacked.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by

coaches attacked.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Government officers of Colorado Territory to the President, setting forth the necessities of

to the President, setting forth the necessities of the people:—

DENVER, Colorado, June 3.—To his Excellency Andrew Johnson. President of the United States:—We are menaced by hostile Indians: our lines of communication cut off; the United States mails captured; coaches and stations destroyed, and the occupants murdered; private trains plundered, the men murdered and scalped. The arts of peace are suspended, and the people suffering from a feeling of insecurity which paralyzes every brauch of ludustry; and all from a foe the lives of which are and should be considered by the authorities as worthless, compared with

which paralyzes every brauch of ladustry; and all from a foe the lives of which are and should be considered by the authorities as worthless, compared with that of one American citizen.

This we have suffared more or less for some time, and yet no adequate protection or relief has been afforded us. In the name of God and humanity, we make this appeal to you, and ask that the long-continued temporizing policy towards these mercless devils shall cease, and that you will at once direct that prompt and decisive measures be taken for the protection of the country.

A. C. Hunt, Governor, George W. Lane, Superintensent United States Branch Mint; W. H. Essig, Surveyor, General E. C. Holmes, Register, United States Land Office; O. B. Clements, Receiver, Land Office; Moses Hallet, Chief Justice: William R. Gorsline, Associate Justice; George W. Brown, United States Collector; A. Sagendorf, Postmaster, Denver; Frank Hall, Secretary of Territory.

From the frequent councils of war held in the General's tent, I begin to see that they have arrived at a true appreciation of the magnitude of the Indian war. Sherman is busily pouring over his maps, and smokes his cigar in a manner indicative of a plan for a vigorous campaign. Angur is on the move, General J. E. Smith has about 1000 infantry with him enroude for Fort Phil, Kearney, Bedford informed Sherman that Red Cloud, the rival of Tecumseh, Osceola, and Red Jacket for celebrity, with 3000 red warriors, hovers like a war cloud in the Gallatin valley.

#### LOUISIANA POLITICS.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-THE PLATFORM INDORSED BY THE CONVENTION-AN EQUAL DIVISION OF OFFICES DEMANDED BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16 .- The radical Repub lican State Convention adjourned sine die last night, after indorsing the following platform: night, after indorsing the following platform:

We advocate and will enforce perfect equality
under the law to all men, without distinction
of race or color; endorse the acts of the Thi-tyninth and Fortieth Congresses; will reconstruct
Louisiana upon the Congressional basis, and
send to Congress only true and loyal men.
Nominations for office to be made only of those
who will enforce perfect equality and the right
to hold office, irrespective of race or color.
We will insist on perfect equality,
without distinction of race or color, in
the right to vote and enter the jury-box,
without any educational or property qualifications being required; also, en the right
to practise all professions, to buy, sell, travel,
and be entertained, and to enter into any and
all civil contracts. We will advocate the granting of immediate assistance by the General ing of immediate assistance by the Ger Government for rebuilding the levees. We also advocate emigration and division of i of the eight-hour system, except in cases of spe-cial contract. We will insist on a thorough revision of the laws of Louisiana, that they may guarantee equal justice to black and white alike. We pledge ourselves to aid the Govern-ment in paying the last dollar of the public

ment in paying the last dollar of the public debt.

The platform further condemns Johnson's amnesty proclamation, believing the disfranchisement of Rebels to be the highest duty of the General Government; favors the maintenancd of an adequate military force in Louisiana to see the laws enforced, and life and property protected; declares that no man is to be supported for office who will not boldly and openly pledge himself to make equal distribution among white and colored alike of all offices to which he may have the power of appointment. As the newly enfranchised citizens constitute a majority of the party, at least one-half of the nominations for elective offices shall be taken from that class, no distinction to be made, whether nominees or appointees were born free or not, provided they are loyal, capable, and honest. The party will always discountenance any attempt on the part of any race or class to assume practical control of any branch of the Government to the exclusion of any other race or class.

Pensions for Soldiers of the War of 1812 -Misrepresentations Corrected.

The following has been forwarded to us from the Pension Office for publication:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, June 5, 1867.—Colonel C. D. Pannebaker, Kentucky State Agent:—Sir—I have received your communication of the 4th Instant, calling

my attention to an advertisement which represented that "Soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows can now obtain a Government pension of \$8 per month. In reply, I have to state that such representations are wholly unwarranted, no law having ever been enacted by which pensions are granted either to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, except—as provided more than fifty years since—to invalids, and to the widows of those dying of wounds or disease incident to the service.

"In view of the many inquiries made on the subject, it may be proper to add that the bill

incident to the services.

"In view of the many inquiries made on the subject, it may be proper to add that the bill for granting pensions to solders of the war of 1812, and to their widows, failed to pass either branch of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The unanimous adverse report of the Pension Committee of the last House of Representatives thereon, leaves little room to expect that, with the present heavy burden of the national dobt, this measure, so earnestly pressed upon every Congress during the last eight or ten years, will ever become a law. Our pension system has been liberal beyond that of every other nation, but it extends no further than to provide some partial compensation for the casualties of war. It never contemplated life annuities to men who left the service unharmed, or to the widows of such as have once served for a few months or years, and afterwards died from causes entirely disconnected with the war. The proposed enactment would have added to our pension list nearly or quite as many, in all probability, as the whole number already enrolled, by reason of the casualties of the late war. If pensions are granted by reason of mere service in the war of 1812, like claims might as equilably be urged in behalf of those who served in the war with Mexico, and of all those who, on land or sea, aided in suppressing the recent Rebellion. Whether the country can afford to increase, on so liberal a scale, a pension list already swelling beyond \$30,00,000 per annum, I will not discuss. The improbability of any such legislation, at least, is manifest. So delusive a hope ought not to be encouraged; and much less does it seem to me that the representations to which you have kindly called my attention should be regarded as merely an innocent mistake. Their effect is injurious, and not the least so on the worthy class of persons whose hopes and interests are thus trified with. Very respectfully yours, "Joseph H. Barrert, Commissioner."

THE ALBANY HOMICIDE. GENERAL COLE'S SYRACUSE LETTER-THE GRAND JURY DIRECT ITS PRODUCTION.

GENERAL COLE'S SYRACUSE LETTER—THE GRAND

JURY DIRECT ITS PRODUCTION.

ALBANY, June 15.—The county court-room was crowded this morning with persons interested in the Cole-Hiscock tragedy. The occasion was an attempt to compel William J. Hadley, Eng. counsel for General Cole, to deliver up a letter in alleged justification of his act, written by him before he left Syracuse, of which rumor bad spoken as evidencing a determination on the part of General Cole to shoot his victim whenever they met.

This letter had been given in the first place to Mrs. Mary E. Cuyler, a lady who had lived in Cole's family for 12 or 13 years (not a niece, or daughter, as has been erroneously stated), with instructions to publish it, in case of anything happening at Albany. Soon after his incarceration the prisoner had expressed a desire to regain possession of this letter, and Mr. Hadley succeeded in securing it. The Grand Jury, who had been sitting upon the case for some days, deemed its evidence important as showing premeditation of murder, and tried to obtain it or a knowledge of its contents from Mr. Hadley. But he, while admitting its possession, chose to regard it as a privileged communication, and denied their authority to compel him to produce it. Hence the order which brought the matter into Court to-day.

The motion was made before Judge Ciute and associates by the Hon, Henry Smith, District Attorney. The Hon Lyman Tremain Speared as counsel for Mr. Hadley, and made an able argument on his behalf. He contended that the letter in question of Mrs. Cuyler, the document was still, in fact, in the possession of General Cole, and there was no law to compel a man to give evidence against himseli. He contended that the evidence of a person who had read the paper in question conid not be received—even if it were a written confession. Beyond any authorities that might be quoted, this rested upon the principles on which the Constitution of our land was good reason to believe that the letter written by

principles on which the Constitution of our land was founded.

