THE EVENING TELEGRAPI

VOL. VII---No. 143.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES. INTERESTING LETTER FROM JUDGE ABELL.

New Orleans, June 15.—To the President of the United States, Major-General U. S. Grant, and Major-General P. H. Sheridan:—Nothing could astonish one more than to find the extraordinary statements contained in a telegram from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated

from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated the 6th inst. So far as it relates to me, nothing could be more at variance with the record and facts of the case. It seems to me that they are not only made in error, but are most incredible. (Judge Abell repeats here the letter already published of General Sheridan to General Grant, of June 6, giving his reasons for removing from office Monroe, Herron, and Abell, and thus concludes):—Respect for the officers of my Government forbid my characterizing this telegram in the language that it certainly appears to dethe language that it certainly appears to deserve, or such as General Sheridan sees fit to use towards officers of rank and merit. I shall content myself with a candid and carneat refutation of the numerous groundless assertions made in it.

In the third paragraph of the telegram Gen-eral Sheridan says: "The court over which Judge Abell presided is the only criminal court in the city of New Orleans. For a period of at least nine months previous to the 30th of July he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising them no prosecution in his court against the offenders. court against the offenders in case such an event occurred." This statement is extraordinary. without foundation, and ufterly impossible. never thought of such a thing. It is utterly imposible that I could have known, nine months previous to the 30th of July, that such a meeting would take place. The conventionists and their friends held nearly every office in the State and appeared such places. State, and appeared well pleased with the constitution. Its author, General Banks, pronounced it "the best ever made." President Lincoln said that "it was a most excellent constitution." The conventionists continued to hold nearly all the offices under it until they were displaced by the newly elected Democrats, which occurred only a bout these wently sheet. which occurred only about three months before the riot. How could know nine months before that these men would assemble to alter so good constitution, unless the General ranks me with Chalcas the wise, the Grecian priest and guide,

That sacred seer whose comprehensive view, The past, the present, and the future knew? If the General be satisfied with his assertions I shall not complain. He proceeds:—"The records of the Court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted." This assertion is plainly contrad cied by the record referred to. It shows that the Grand Jury of the parish indicted about twenty-five of those whom they believed to be the guilty parties, and in doing so they concurred with General Sheridan, who telegraphed to the President that the meeting of the Convention was the immediate cause of the riot; and the law only punishes those who are the immediate cause of breaches of the law.

General Sheridan proceeds:—"In reference to Andrew S. Herron, I considered it his duty to indict these men before the criminal court. This he tailed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation If the General be satisfied with his assertions

impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the inno-cent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor and coadjutor with Judge Abel in bringing on the massacre of the 30th of July." Fortunately for the country, what amounts to unlawful assemblies, riots, etc., are questions of law, and not mere opinious of our generals. I did everything in my power by legal means to prevent that meeting, and I have atways believed that, had the military com-manders of this department done half as much as I did to prevent the meeting, there would have been no assembly, no riot, and consequently no bloodshed; and I so stated in a letter to General Sheridan, which I had the honor of addressing him on the 29th of August last. The Conventionists claimed, up to the very day of their assembling, that they had promise of mili-tary assistance; and if their assertion has been

denied I have never seen it.

Finally, the General says:—"Mayor Mouroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney-General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and mas-With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements in this city, giving to the elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General in Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization. far as I am concerned, the statement re made has no foundation in fact. here made has no foundation in fact. It is too unreasonable to gain credence among an intelligent people. My charges to the Grand Jury are on file in the First District Court, and will show exactly the contrary. I am prepared to prove, by the whole panel of the Grand Jury, most of whom are men of equal in-telligence and worth with General Sheridan or myself, that I never gave them such advice as here stated. I never spoke to them upon that or any other subject before them except through my charges, which are on file and cannot be garbled. As to controlling the elements of which General Sheridan speaks, with the excep-tion of the occurrence of the 30th of July, no city in the United States had order better pre-

people by irresponsible men admits of no doubt.

I have endeavored to show to the Chief Executive officer of the United States, to Generals Grant and Sheridan, that the telegram of the 6th inst. from General Sheridan to General Grant is unsustained by facts, and unjust in its confidence. I respectfulle ask that it be over application. I respectfully ask that it be over-ruled as insufficient, and that myself and the officers of the State of Louisiana and Corpora-tion of New Orleans he restored to the functions of their offices until superseded by officers elected under a new Constitution, as intended by Congress, as clearly appears by the sixth section of the act of March last, which declares "that until the people of the said Robel States, shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil story. application. I respectfully ask that it be over the Congress of the United States, any civil gov-erament which may exist therein shall be defined provisional only, and in all respects sal fact to the paramount authority of the Dailed | Sintes the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or upersede the same," etc. If the bresight of Congress in the preservation of States povernments until new constitutions are farmed, as contained in the sixth section, be disregarded, and fire independent reversignish. contained in the sixth section, be differented, and five independent governments by rected in their stead, with fully organized arrates, and an auxiliary bureau, and on sufficient registered men, with potential alies in the North, I venture to be sufficient the Legislature and Executive would be reshalowed. Through the light of the light of the peak in sorrow and apprehension of my what per country, and not through prejudice towards General Sheridan, as might be supposed from the tenor of his delegrain. My daty to invest as a citizen, to vpel a libel or correct in arror committed by a vernment opioisl, and to demand at the hand ernment of dress for injuries done me apology for addressing vernment has intrusted he citizen and maintain the honor of Very tot

EDMUND ABELL.

SHOW OF CONGRESS. 2000 Frans the A The Mondard. in the press, in some influen-**第**3.342.83 a up to the necessity of an oraress in July. The most congress are, we know, in the agns of the times show

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In present circumstances Congress is the

great police power of the Government. As an influential Senator says, "Congress in session is equal to a dozen major-generals. Had Congress been sitting Judge Keiley would never have been assaulted in Mobile." At present the President, overnwed by the fear of a July session ventures on no open demonstration against sion, ventures on no open demonstration against the Military Reconstruction act. What als underhand efforts are we can easily judge from the tone of his friends and their struggles to thwart it. It will be recollected that Congress ordered a session in July, and one will take place unless so many absent themselves as to leave no quorum. Now, let no quorum appear—let Mr. Johnson see such indifference on the part of Congress and such trust in himselt as will lead its members to stay at home, and we shall soon have such executive interference at the South as will substantially defeat the whole policy of the Military act. No intelligent man can doubt as to the disposition of the President. The instances of his interference hitherto, the opinions of the Attorney-General, furnished to order, and intended as the basis of future operations all plainly demonstrate where Mr. Low.

BANKS N. L.E. Ch. L.F. LEWIS CO. L.

order, and intended as the basis of future operations, all plainly demonstrate where Mr. Johuson's heart is. Doubtless even these indications of his real wish would have been withheld, and the North kept wholly in the dark, had this been possible; but it was necessary to give his friends, North and South, some clue to his plan; otherwise they might so fully co-operate with military reconstruction, and he of for the south military reconstruction, and he of the south military reconstruction, and he are for the south military reconstruction, and he are for the south military reconstruction. with military reconstruction, and he so far com-mitted to it, as to make retreat difficult, if not We are far from regarding the Military act as we are far from regarding the Military act as perfect, or a finality. Except as a gain and pledge of future still more stringent action, we deplored its passage. If our object were only to prolong the confusion and embarrass the Republican party, we should rejoice in the post-ponement of a session, sure that, in that long first month? five months' monopoly of power, the President would play such tricks before high heaven and

the people, as would bring their representatives together in December in such mood of positive and angry radicalism as the nation has not yet

Let Mr. Johnson remove General Sheridan, and he doubles the chances of confiscation, forty acres for each laborer, and a constitutional amendment securing suffrage and universal education. Jefferson Davis wrote Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. Southern armics torced the anti-slavery amendment on the Gov-ernment. Congress may meet in July and complete its own measure, "hiving up wisdom" as event after event shows its defects; or members may descrit their places, be recreant to duty, and tempt Executive violence and usur-pation until an indignant people force them back to their places with orders to sweep the South, like a threshing floor, clean of everything which lists its head above the one dead level of unquestioning submission to the sword of the

conqueror.

The friend of the South, who longs that she may have rest; the ousiness man, waiting anximay have rest; the ousiness man, waiting anxiously for quiet waters, that he may spread his sails; the patriot, who dreads any prolongation of this critical state of national affairs—are all pleaders with Congress that it assemble and watch its own work. Let not lookers on sneeringly "guess" that we should have an extra session if members were paid by the day; but, paid a salary by the year, they mind their own private affairs, and let the nation stagger on under its burden of a traitor head. The people will note carefully who report themselves at the will note carefully who report themselves at the Capitol on July 4, and they will hold the absent to strict account. Let no member hope for mercy who balks us. There is no serving by substitute in this warfare. Congress can delegate its power to no deputy. The great council of the nation at all times, and now its great police power, it cannot surrender the Government into any large the delegate the service of the council of the council of the council of the power, it cannot surrender the Government into any hands. Charge the delay, the perti, and the blood of the next four years to the lotterers

The Presidential election grows nearer and nearer. The two great parties in the game are Andrew Johnson and the Republicans. The Democrats stand aside, biding their time; to submit in silence if the Republicans know their opportunity, to sweep the board for a clean can-dicate if, by any chance. Johnson wins—not for himself, but for some less known traitor. As the interval shortens the President grows more urgent. His success lies in defeating Congress at the South. The summer of 1865 will be repeated if he has Washington to himself from July to December. How near that mistake of 1865 brought us to grave disaster we all know. Every Congressman knows this, and will held responsible for conduct befitting such knowledge. There is a negligence so gross that the law deems it equivalent to dishonesty. Any member of Congress who, with the experience of 1867 behind him, exposes us to another such summer will be guilty of that "gross neglewhich the Roman lawyers define as "the not knowing what all men know." We hold every interer at home who prevents a July session guilty of that fraud, which the law attributes to such negligence.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

It was thought at the passage of the Bankrupt act that immediately after its going into effect the Courts in Bankruptcy would be overrun with business. But in earcity this is far from being the case. The Court was opened on the 1st of June. Up to the present time there have been two petitioners, Thomas D. Wilder, whose petition was filed on the 1st of the mosts, and Henry Brolaskey, whose petition was filed on the 1st of the

in the line. Brokerey, whose pention was
in the line. The line was under argument to-day.
It for QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow,
lists B. Mann. District Attorney.—Margaret
e was convected of a charge of assault and
jupon Jane Martin. She was living at service
b. Martin, who is an old lady, and one mornibecame intoxicated and attacked Mra.
Blue was sentenced to pay a line of \$10 and
a.

Martin. She was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and the cos A.

Ther has McNulty and William Gormley were charge if with the larceny of a cap belonging to John Quinn. Quinn testified that he was going up Ninth street, in one of the cars of the Union line, about 3 o'clock last Monday morning, and he fell saleep. The der ydants got into the car somewhere in Ninth stryet, and immediately commenced searching his pockets. They then took his cap and started out, the got up and asked for his cap, and one of them streek him on the neck with a billy, and both ran.

An officer testified that he heard the defendants that morning, about 3% o'clock, talking about having

An officer testified that he heard the defendants that morning, about 3½ o'clock, talking about having struck a man with a billy. He and another officer then arrested them. The prosecutor's cap was found in McNulty's pocket.

There was also another bill charging McNulty with assault and battery.

Verdict, guilty on both bills.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson, charged with forgery, was called for trial, but was continued until next week on account of the absence of witnesses. ence of witnesses.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Jedge Pierce—Desertion cases were before this Court to-day.

SLAVE TRADE CAPTURES .- In the year 1866 thirty-four slave dhows and other slave vessels were captured on the coasts of Africa by British ships-two by the Espoir, six by the Penguin, two by the Lyra, nine by the Highflyer, nine by the Wasp, and six by the Pantaloon. A brigantine captured on the West Coast had no slaves on board, but was fully equipped, and five hundred and fifty slaves were waiting to embark from the shore. The Dahomey, from Portugal, also captured on the West Coast, had only three slaves on board, but six hundred were held in readiness to embark. All the other captures were made on the East Coast. Thirteen hundred and three slaves were found on board of the vessels captured. Several, however, had no slaves on board, but had landed slaves-one dhow as many as one hundred and seventy-six. One large Arab dhow from Zanzibar had two hundred on board; twenty-eight were captured and the

rest drowned. Five of the vessels are described

FROM EUROPE BY CABLES.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR. THE CITY OF LONDON IN MUNICIPAL CONGRATULA-TION TO THE EMPREORS.

LONDON, June 20. - At a meeting held at the Mansion House this morning, the municipal authorities of London voted to present an address of congratulation to the Czar Alexander, of Russia, giving expression to their joy at his providential escape from assas-

sination in Paris.

The city authorities voted a similar address to the Emperor Naploson the Third, of France, congratulating him on his escape from injury at the time of the attempt on the Czar.

THE ENGLISH RIOTS.

NO-POPERY LECTURES AND INTENSE POPULAR EXCITEMENT-THE MOB AT ONE TIME IN POS-SESSION OF THE CITY-HYMNS OF THE RIOTERS-ACTION OF THE MILITARY AND POLICE.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20.—The indoor and outdoor harangues which have been lately delivered in this city by a man named Murphy,
who styles himself an "Auti-Romanist Lecturer," and who in all his discourses laveighs
vehemently against Popery and the ceremonies,
rites and sacraments—particularly the confesfessional—of the Catholic Church, induced very
great disturbances here during the past few
days.

Very intense excitement prevails among the

Very intense excitement prevails among the people, and at one time last Tuesday the aspect of affairs was exceedingly serious.

At least one hundred thousand people were turned out in the streets, and an enraged mobble had possession of the city for some time.

The yeacked several houses.

The rioters marched through the streets singing "Glory, glory, hallelnjah," "John Brown's chorus," and other airs of this class.

The authorities were active in the defense of order.

The Riot act was read by the magistrates.
Troops were hurried to the city from Manchester, and placed in position in the streets.
The military did not fire, however.
The city police were out in full force, the men using their cutiasses.

Several of the rioters were wounded, but none, as yet reported, killed.

The excitement is now somewhat lulled, and it is expected the active disturbances are ended. Murphy, who is under the protection of the "Protestant Electoral Union," has persisted in his course, and overs, with the livery offensively. bis course, and every night delivers offensive language at much length against the Roman Catholic Church, ridiculing its rites, etc. Attempts have been made to renew the dis-turbance out of doors, but they have been put

The city is comparatively quiet at present. THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ACCESSION-LOYAL REJOICINGS AND A GENERAL

OBSERVANCE. London, June 20.—This day is the thirtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to and acceptance of the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, she having succeeded her deceased uncle, King William the Fourth, on the 20th of June, 1838. The day is celebrated in a Joyous and loyal manner. The belis of the city were pealed early in the morning, and royal salutes were fired by the artillery in St. James' Park. The royal standard of England has been duly hoisted, and flags are flying at the different prominent points in the city. The Queen is at Windsor.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS. THE SULTAN'S MAGNIFICENT PREPARATIONS-SPLENDID PRESENT FOR EUGENIE.

From the Levant Herald, May 29, 1867. The great subject of conversation in the Turkish capital is the approaching visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. The preparations for the voyage have been vigorously pushed on. The Sultanich has been redecorated, and a large throne, or chair of state, erected in her chief saloon-tor what particular purpose we have not heard. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to the provinces recalling twenty picked members of the recently disbanded sitan-shouran (noble guard), who are to form his Majesty's

personal guard. The flotilla in attendance on the Imperial yacht will consist of the iron-clad frigate Sultan Mahmoud, and a screw line-of-battle ship under the command of Rassim Pasha. Outside the Dardanelles the Sultanieh will be mat by the French squadron of the Levant, which will escort his Majesty to Toulon—not Mar-seilles, as was at first stated. It is probable that Lord Clarence Paget and the Mediterranean fleet will also join in this compliment.

It has, we learn, been intimated to Fuad Pacha, that his Majesty will in Paris receive an au ograph invitation from the Queen to visit London; and as this will be accepted, it is under-stood that his stay in each capital will be limited to ten days. The precise time of his Majesty's departure has not yet been announced—both day and hour will depend on the chief astro-loger—but Porte rumor fixes the 10th proximo

Though M. Bouree, the French Minister, intimated that his Majesty is to be the personal guest of the Emperor, no presents of any kind will be accepted at the Tuileries, the Sultan is reported to have answered that "Ali-Osmun devict saltanali kadim" (the munificent grandenr of the Ottoman Government is perpetual); and accordingly a solid gold mod-1 of the imperial knock at the Sweet Waters of Europe, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants, is being prepared as a cadeau for the Empress. The value of the river and of the toura, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will, it is stated, be £60,000.

HOW THE SULTAN WILL APPEAR IN PARIS. From the Nord, June 4.

The Sultan will be escorted by a part of his guard, whose uniform is most brilliant.

Abdul Aziz will also bring three of his favorite saddle horses—one white, one a light liver color and spotted, and the third an ebony black. The Sultan rides on the old high-peaked saddle of the Caliphs, with gold trappings. A purple cloth covers the horse's croup, and the gold tassels are supported by persons of his suite. He sels are supported by persons of his suite. He is very simple, and nearly always in plain clothes; he has suppressed the diamond aligrette which formerly adorned his fez, according to traditional custom.

Abdel Aziz is of ordinary height, and very active and robust. While at Paris he will pro-

at reviews and official fetes, wear his 1 3/ EMPEROR OF MOROCCO TO BE REPRESENTED.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 5. The approaching arrival in France is announced of Muley-Abbas, brother of the Emperor of Morocco, charged to represent that sovereign. He is expected to leave Tangier carly in July with a brilliant suite.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI. SENTENCE OF A MURDERER-ATTEMPTED SUICIDE-

BURIED ALIVE. Cincinnati, June 22.—Samuel Hulings, an old Cincinnati thief, has been sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, July 17, in the jail yard of Georgetows, Brown county, Ohio, tairty miles from this city. He was one of a party of three safe blowing burglars, who attempted to blow and rob the county safe there, and who shot and killed the janitor, Adam Ross, when he detained them. His associates have not yet been convicted.

been convicted. A young man, named Theodore Montagner, shot himself in the abdomen, yesterday evening, with a pistol, in an attempt at suicide. He was a printer by trade, and is not expected to live.

At about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, s man named John Von Beck, who was at work with several others in digging a privy vault on Pleasant street. No. 123, was suddenly buried alive by the caving in of the vault, which had been dug to the distance of about twenty feet. His fellow-laborers had ceased work for the day, and left him there at the bottom of the excavation to attend to some matters about the

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP

The Party Leave Washington at 7.45 This A. M.

Gov. Swann Pays His Respects at Annapolis Junction.

A Great Crowd Receive the President at Baltimore.

A New Minister Appointed to Mexico.

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

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President started this morning at a quarter to 8 o'clook on his way to Boston, in company with Secretary Seward, Colonel W. G. Moere, acting as President's Secretary; Surgeon Basil Norris, United States Army; General L. H. Rousseau and son, Mr. D. C. McEwen, Secretary to the Secretary of State; and Mr. James Donaldson, of the State Department. WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President started

Department.
Mr. Stockel, the Russian Minister, is in company, on his return to New York, having recently come to Washington at the invitation of the Secretary of State to exchange the ratifi-cation of the Russian-American Treaty, and by the Secretary was invited to accompany the

party to the former city.

Colonel Sew and came to the cars, but business required his remaining in the city. Postmaster-General Randall left here for New York last

ter-General Randail left here for New York last night. He will join the party in that city. The President was received at the Raifroad Station by the Knights Templar with the honors of the Masonic Order, the Marine Band playing "Hail to the Chief."

The Presidential party are in the special cars belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baitimore Raifroad Company, in charge of Conductor Apple. This is the same car that carried the Guard of Honor on the occasion of carrying President Lincoln's remainst to Spring. carrying President Lincoln's remains to Spring-field.

The Knights Templar, with the Marine Band,

The Knights Templar, with the Marine Band, are on the train, as the escort. The weather is as pleasant as could be desired, and all the company appear to be in good health.

Annapolis Junction, June 21-8:39 A. M.—Governor Swann, of Maryland, with Inspector-General Jeffries, Adjutant-General Berry, and Judge Advocate General Latrobe, have come on board, and paid their respects, and will accompany the party to Baltimore.

Governor Swann handed to the President a letter enclosing the resolutions of the Maryland. Governor Swann handed to the President a letter enclosing the resolutions of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, inviting him to visit Annapolis on his return from Boston.

The President, in a note, begged the Governor to return his thanks to the Convention for this mark of their respect and confidence, saying that, if practicable, he will visit Annapolis on the 28th instant.

the 28th Instant.

It has been ascertained since starting on this trip that the President has just appointed Marcus Otterberg, of Wisconsin, now Consul in the City of Mcxloo, Minister Resident there, in place of L. D. Campbell, resigned.

No incidents of special importance have occurred on the way.

Arrival at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, June 21-9:10 A. M .- The train

curred on the way.

has just reached here. A large crowd was in attendance and received the President with cheers. The Marine Band performed during the few minutes the train remained, and the trip was then resumed.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, June 21. The Charges Against the Collector of New Orleans.

The charges against W. P. Kellogg, Cellector of Customs for the port of New Orleans, in reference to certain illegal practices-speculation in stocks and the appointment of Rebels to office who would not take the oath-have been stigmatized, in sworn affidavits by the leading citizens of New Orleans, as false and malicious in every particular.

Governor Flauders, of Louislana, Op-posed to Confiscation. Governor Flanders, in his speech to the Republican Convention at session in New Orleans, pronounced his unqualified condemnation of all the schemes of confiscation which the Convention had recognized. Confiscation was but legalized robbery, and, besides its cruelty and oppression, was a mere incentive and temptation to robbery and corruption on the part of the victors. He hoped the radical Republicans would no longer stain their hands or discredit their cause by any schemes of this

The Governor further declared his unqualified opposition to and dissent from the resolution requiring the offices to be equally divided between the two colors. This resolution was in direct opposition to one of the cardinal doctrines of the party, which repudiated all distinctions founded on race or color, and made the tests of merit and capacity to depend on moral and intellectual qualifications. An arithmetical division of offices-any agreement to adjust the bestowal of office with regard to color or race-was opposed to this doctrine. The most fit, capable, and honest should be selected for the offices, of whatever

Registration in Louisiana.

New Orleans, June 20.—General Sheridan telegraphed General Grant yesterday that the last returns make the number of registered voters in Louisiana 87,488. There will be a large number of whites entitled to register who will decline, on account of objection to the Military bill.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 21.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock island, 89%; Reading, 10%; Canton. 44; Erie, 52 Cleveland and Totedo, 120%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 37%; Michigan Central, 112; do. