BERIOUS DEFEATS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN CRETE BACK AND THEIR FORCES DIVIDED-OMAR PASHA BURNE MANY VILLAGES AND MURDERS THE IN-HABITANTS-BEFORTS OF THE FOREIGN CON-

ATHEMS, June 15.—Intelligence received in this city from Crete reports that Omar Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in the Island, met a severe defeat. His expedition against the Christian insurgent positions at Sphakia and Apocorona falled, entailing great loss on the Sultan's troops. Omar Pasha was unable to form a junction with the forces under the command of Mehemed Pasha, who, having been twice beaten in Apocorona, retreated to an entrenched camp. Omar Pasha, in his endeavor to advance, sustained a fresh defeat of his personal command at Heraclien. Smarting under the issue of the fight the Turkish Commander-in-Chief burned all the villages, which were not defended, in the neighborhood, and killed their inhabitants. The foreign Consuls resident here have officially informed their respective Governments of these attrodous acts. The Italian gurboat Prince Addone saved a few of the fugitive families, and brught them to the Pireseus. The Turkish war steamer Isldhi, which some time since chased the Greek volunteer aid steamer and bio kade runner Arcadi, which had landed men and supplies for the Christians, has returned to Candia. The war vessel is damaged. She had several of plies for the Childians, has returned to Candia. The war vessel is damaged. She had several of her crew killed and wounded.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

SERIOUS RIOT IN LONDON-THE RED PLAG AND LIBERTY CAP HOISTED.

London, Tuesday, June 18-1 o'clock A. M.—
A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting tonight at St. James' Hall, stormed the platform,
and erected a red flaz surmounted by a liberty
cap. There was much fighting, and many arrests have been made. THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS UNDER THE REPORM BILL-MR. DIBRARLI'S PLAN ADOPTED BY PAR-

LIAMENT.

LONDON, June 17—Midnight.—In the House of Commous to-night the protracted discussion on that portion of the Reform bill which provides for the redistribution of Parliamentary seats was concluded. A division took place and resulted in a majority of eight votes in favor of the Derby-Disraeli Government, whose plan of redistribution is accordingly adopted.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS. THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT THE TUILERIES-RECEP-TION OF THE GERMAN MONARCH BY THE EM-PEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE-COUNT BIS-MARK IN THE ROYAL CORTEGE.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 7. The King of Prussia arrived yesterday in Paris by the Northern Railway at the hour announced. All the ornamentation of the station was precisely the same as we described it in our account of the Emperor of Russia's arrival. About ten minutes before 4 the Emperor of Russia's arrival. arrival. About ten minutes before 4 the Emperor Napoleon appeared and walked down the line, accompanied by Prince Joachim Murat; General Fleury, Grand Equerry; and Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, Aid-de-Camp on service. Near his Majesty were also to be seen Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, M. Fietri, Prefect of Police, Baron James de Rothschild, M. Delebecque, and other directors of the Northern Company. A number of Prussians of distinction, including some ladies, were seated near the saloon of reception. At three minutes past four a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of the royal train, and the moment after the band of the Chasseurs de Vincennes—the regiment on daty—

seurs de Vincennes—the regiment on duty— struck up "God Save the Queen," which is also used in Prussia as the national hymn.

The King, a moment after, alighted just where the Emperor was standing, and the two sove-reigns shook hands warmly. The cortege then advanced up the line, the King on the right. Both monarchs were dressed as generals, and each wore the Grand Cordon of the other's order.

order.

The Prince Royal of Prussia and Prince
Joachim Murat followed immediately after;
and then came a crowd of Prussian dignitaries, including Count de Bismark, Count de Weshincluding count de Bismark, Count de Wesn-ehlen, Secretary of Legation; Count de Peukler, Grand Marshal of the Court; General Baron de Moltke, Chief of the Staff; General Count de Goltz, brother of the Prussian Ambassador at Paris; General de Treskow, Ald-de-Camp Gene-

Paris; General de Treskow, Aid-de-Camp General to the King; Major Count de Lehondorffand Prince Radziwill, Aldes-de-Camp, etc. The king stopped short near the station, and shook hands with several of the ladies.

The momentafter the court carriages drove up, and the King, the Emperor, the Prince Royal, and Frince Joachim entered the rst. A body of lancers preceded, and one of the Cent Garde followed their Majestles. Seven other carriages followed, carrying the King's suite. The Princess Royal of Prussia, who had accompanied her husband in the morning to Complegne to meet the King, as announced, afterwards entered an open carriage with three other ladies entered an open carriage with three other ladies

and departed.

From the station the cortege reached the Tutle From the station the cortege reached the Tutle-ries by the Boulevard Magenta, Strasbourg, and Sebaslopol, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue du Louvre, the Courts Carree and Napoleon III, and the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousei. Troops were posted to form the line at the Palace, just as had taken place for the reception of the Czar. Although the weather was delightful, the crowd was infinitely less numerous than at the other grand arrival. Inside the station there was no demonstration of feeling whatever; outside, as the carriages started, there was some cheering; but along the rest of the line very little mani-festation. The same gala carriages were em-The same gala carriages were em-

festation. The same gain carriages were employed as on the other occasion.

At the Tulleries, the Empress, accompanied by the Princess Mathide, and attended by her suite, went to meet the King of Prussia, as on the occasion of the arrival of the Emperor Alexander, at the foot of the grand staircase. Their Majestles then ascended to the Salon du Prometer Consul, where the imperial house. Premier Consul, where the imperial house holds mingled with that of the King of Prussia After the usual presentations were made, the Emperor conducted the King of Prussia to the apartments which had been prepared for him in the Pavillon Marson.

WHY KING VICTOR EMANUEL MAY NOT ATTEND.

From the Paris Union, June 5. King Victor Emanuel lately replied to a ques tion as to whether he was going to Paris:—
"Why should I go? I have not money enough
to take a third-class ticket."

CARNIVAL OF BLOOD. TWO MUEDERS AND THREE SUICIDES IN CINCINNAM

AND VICINITY IN ONE DAY. CINCINNATI, June 17-8 o'clock P. M. CINCINNATI, June 17-8 o'clock P. M.—There has been a high carnival of blood in this city and vicinity during yeste day and to-day—three suicides and two terrible murders. Back of Newport, in Campbell county, Ky., vesterday afternoon, two brothers-in-law, William Pyles and James Shaw, met in the salcon of Valentine Reiboldt, and renewed an old quarrel that had been brought about by Pyles' calling his wife and Shaw's sister a prostitute. Shaw strack Pyles, and Pyles then drew a revolver and fired five shots, three without effect, but the fourth and fifth striking Shaw in the bowels and hean, killing him instantly. Pyles was arrested about eight miles west of this city.

Fyles was arrested about eight miles west of this city.

Last evening, a young man named John Betz shot and killed a young woman of eighteen years, named Sarah Klein, to whom he was engaged to be married. He'z was jealous and insulting in asking why another young man was permitted to visit her. The girl became frightened, and fied from him, from the yard to the house. He fired three shots at her as she ran, then pursued her into the house and shot her fatally as she stood there by the side of her mother. The wretch then left the house, and with the remaining cartridge blew out his own brains.

Mr. Britton Ross, a respectable citizen, a cabinet-maker by trade, and foreman by position, threw himself into the river and was drowned early this morning. He had lost five thousand

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ERIOUS DEFEATS OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN CRETE

—OMAR PASHA AND MEHEMED PASHA DRIVEN

dollars by a failure, and had several times threatened to kill himself.

A German, flity-two years old, named T. Biel, hanged himself to a bedpost with two silk handkerchiefs last night, at his house on Findley street, breaking his neck. Difficulty with his wife is supposed to have led to the suicide.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

CELEBRATION IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS., OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. BOSTON, June 17.-There was a larger crowd of persons assembled in Charlestown to day than on any previous Bunker Hill anniversary. The twenty thousand inhabitants of the city turned out, and there were more than that number present from Boston and the surrounding cities and towns. The procession was made up of military, mounted and on foot, firemen, civic associations, etc., and was under the command of Colonel John E. Morton. The Hope Fire Company of Philadelphia, as gnests of the Howards, of Charlestown, were also in the line, and in the afternoon they went down to Chelsea Beach, and participated in a fish chowder, and other prohibitory law amusements. The other organizations, both military and civic, had banquets at their respective headquarters. Addresses were made at all of them by the city and State officials.

There was also a rowing regatta in Mystic river in the afternoon, which attracted a large persons assembled in Charlestown to-day than

There was also a rowing regatta in Mystic river in the afternoon, which attracted a large number of visitors. The first race was for single sculls for first and second prizes. There were four entries as follows:—
Mahogany shell Mystic, M. J. Enwright; mahogany shell Lizzie, Daniel Poor; mahogany shell Petrolia, Charles A. Bianchard; shell L. A. Donzella Charles C. we myss.

shell Petrolia, Charles A. Bianchard; shell L. A. Donzella, Charles C. wemyss.

The race was two miles, and the first prize was won by the Lizzie in 18 minutes 20 seconds, and the second by L. A. Donzella, in 19 minutes 40 seconds, and the other two were distanced.

The second race, also two miles, was for double sculls, for two prizes, and there were two entries, as follows:—The Lillian, pulled by Manfred L. Goss and Engene Frost, and the Annie V., pulled by John A. Gardner and Thomas Wholmes. The first prize was won by the Annie V. in 15 minutes and 38½ seconds, and the Lillian came in one minute and ten seconds later.

The next and last race was four miles, and for The next and last race was four miles, and for four-oared boats, and two prizes were offered. The boats entered were the M. J. Gleuson, of Charlestown; George C. Wiggin, of East Boston; Union, of East Boston; and the Sheridan and What Cheer, of Boston. The What Cheer won the first prize, in 29 minutes, and the Sheridan the second, in 29 minutes and 27 seconds, and the Union came in 30 seconds after. The others were distanced.

were distanced.

In the evening there were numerous demonstrations in the line of fireworks, and a promenade concert on the grounds beneath the shadow of the Bunker Hill Monument.

CELEBRATION AT THE NEW TOWN OF ARLINGTON-SPEECHES OF GOVERNOR BULLOCK AND OTHERS.

Boston, June 17 .- In the new town of Arlington, formerly West Cambridge, there was also quite a pompous celebration, on account of the change of name, at which a large number of prominent officials were present. The 17th of June was chosen for the demonstration, in order that the citizens might indulge in a flow of patriotism, as that town, like Charlestown, was also the scene of memorable events in the

of patriotism, as that town, like Charlestown, was also the scene of memorable events in the early days of the American Revolution.

Arlington is situated between Camoridge and Lexington, and was one of the towns through which Piteatrn's army passed in 1775, on their way to encounter those "embattled farmers," who "fired the shot heard round the world." It was called Menotomy in those days, subsequently West Cambridge, and now Arlington, and is one of the finest gardening towns about Boston. The inevitable salute and ringing of bells were heard morning, noon and night, bells were heard morning, noon and night, requisites without which no Massachusetts celebration is considered complete. The procession was under the command of Addison

Gage.
There was quite a number of distinguished them Governor Bullock and the various mem-bers of his staff; Senator Sumner, General Banks, Hon. Alexander N. Rice, ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; General Foster, who has recently been assigned to this military dishas recently been assigned to this military district; Admiral Rodgers, of the Charlestown Navy Yard; and a crowd of Massachusetts Major and Brigadier-Generals, At the grand dinner the Governor, Senator Sunner, Richard H. Dana, Jr., General Banks, General Foster, and Admiral Rodgers made speeches. The political gentlemen beat shy of politics, and touched, as did the others, upon thoughts suggested by the situation of the town, it being on the old route passed over by the British during the flight from Lexington to Boston. The Governor in his speech christened the new The Governor in his speech christened the new

During the exercises in the tent a heavy rain storm came on. This interfered a little with the proceedings, but did not succeed in postponing the regatta, in which the Harvard crews pulled. The regatta took place at about 6 o'clock, and consisted of two races. In the first the Junior Second boat of 1868, and the Freshmen Second boat of 1870, lapstreaks and six-oared, pulled. The course was a mile and a half, and the prizes six silver cups. The Juniors won the race by two seconds. Their time was nine minutes and eight seconds. The second race was between the shells of the Freshmen class boat of 1870 and the Scientific School, over the same course, and for six silver coplets. During the exercises in the tent a heavy rain over the same course, and for six silver goblets. The boat of the Freshmen was a little out of repair. This race the Scientifics won, their time being eight minutes and forty-two seconds time being eight minutes and forty-two seconds, while that of the Freshmen was nine minutes

and fifteen seconds.

PIRST ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BOSTON YACHT CLUB-THREE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF VACHTS COMPLETE-A RAINY DAY AND NO WIND-THE SCHOONER SADIE, THE CLYTIE, AND SLOOP FANNY THE WINNERS.

Boston, June 17-12 o'clock P. M .- The first annual regatta of the newly organized Bosto a Yacht Club was one of the 17th of June Inci-Yacht Club was one of the 17th of June incidents here to-day. Among those deeply interested in aquatic sports it was, of course, the chief event of the day, and those chiefly interested in aquatics assembled in great numbers to look upon the flying yachts as they contested for the pending prizes.

There was a heavy fog all the day long; and a threatened shower during the forenoon. The threats were partially fulfilled during the latter part of the day, when the sport would, under other circumstances, have been at its regist. There

er circumstances, have been at its reight. There was also an absence of wind, and various other drawbacks of a minor nature, which the competing yachts had to contend against; but, not-withstanding all these mishaps, the affair may be, and will be, proneunced a success, when it is considered that yachting is a new but yet contagious epidemic hereabouts.

The regatta to-day was among yachts of three different classes; the first class comprising all

yachts measuring thirty-eight feet and upwards, the second comprising all measuring twenty-six feet and less than thirty-eight, and the third comprising all measuring eighteen feet and under twenty-six, the measurement being the length on the water line added to one-third the difference between that and the length over all

The first-class yachts passed over a course of twenty-two miles, and their respective salting qualities may be judged by the following table, which shows the order in which they came in, after completing the distances, as declared by the judges after very mature deliberation:— PIRST CLASS.

I	Yacht. Ocener. L	E.	M_{\star}	8.
ı	Schooner SadleG. H. Bates, Hingham- Schooner Minnie Mannerin & Sears	20.	52 56	11
ł	Schooner NettleD. H. Follett	13	56 56 04	11
ľ	Schooner Fille A. Freeman	ä	16	04 35
l	Schooner J. Q. Adams. A. Lothrop. Schooner Marie. H. B. Jackson.	а.	17	50 33
l	SECOND CLASS.			
l	Bloop Clytic	200	10 14 15 22	14 42 00 14
I	Sloop Mist	3	36	02
	Distance sailed eight and a half miles.	1	82	40
	Sloop Farqueta			ed

WEST POINT.

Closing Proceedings of the Class of 1867 -Presentation of Diplomas by General Grant - His Speech to Ruffuer - Fine Display-Address of Francis Vinton, S. T. D., to the Graduates-The Last Parade -The New Order of Things.

West Point, June 17.

Despite the innocent carousings of the night, all the boys in grey and white were alert for the duties of the day. They consisted in arranging for the grand event of the year—the receiving of the dear, coveted parchment for which they have struggled four long, weary years; getting rid or old clothes, settling accounts with every one in authority with whom they have done cusiness during their cadetship, and winding up matters generally.

with every one in authority with whom they have done unless during their cadetahip, and winding up matters generally.

By the appointed hour the cloud-curtain which had covered the post had been drawn aside by invisible hands, and the sun, with its eye of fabulous fierceness, looked down as if in answer to the prayerful hope of the thousands assembled to do honor by their smites to the great leader of the army that had travelled many milest o participate in the pleasant closing ceremonies of the examination and to the successful cadets. At twenty minutes to 12 o'clock precisely, the hour being extended to this by order of General Pitcher, the soul-stirring drum summoned the whole corps to the plain

They stretched like a mathematical line across the sacred green, accompanied by that prince of soldiers, Coloned H. M. Black, and, obedient to his command, rested with precision and uniform ty. Meanwhile Gen. Grant. Inspector General Shriver, the Hoard of Vistors, all the academic and military staff, left the house of the Superintendent and impressively marched to their positions.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, whofrising in his majestic manner, and uncovering his head, delivered the following impressive, cloquent, and appropriate address:—

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, wholrising in his majestic manner, and uncovering his head, delivered the following impressive, cloquent, and appropriate address:

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS VINTON, S. T. D.

Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class and Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy:—We are gathered together on an occasion of peculiar interest and sacredness. The transition from youth to the urgencies of machood is always a crisis in which "the mind looks afore and after" with hopes and memories. There is a kind of solemnity in this hour. You remember with what elation you have awticipated the fancied joys of the time of your graduation, and now that the moment is come, you are saddened and subdued, and you will remember this parting, when you are grown older, with reflections caught from the vicissitudes of life, in which the images of your companions and your personal experiences will again take the shapes of shadows. In this present interval of Intense consciusions east the past and the future may be buried. But both will have a resurrection so soon as this critical living hour is dead. What, then, does the past reveal? It tells of academic instruction and of knowledge, amid seems both historic and magnificent. Here, on the spot consecrated by the traditions of the Revolution, our fathers lived. Here the black or fine of treason was unmasked and cursed iorsever. Here the virtue of patriolism, honor, honesty, and fruth, have been inculcated and evinced. Youder hills have echeed back no sound but that of loyality and law. The laws of God, the laws of man, the laws in physical nature, and in the human conscience and in organic society have been the themes of instruction and of learning. And yet a better discipline has been conspicuously enjoined, enforced, and practised—the discipline of self-control. If it be true that he who rules himself is nobler than he who takes a city, then is the self-discipline of this military cducation the mightiest achievement which you have accomplished, the most useful power which

personal mistory this hour shall be righalled by its conceptions of the events of the past with the purposes of this occasion are specially worthy of record and remembrance. These diplomas of your academic superiors have been presented to you by the General of the army. He is come here for this gracious ministry, to diguify and to adorn the ceremony.

The giving of the diplomas to the gracuating class has heretofore been a simple thing, unaccompanied by any token of the supreme value which such testimonials ought to possess. Sometimes they have been issued—sometimes called for. The continuous ceremonies of the military course seem to have collapsed all at once in the crowning event at the end of the cadet's career. But to day he who is the only man in these United States—the man whom the oldest soldier characterizes as the best soldier of the age—the man whom the nation delights to honor for his valor—comes in sweet courtesy to present these diplomas to the graduating cadets. From the towering height of General ne looks down and looks back to the corps of cadets whence his own starting post to renown is fixed.

Cadets of 1867, General Grant intends to co you honor, as well as to evince his estimation of a diploma from West Point, by his presence and his participation in this important transaction. You are honored, furtherm—re, by the presence here to-day of the Inspector-General of the army, who is also the inspector of the Chiefe States Military Academy. He linestrates his high office by tender solicitude in the welfere of the cadets. His presence recalls vividity to my memory of consciousness the earlier years when we were cadets together. You may rejuice in him, your special chief, as the exemplar for your instantion of the cardinal qualities of the soldier and the gentleman.

When you are as old as we, may it be your fortunate with the cardinal qualities of the soldier and the gentleman.

welfare of the cadeta. His presence recalls vividly to my memory of consciousness the earlier years when we were cadeta together. You may rejuce in him, your special chief, as the exemplar for your initation of the cardinal qualities of the soldier and the gentleman. The said as we, may it be your fortunate privilege to beslow the tribute of respect and love to one another, as my heart spontaneously accords to my former comrade. Inspector-General Surviver. And I will call to my mind another propitious circumstance. This day is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. It is the historic hour of the birth-throes of the nation. The record of Bunker Hill. It is the historic hour of the birth-throes of the nation. The record of Bunker Hill agraves on the rock at the landing of this post. It is the first incription which you see and the last which the might be presented to the last which the might be presented on the last which the might be presented on the last which the might be presented on the last which we accept the auspicious omen as inculcating in you the spirit of your hathers to fortitude under adversity, in courage amid dangers, and in plety after victory. The circumstances of this occasion are furthermore significant by the presence of the Board of Visitors, selected by the President of the United States to come the court of the course of the social of the course of the course of the course of the young the presence of the social of the young the presence of the social of the victory. They come from the South and from the North in token of a reunion in followship and allegiance. I am honored in being appointed by them to speak to you in their behalf, and to tell you how much they love you, and what pride they fake in your accomplishments, which these diplomas attest. The veteran soldier and courteous gentlemen who is Superintendent of the United States Military Academy in your wellars. He has been as a lather toy you, and you are among his children. This two horses of the presence for military in you

al ove the soldiers of the world with whom war is a trace, and puts you in the category of the people, who are themselves the sovereign and the brethren of republican society. But ledges castion you notice think more highly of yourselves than you ought to think. There is a wide field of literature and the beties letters, into which you have not entered, and where you will find scholars more accomplished than you.

Let your training in the exact sciences furnish you with the habits of investigation and study that shall make you pre-eminent in the literary walks that the scholar delights in, and where you may be unrivalled.

e. cation is but the foundation of the edifice—a to it d and deep foundation, on which you must build to become great and good and truly learned. You have been taught to be men, upright in moral integrity, conscientions in duty, impressed with your responsibility to God and to your country; with affections warm towards your failow men, courteous and magnatimons, with the instincts and accomplishments of true gentlemen.

Graduates! cadets! go forth to realize these hopes. Evince your character, remembering that character is not reputation. Character is built up by a life of self-government and self-control. Reputation is made by a bubble which a breath can broak. Gain reputation by good service, but cherish the character of gentlemen, of solders, and of chitzens, loving God and duty, fearing only what is wrong and sinful. Be loyal to the Constitution. Cherish maional union. Delend the flag, that ensign so dear to them who are free, or panting to be free, under the regis of liberty and law. Learn thus to live, and learn to die. Learn to die.

The innaite admiration of the soldier and salior in the human heart is the conviction that they carry their lives in their hands. They are not butchers, but champions, ready to die for truth, and law, and God. Life is new to you, like nature around us. It is summer now, but autumn and winter may you low. One thing is certain; you will never meet all togeth

world. But go forth. Ged be with you, to protect, preserve, and save you, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Silence that was painful marked the delivery of this gplendid production, made all the more impressive and solemn by the feelidgs of the orator. As he concluded the grand booming of cannoun from Fort Knox denoted the conclusion of this ever memorable occasion; and as the reverberations struck bill and mountain, sending back echoes that rolled and rolled in their grandenr over officer and cadet, the graduating class was dismissed, and then, happy as the happlest of mortals, rushed to the embrace of friends on the Mail, receiving such salutations as, in the apinion of your correspondent, more than compensated them for many of their ills.

"When shall we meet agaid, Meet ne'er to sever?"

The question comes with peculiar force, but it annually arises at West Polot; and notwithstanding it is accompanied with feelings of joy, it gives place to the saddest reflections that cadetahip humanity is ever arrested with. The occasion is, indeed, sad. Almost everybody cried; bright eyes unused to shed tears were wet; and that testified more eloquently than words their feelings of sadness. At seven o'clock the corps were again on the Plain amid the same crowd of the morning. The parade was o' usual prescribed form, and the appearance of the cadets elicited hearty applause. Upon its conclusion, the graduates formed in line, and all marched towards Colonel Black, halting a few paces distant. As with one accord their heads were uncovered, and a parting forevent "God bless you" was bowed to the whole class.

To-morrow the happy boys will bid farewell to the Post they will don the army blue, and, going home to friends, rest awhile, only to be ordered to scenes of stern realities. Happiness and contentment now is their lot, and so may it ever be with them:

THE CORIELL MURDER.

BRIDGET DURGAN TO BE HANGED AUGUST 30.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 17.—Bridget Durgan, who was convicted recently of the murcer of Mrs. Mary Ellen Coriell, at Newmarket, N. J., was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer at this place, this morning, to receive her sentence. The Court-room was densely crowded. The prisoner, when she first entered the Court, gave no evidence of emotion, but she did not smile, as she continually did daring her trial. Judge Vredenbergh, and Associate Justices Decker, Brown, and Cooke were on the bench.

Soon after 10 A. M. District Attorney Hubert arose and moved that the sentence of the Court be pronounced against Bridget Durgan, who had been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Judge Vredenburgh—Bridget Durgan, stand up.

Bridget arose, and looked around with apparent composure.

Judge Vredenburgh—Wou were indicted in April last for the murder of Mrs. Mary Ellen Corieli on the 25th of February, 1867. On the 31st of May last you were convicted of the murder, and the jury designated by their verdict that it was of the first degree. Upon that crime the law inflicts the penalty of death, should not be pronounced upon you?

Mr. J. H. Leupp, of counsel for the prisoner, replied that she had nothing to say. He proceeded to argue that the case should be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Much irrelevant testimony, he said, had been admitted during the examination under the sanction of the Gourt.

Mr. Leupp also claimed that the Court had argued BRIDGET DURGAN TO BE HANGED AUGUST 30.

Mr. Leupp also claimed that the Court had argued Mr. Leupp also claimed that the Court had argued the case improperly and unlawfully against the prisoner, and had thereby loduced the verdict. He examined at length the Judge's charge, and insisted that the sentence should be suspended until the case could be taken before the Supreme Court.

Mr. G. H. Adrian followed in a long argument in favor of the motion on behalf of the prisoner. He said that when the counsel for the defense undertook the case they did so with the intention of bringing all their zeal to bear in her defense. He claimed that the Court did wrong in endeavoring to assign a motive for the murder on the part of the prisoner, when no motive had been shown by the prosecution. Judge Vredenburgh, after consulting with the associate Justices, a id the Court refused the motion for a new trial, and also refused to further postpone the sentence.

sentence.
The Judge now addressed Bridget Durgan by name. hing to say.

Bridget looked around the court-room several imes, as if expecting some one, and then sat lown and spoke to her counsel, who consulted with

her.

Mr. Adrian then said Bridget had requested him to say that she never killed Mrs. Coriell, and that there was a person who is now at large who promised to relieve her from the charge made against her. That person is now at large; but she has always said from the first, as now, that she never imbrued her hands in the blood of Mrs. Coriell, and that she is entirely innocent of the charge.

Judge Vredenburg addressed the prisoner in effect as follows.—

entirely innocent of the charge.

Indge Vredenburg addressed the prisoner in effect as follows:—

Bridget Durgan:—The Court finding nothing in what you have said through your counsel to prevent it from proceeding to sentence you. They are yet willing that you should be permitted to say anything further that you may have to say personally.

The prisoner made no response.

The Judge continued:—If you have nothing to say, there is nothing in what your counsel says to cause further posiponement of your sentence. You have had, during these proceedings, the benefit of very able and experienced counsel, who with untiring real and industry have labored in your cause. They have taken care, by all upright means, that no improper inference should be drawn from the facts in the evidence against you, and that all facts coming to their knowledge which could operate in your favor should be put in evidence and placed in their true relations to the cause. The jury have listened to the evidence with undivided attrition, with every disposition to give you the benefit of any reasonable doubt, and to lean, as far as duty would permit, to the side of mercy. The Court tried the cause with a determination that nothing should be permitted to operate against you except the strength of the evidence alone. The verdict testifies that the evidence left no doubt on the minds of the jury that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were a participant in this homicide, and that you were guilty therein of malicious, willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder. In this finding of the jury this Court unanimously concur, and that the homicide was attended by circumstances of cruelty and horror not perhaps exceeded, considering your text,

by circumstances of cruelty and horror not perhaps excessed, considering your tex, in the history of crime.

The Judge proceeded to recite at length the circumstances of the murder, drawing a vivid picture of the scene in which Mrs. Coriell lost her life, and then continued as follows.—Such, Bridget Durgan, are the known facts, or the facts indicated by those which are known. If the inferences are not correct, you can tell us where they are wrong. You say you know, but you will not tell. If anything is assumed too strongly against you, it is your own fault. I have not gone into this detail to give you pain, or to recite again those horrors in the public car, but that it may be seen under what circumstances it is that the law in this instance consigns a woman to the scaffold. I have one more remark to make. Do not put off your preparations for a future world under any hopes that mercy may be shown in this. You may be undeceived too late. Relieve from suspiction those whom you have wrongly accused. Disclose those, if any, who have participated in this murder, so that they may be held to their legal responsibilities. But, oh! as you value your soul's salvation, accuse not the innocent. There remains for the Court only to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law, which is, and this Court doth nore order, consider and judge that you, Bridget Durgan, be taken hence to the place of execution, to be provided by the Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, according to law, and that then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are

dead.

The prisoner sat slown as soon as the sentence was pronounced, and commenced to cry aload, rocking herself to and fro and uttering screams that could be heard far beyond the Court House. A tier some delay she was removed, still screaming, from the Court House and carried to the jail, where for some time House and carried to the Jall, where for some time she continued to utter screams that were heard by the crowd without. She remains in the custody of the Sheriff, Mr. J. Manning Clarkson, who has now two murderers to execute during the summer. One is Brioget Durgan and the other is Joseph Williams, a colored man, to be hanged July 6 for the murder of another colored man, —N. Y. Times.

London, June 18—Noon.—Consols for money, 941%; Eric R. R., 40; Illinois Central, 70; United States Five-twentics, 731%.

Liverpool, June 18—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; upland middlings at 11%, and New Orleans at 11%. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 38s, for mixed Western:

Other articles are unchanged.
GLASGOW, June 18 — Noon. — The steamer Acadia, from New York on the 1st instant, has

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, before Judge Fisher. The Court was opened at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, the jurors, the prisoner, and the counsel on both sides being present. The prisoner's brother, Isacc Surratt, occupied a seat by his side. Sergeant Joseph W. Dye was recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Pierrepont said that, when the Court adjourned yesterday, a question had been asked, but was objected to and withdrawn, and he now desired to ask the question in form, and reserve our objection for the defense.

The witness was then asked the question by Mr. Pierrepont as to what occurred on the way out H street after the witness and his companion, Cooper, started for Camp Barry, after they

out it street after the witness and his compa-nion, Cooper, started for Camp Barry, after they had received information of the assassination of the President?

Mr. Bradley objected, unless the prosecution first stated what the connection of this matter was with the prisoner, or what they expected to prove.

was with the prisoner, or what they expected to prove.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution would offer no evidence that they could not connect with the prisoner. They purposed to prove that the house referred to in yesterday's question was Mrs. Surratt's house, that John Surratt had left it a few moments previously, and that it was Mrs. Surratt who asked the question of the

witness, Mr. Bradley said Mrs. Surratt was not here to

witness,
Mr. Bradley said Mrs. Surratt was not here to
answer.
Mr. Pierrepont—Neither is Booth.
Mr. Bradley—Booth was not there at the time.
The Court decided to admit the answer, and
said he would rule it out if it did not connect
the prisoner with the assassination.
Mr. Bradley noted an exception.
The witness then resumed his answer to the
question, as follows:—As we passed out H street
a woman raised the window of a house, and
asked what was wrong down town. I told her
that President Lincoln had been shot. She
asked who had done it. I told her Booth. She
asked how I knew that, and I told her a man
who knew him saw him. On that night the
moon was light enough to see objects distinctly.
I believe the moon was up, but I cannot say if it
was at the full. The woman was an elderly
lady, but I could not say whether she was stout
or otherwise, but she resembled the lady, Mrs.
Surratt, who was tried at the Arsenal. I have
seen the house since, and it is No. 541 H street.
The house is on the right hand side of the street
going towards Camp Barry. The witness then
described the house. It was known as the Surratt House. The woman asked questions in an
ordinary tone, but the witness does not recollect that the woman was much excited. When
the witness saw Booth, Surratt, and the other
party at the theatre, neither of them were disguised.
Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—The witness is

party at the theatre, hetther of them were dis-guised.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—The witness is twenty-three years of age, and testified that he was from Washington county, Fa., where he resided before the war, going to school and working at his trade as a printer; he left Washington, Fa., in 1881, and entered the army in 1862; at Camp Barry the witness was first sergeant of his company; during his absence the next sergeant in line called the roll.

The witness did not have a pass on the night of the assassination, he had formerly been Quartormaster Sergeant of his company, and had a pass while in that position, but he had no right to use it as first Sergeant eant. In answer to questions about being in town withou In answer to questions about being in town without leave that night, the witness said that nearly all the camp was in town to witness the torchlight procession; it was a frequent occurrence for him to come to town, but he admitted that, by doing so, he did not altogether justify the confidence which the captain of the company reposed in him. The witness repeated the evidence given yesterday relative to the position he occupied sitting on the planks in front of the theatre.

theatre.

Q. To whom did you first communicate what you saw that night? A. To my fasher.

Q. To whom pext? A. Well, to no one in particular; I mentioned my suspicions to Sergeatt Cooper that night.

Q. Who did you first tell what you could prove on this subject? A. I told no one what I could prove; I only told what I had sees; the first time I knew that my evidence was known I was summoned to appear here to testify at the assassination conspiracy; when I arrived in Washington I went first to the Provost Marshal's Office, and was then taken to the Old Capitol to see if I could identify the man mertioned as a villalmons-looking map. At the Provest Marshal's Office I was questioned by the officer who had a right to question me.

[Continued in our next edition.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadwalader, This Court sat for a short time this morning, but the only business transacted was the taking of a few verdicts in cases in which there were no contests, and the amounts involved were but

no contests, and the amounts involved were but trifling.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.

—William B. Mann., DistrictAttorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Charles Kingsmora was charged with assault and battery upon Charles Maclague. The parties are both boys and school-mates, They went to school at Eighth and Fitzwater streets.

Thomas Mactague testified that on the 7th of May last, as he was coming out of school, Charles Kingsmore told him the mistress had called him back to keep him in; he went to the mistress, and found that Kingsmore and deceived him; when he came out Kingsmore struck him, and he returned the blow; then Kingsmore drew a knife and stabbed him; the cut was severe, sending the boy to the hospital for several weeks.

The discuss of tread evidence of good character.

cut was severe, sending the boy to the hospital lor several weeks.

The defense offered evidence of good character.
Mr. Dwight, upon the part of the Commonwealth,
asked that the jury render a verdict of not guilty,
imposing the costs upon the defendant, which was
done.
Judge Ludlow called the defendant before him, and

done.

Judge Ludlow called the defendant before him, and told him that the jury had dealt very mercifally with him, as the consequences of a conviction would have been a sentence of imprisonment: but he would take good care to protect other boys from such outbursts of his passion, and would require him to pay the costs and give bond in \$1000 for his good behavior.

John Silgh was convicted of a charge of the larceny of lumber valued at ninety cents, the property of George Craig, and was sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Patrick Morphy, white, and Isaac Tyson and Sami. Dill, both colored, were charged with the larceny of a bay mate belonging to Charles Tally. John McLarty testified that he had Mr. Tally's mare at pasture on his farm at White Hall; and that one night, several weeks ago, she was taken out. When he next saw her she was at the car depot at Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue, on the morning of June 1. He had a bay mare in his possession. He, the officer, put the mare in the Ridge avenue oar depot, and sent for Mr. McCarty. In conversation with the officer he said he had stolen the mare over the Schuylkill, but where exactly he could not tell. He alterwards told Sergeant Cameron, in the presence of this witness, that he, another colored boy, and a white boy, took two horses from the field at White Hall, and the arrested Murphy at the end of From tareet, and that he arrested Murphy at the end of From tareet, and the had solven the colored boy, and a white boy, took two horses from the field at White Hall, on the night of May Si.

Sergeant Cameron testified that he arrested Murphy at the end of From tareet, and that he the harron of From the night of May Si.

He arrested Tyson on the end of Point House road, and then he acknowledged he was in the party when the theft was committed. On frial COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Petroe.—Charles Rust was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy.

Charles Pingroff was acquitted of a charge of conspiracy.

spiracy. Charles Pingroff was acquitted of a charge of per-Jury.

The rest of the morning was taken up in the trial of William Welsh, upon a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit an outrage. The evidence in the case was of too gross a nature for publication.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, The Stock Market was inactive this interfine, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. '42 5-20s sold at 1104@1102, an advance of 1; 100 was bid for 10 40s; 1061 for June and August 7:30s; 1065 for '64 5 20s; 1071 for '65 5-20s; 1092 for July

Finance and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Ouble.

*65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do, at 94.

Railroad shares were the most active on the liat. Reading sold at 53¼@64, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 27½, no change. 131½ was bid for North Pennsylvania; and 53½ for Lehigh Valley.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment, but we hear of no sales. 104 was bld for Seventh National; 237 for North America;

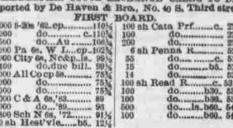
for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 555 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; and 105 for Kensington.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 462 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 18 for Susquehanna Canal; and 565 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1372; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 1371; 1 P. M., 138, an advance of 2 on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Herald of this morning says; The New York Herald of this morning says:—
"The Money Market has been very easy at six percent, with exceptions at seven, on mixed collaterals, and in most instances the leading dealers in Governments have been supplied at five. The supply of first-class commercial paper continues light and in fair demand at 65,007% percent, the majority of transactions being at the legal rate, in which connection we may remark that the scoper the legal rate is abolished the better. New York in this respect would only be following the example of Massachunetts; and surely the State which prohibits shaving on Sunday and the sale of mait of vinous liquors on any day of the week should not be allowed to outdo us in liberty—especially the liberty of controlling our own money matters."

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



Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 18 .- The Flour Market is excessively dull and prices are weak. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their wants from day to day. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at \$8@9 per barrel for superfine; taken in lots at \$8@9 per parrel for supering \$8@10 for extras; \$10@12.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$14@16 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$7 to \$7.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat market control movements in the Wheat market control of the straight of the straig

The movements in the Wheat market continue of a limited character, but prices remain without essential change; sales of 1890 bushels fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.25@2.65. 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.40. Corn is inactive; sales of yellow in store and from the cars at \$1.04@1.0412; and affoat at \$1.06. Oats have advanced; sales of Pennsylvania at

2@74c.
Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.
Cloverseed is selling in a small way from first
aands at \$7.25@7.50 % 64 pounds. Nothing doing
in Timothy. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers Whisky is held at 35c. p gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Isaac Carver, Short, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, Braintree, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr George H. Squires, Timmons, Boston, Rommell & Hunter,
Schr J Williamson, Corson, Fall River,
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Neponset, Hammett &
Neal.

Schr West Wind, Lawson, Neponset, Hammett & Neal. Schr Victoria, Kelly, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co. Str W. Whiliden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. Schr Victoria, Reily, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Str W. Whiliden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ABRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Morning Star, Ryder, 20 days from Clenfuegon, with sugar to S. & Weish.

Schr Louisa Francis, Ribburn, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets,

Echr C. Stetson, Robinson, from Braintree,

Schr C. Stetson, Robinson, from Braintree,

Schr G. H., Squires, Timmons, from Fail River,

Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Neponset,

Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Providence,

Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Boston,

Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston,

Schr C. Hill, Cheeseman, from Boston,

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston,

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston,

Schr J. Diverty, Fisher, from Wilmington,

Schr M. Paxson, Brower, from Boston,

Schr B. McDevitt, McDevitt, from New Haven,

Schr Lady Eiten, Jeffers, from Cambridgeport,

Schr G. Edwards, Weeks, from New York,

Schr G. W. Glover, Holbrook, from Rockland,

Schr J. H., Bartlett, Harris, from Sallsbury,

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Portsmouth,

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 1s hours from Baltimore,

with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. Whilden, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore,

with mdse, to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool for Philapphia, was spoken 3d inst., iat. 43 12, ion. 44.

Ship Washington, Berry, hence for San Francisco, was spoken 2d uit., iat. 357 N., ion. 28 22.

Ship Fidelio, Kindt, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst., Ship Likzie Raymond, Perry, hence, at Queenstown 4th inst.

Ship New Colors of the Color o th link.
Ship New Orleans, Hedge, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool ath Inst.
Barque Victoria, Knudsen, hence, at Queenstown 24 instant.

Instant. nstant. Barque Lelopea, hence for Antwerp, passed Deal 5th Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence, at Antwerp 4th

instant.

Barque Argo, hence at Cienfuegos 5th inst,
Barque Idelia, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Cardens 5th inst.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Small, hence, at Bangor 15th Schr Sophie Ann, Smith, hence, at Providence 16th Benr Mother and Rentley, and R. Law, York, hence, at Stonington 15th Inst.

Schr L. Walsh, hence, at Bockland 12th Inst.

Schr C. W. Bentley, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 15th Inst.

Schr H. Curtis, Haskell; B. E. Sharp, Chase; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; Armenia, Cale; and Eva Beile, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1852; present.

nstaut.
Schrs F. Herbert, Crowell; S. Gilman, Keliy; W. H.
Dennis, Lake: E. L. Smith, Smith: H. Little, Godfrey
L. A. Babcock, Babcock: A. T. Cohn, Brower E. G.
Irwin, Atkins; Ephraim and Anna, Thompson; Riog
Dave, Wooster; Saventy-six, Teel: J. Whitehouse,
Jones; E. H. Naylor, Somers: A. M. Aldridge, Bateman; S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlis; W. A. Crocker,
Baxter; and George Nevinger, Smith, hence, at Boston
16th Inst.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphis;
salled from Providence 16th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jone is. Cheared, Sea King, for Liverpool, with 25,000 sacks wheat. NEW YORK, June 18.—Spoken, 30 miles SE, of Sandy Hook, ship Bessy Crosby, from Liverpool for Phila-delphia—27 days out; also, ship Tomawanda, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, in lat. 40 50, lon. 47 70