District Attorney Smith, in reply, said there was good reason to believe that the letter written by General Cole contained evidence of a contemplated homicide. It was his duty to bring all such evidence before the Grand Jury. The evidence in question had passed out of the hands of the prisoner, and been placed in the hands of another for publication, and was, therefore, no longer privileged. If counsel were at liberty to obtain and conceal all evidence against a client, the ends of justice would always be defeated. The arguments on both sides were lengthy and elaborate, and were listened to with the deepest interest.

The decision of the Court denied that the letter was a privileged communication, and directed Mr. Hadley to produce the paper and establish its identity. Its custody was thereupon given to the Clerk of the Court.
Of course there is great anxiety to know the precise

Course there is great anxiety to know the precise contents of the letter, but nothing positive can be learned at present. The triends of Mr. Hiscock contend that it contains evidence of seady intent; while Mr. Hadley asserted before the Grand Jury that it contained nothing beyond a threat to humiliate the man who had wronged him.

The case loses but little of its interest as a topic of conversation, and there are but few who have formed a very decided opinion as to the act of General Cole. The triends of Mr. Hiscock are numerous and very bitter in the expression of their feelings, white at the same time the friends of General Cole visit him frequently, and supply his wants with great care and tenderness. Both sides are very busy in raking up the antecedents of all parties concerned.

To the most intimate of his personal friends General Cole has given a version of the affair which differs materially from his carlier statementa, and which may be regarded as thoroughly trustworthy. Fifteen years ago Dr. Cole married Miss Barto, of Tromansburg, N. Y., daughter of the late Judge Barto. It was a love match, and for twelve years their home was the scene of unalloyed happiness. Within two or three years, however, the husband bad noticed that his wife was at times moody and unhappy. He could not account for it. He had sent his wife \$15000 during the war, and she now possesses \$40.00 in her own right, left to her by her father's will. He consulted her friends and his, but could acrive at no conclusion. He was compelled by his duties to reside at or near New York, and he determined to bring his wife to Brocklyn, where she might be near her sister, and there he engaged and furnished rooms. side at or near New York, and he determined to bring his wife to Brooklyn, where she might be near her sister, and there he engaged and furnished rooms. Meanwhile he visited Syracuse, and met Mr. Hiscock in the street. Mr. Hiscock saked him, "Why, General, when did you come? When shallyou go away?" He thought the latter question a singular one, and then at once remembering that the same question had been asked him on several previous occasions, said nothing, but looked his questioner full in the face, and Mr. Hiscock turned away downcast, and without a word. Heturding to Brooklyn, brooding over the matter, he wrote to a cousin of his wife's, with whom she resided, asking if there had ever been any rumor in Syracuse projudicial to his wife. The reply came, "There is room for the gravest suspicion."

of his wife's, with whom she resided, asking if there had ever been any rumor in Syracuse projudicial to his wife. The reply came, "There is room for the gravest suspicion."

Almost frenzled, he hastened to Syracuse and there, when he questioned her, his wife fell on her knees and confessed that a criminal intercourse had existed between herself and Mr. Hiscock for nearly three years. It made him almost crazy, to use his own words. All day Thursday he stayed in the house, leat he should meet Hiscock on the street and kill him. On the day of the murder, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler, he started for Brooklyn. They were necessarily compelled to stop at Albany, and while he thought he should be "happier if it were settled in some way, and was off his mind." He sent for his brother-in-law, Mr. Barto, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and asked him to go with him to see Mr. Hiscock, pledging his word that he would not take his life, but would only "make him get down on his knees and beg like a dog for it." This Mr. Barto refused to do, and said that he had no advice to give in the matter. It should be stated here that Mr. Barto and General Cole have not been releadly eversince the latter took a commission in the first of General Butler's colored cavalry regiments. Thus left to himself, the frenzled man started for stanwix Hall, intending to go quietly in by the side entrance, inquire the number of Hiscock: recom, and go up to it. But as he went in he saw the seducer of his wife hefore him, a frenzy selzed him, and without a moment's thought he fired. Although the act was not premeditated, he thinks it was justifiable land expresses no remorse for it. His wife is now in Albany, and administers to his wants, visiting him daily. He professes to consider her a guilty woman, but not as guilty as the man he shot.

The prejudicial features of the case are the statement and there was not vicioned used, and that this plea was gotten up by him for the purpose of shielding his wife and children. Ou the other ha

-Some remarkable translations are given in the French bills of fare in Parisian restaurants. Thus, Timbale de riz à l'ancienne is rendered, "cup of rice at oldness;" and Deur Chinois à Peau de vie, which are simply a couple of Chinese fruits preserved in brandy, is translated "two Chinese in spirits." Ris de veau à la financière is rendered into "the smile of the calf to the female capitalist."

The Surratt Trial-Proceedings To-day. Washington, June 17.—The Criminal Court Room was unusually well crowded this morning, before the opening of the Criminal Court, and the interest in the surratt case seems to be on the increase.

At 10 o'clock Judge Fisher, having somewhat recovered from his sickness, entered the Court Room and took his seat upon the beach and the Court was formally opened.

and took his seat upon the bench and the Court was formally opened.

Chief Justice Cariter, who was also on the bench ordered the Crier to open the June Term of the Oriminal Court, and the Grand Jury for that term was called, Pending the call of the Grand Jury for that term was called, Pending the call of the Grand Jury for the Beside his counsel. He looks about the same as last week, and appears at all times to be very cheefful. Judge Cariter announced to the Grand Jury for the June term, that there would be no necessity for their attendance until to-day two weeks and he accordingly discharged them until that time. The petit Jury was then called, and Judge Cariter announced that the same objection applied to this jury as had applied to the March term. He thought the exception taken by the prosecution at that time was well taken and inviscible, and he would therefore discharge the petit jury for the June term, without day, and he announced that that jury could go hence without further accountability to this Court.

The witnesses and others summoned to attend the June term were then discharged until two weeks bence, and the June term was adjourned until that day.

Judge Flaher then resumed the business as in the

day.
Judge Fisher then resumed the business as in the
March term, and the jury in the case of John H. Surrait was called, and all answered to their names.
Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr submitted the reliewing affi-

Judge Flaher then resumed the business as in the March term, and the jury in the case of John H. Sursait was called, and all answered to their names.

Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr. submitted the following affidaviti—
To the Honorable the Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Commbia, holding the Criminal Court for the March term, 1877.—The petition of John W. Surrait shows that he has sow been put on his trial in a capital case in this Court; that he has exhausted all his means, and such further means as have been furnished him by the liberality of his friends, in proparing for his defense, and he is now mable to procure the attendance of his wilnesses. He therefore prays your Honor for an order that process may lesse to summon his witnesses, and to compel their attendance, at the cost of the Government of the United States, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

The argument upon the motion was postponed until later in the progress of the case.

Judy Fisher then asked the counse! If they were ready to proceed to the trial or the case.

Mr. Carrington said the Assistant District Attorney, then addressed the jury, and said all were aware that in criminal cases the custom is for the prosecution, at the beginning of a case, to make known the subject of inquiry, and to state in oulline what proof would be brought forward to support the charges contained in the indictinent.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have indicated John H. Surraut, the prisoner at the bar, for line murder of Abrabam Lincoin, late President of the United States. The duty of the Jury is to ascertain whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, and an inquiry of more solemn character was never submitted to human intelligence.

They are, in fact to turn back the leaves of history to show the red page on which is written the awful injet.

A vant assembly was then assembled at a public place, whose hearts were filled with the joy of peace, and among that vast andience was hew ho had presided over this country throug

or the bullet that pierced the brain of the President, and or the bloody knife that fell with such terrible force upon the person of the Secretary of State. [Continued in our next edition.]

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Delegates have been elected in various portions of the State for the State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 19th inst. The indications are that General Hayes will be nominated for Governor.

William Pyles shot Thomas Shaw, his wife's brother through the beed at 2 o'clock this brother, through the head, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in a doggery four miles back of New-port, Ky., because Shaw attempted to chastise Pyles for calling his own wife a lewd woman. The homicide gave himself up, and is now in

jail.

The Ministerial Evangelical Association of this city called upon Mayor Wilstach to prevent the descration of the Sabbath day. The Mayor's response does not please them. He believes in innocent recreation on Sunday and in Sunday newspapers.

Annon Jones has gone into training at the

Aaron Jones has gone into training at the Buckeye House, near this city. McCool has not yet commenced work.

The trial of J. C. Healey, the young lawyer who shot and killed Thomas Corry, a clerk at the Spencer House, is still in progress. It is generally believed that, owing to the influence in his favor of members of the bar, it will be very difficult to convict him.

Shocking Accident at Bay Ridge, Long Island.

Mr. Archer and family, consisting of himself, wife, and three children, have been boarding at the Bay Ridge Hotel for some time past. The children were a babe, a boy aged seven years, and a very interesting little girl aged three years and a half. Mr. Archer and his wife left the hotel yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock, to attend divine service at a neighboring church, a short distance from the hotel, leaving the children in charge of the nurse, a sorvant of the family. The girl arclessly allowed the children to wander away from her sight, and they, being freed from her control, secended to the top of the hotel, climbed to the observatory which surmounts the hotel, and from which a view may be obtained of the bay and Narrows. Harry ascended through the saylight; from dizzluess ascended through the saylight; from dizzlness or some other cause they lost their balance and fell to the first floor, a distance of four stories. The brains of the little girl were instantly dashed out, and the boy's skull was fractured. Two physicians were called in to minister to the children, but it did not avail, as they were past human aid.—N. Y. Yribuse.

Important Telegraph Consolidations,
Improvements, and Changes.

The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company,
whoselines extend from Boston to Washington,
and the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose
ines extend from Boston to New York, have
consolidated under the name and title of the
Franklin Telegraph Company, and the management of the joint lines is in the hands of the
latter corporation. ment of the joint lines is in the hands of the latter corporation.

It is also announced that the "Van Choate Insulator," that has been thoroughly tested on the Insulated Lines, has been discarded, and is being rapidly replaced with the bracket and glass of the patiern so successfully used by the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, whose lines are now built and builting throughout the West.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Monday, June 17, 1867. The Stock Market was inactive this morning

but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. August 7:30s sold at 106; and July '65 5-26s at 109; no change; 100; was bid for 10 40s; 112; for 6s of 1881; and 110; for '62 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 90; and old do sold at 90;

also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 98%, and old do, at 94, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28%, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 524@621, no change; Reading at 53%, an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of 4; Lehigh Valley at 59, no change; and Norristown at 63, no change; 58 was bid for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common: 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central. and 43 for Northern Central, City Passenger Railroad shares were un-

changed. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 12 for Hestonville. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 554 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; and 197 for Kensington,

and 197 for Kensington.

In Canal shares there was very little movement.

Delaware Division sold at 56\(\frac{2}{3}\), an advance of \(\frac{2}{3}\);

20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common;

30 for preferred do.; 46\(\frac{2}{3}\) for Lehigh Navigation;

18\(\frac{2}{3}\) for Susquehanna Ganal.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{2}{3}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{2}{3}\); 11 A. M.,

137\(\frac{2}{3}\); 12 M., 137\(\frac{2}{3}\); 1 P. M., 137\(\frac{2}{3}\).

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

Gold, 137#@137#. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs, 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, coupon, 112#@112#; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110#@110#; do., 1864, 1064@107; do., 1865, 107@107#; do. new, 109#@109#; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100#; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106#@106#; do., 2d series, 105#@106#; 3d series, 105#@106#; 3d series, 105[@106].

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 17 .- The Flour Market continues very quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who operate very sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at \$8@9 p barrel for superfine; \$9@10 for extra; \$10@12:50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7@7.25 p barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market is remarkably dull, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2:10@2.25, with small sales at the latter rate. Rye ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.45 p bushel. Corn is dull. Sales of yellow in store at \$1.04½, and holders ask \$1.08 for lots afloat. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of Pennsylvania at 70@74c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at \$41.50@42.2 ton.

Whisky—There is no change to notice. lots at \$8@9 % barrel for superfine; \$9@10 for

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, June 17 .- The Cattle Market was

very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. About 1500 head arrived, and sold at 186010c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 15@17c. for fair to good, and 10@ lic. \$\mathbb{P} pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-94 head Owen Smith, Western, 16@15. 25 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, gross. 20 " Jones McClese, Chester co., 7@9, gross. 60 " P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.

60 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
85 P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@10½, gross.
87 J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 17@18.
88 McFillen, Lanc. co., 10@10½, gross.
89 J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 17@18.
80 E. McFillen, Lanc. co., 9@9½, gross.
80 E. McFillen, Lanc. co., 9@9½, gross.
80 E. McFillen, Lanc. co., 9@9½, gross.
81 Uilman & Bochman, Western, 18@19.
827 Mooney & Smith, Western, 17@19.
87 T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@10, gross.
86 L. Frank, Western, 14@18.
80 L. Frank, Western, 14@18.
80 Cows were dull; 350 head sold at \$45@60 for springers, and \$50@66 for cow and caif.
81 Sheep were rather firmer; 6000 head sold at from 6@7c. \$2 lb., gross, as to condition.
81 Hogs were dull; 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$9@10 \$2 100 lbs., ngt.

Yards at from \$9@10 % 100 lbs., net.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PRILADELPHIA .....JUNE 17. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, Newburyport, Castner,
Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, Lanesville, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rayner, Middletown, Captain,
Schr C. C. Bearse, Lovell, Portsmouth, Captain,
Schr James and Thomas, Scott, Scaford, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Mary Bowman, Charlesworth, Miliville, S. Wattson. St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoft.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Haitdan, Sorby, 3 days from New York, in baliast to Workman & Co.

Norw, barque Gitans, Thronsen, 3 days from New York, in baliast to Workman & Co.

Harque Citeren, Forgusen, 3 days from New York, in baliast to Workman & Co.

Brem, barque George and Johann, Jordan, from New York, in baliast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brem, brig L. Pauline, Schotze, 5 days from Baltimors, in baliast.

Schr R. Veux, Powell, 5 days from Charleston, with mass, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Golden Gate, Hissiand, 8 days from Charleston, with mass, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen, 13th inst., 5 miles S. by E. from Shinnecock Light, spoke the raft Nonparedi, from New York. Wind & W.

Schr C. J. Baithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to Jamos Barratt.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 1 day from Indian River, with bork to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, 12 nours from Baltimore, with mass, to J. D. Muoff.

Barque Almena, from San Francisco, made the passage in 12d days, and not as Defore reported.

Ship Electric, Junge, for Philadelphia, cleared at-Ship Electric, Junge, for Philadelphia, Steamship Shar of the Union, Cooksey, hence for New York 15th 18st of the Union, Cooksey, hence for New Oriesns, was spoken 10th 18st, 1'15 P. M., 30 miles from Southwest Pass.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston, salled Liverpool 1st inst.
Barque Ariadne, Niemeyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 18th 18st,
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, for Philadelphia, salled from Messins 28th ult,—since reported put into Gibralton, leaky. ar, leaky. Brig Matilda, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais lith first.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas dth Inst.

Brig L. Garrow, Hyder, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th Inst.

Brig W. H. Parks, Darragh, honce, at Savannah 11th Instabt.

Brig Cheviot, Whitney, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas sin loat.

Brig James Baker, Thompson, from Havans, at New York yesterday.

Brig Maripona, Hiaples, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Sohr F. E. Baird, Ireland, hence, at New Orleans ioth loatant. schr Two Marys, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared t Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst. Bcbr John L. Merrill, Wicks, hence, at Richmond Holy John L. Metter, Thomas, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., lith inst. Scher Prints Smith; R. B. Warren, Pickering Pathescher Prints Smith; R. B. Warren, Pickering Patheway, Haley, Polly Price, Vater, C. W. May, May; and E. Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Hoston 18th 1981.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.—Arrived, Manuship Achilles, Riches, from Antwerp.

Stummship Cells, Glessfell, from Lendon, Steamship Mariposa, Quelek, From New Orleans, Steamship Mariposa, Quelek, From Rew Orleans, Marque Canton, Godi, From Margalian, Harque Canton, Godi, From Hop Janetre, Harque Hannital, Haw him, from Marasilles, Harge Hannital, Haw him, from Marasilles, Brig Rew Providence, Manganaro, from Palermo,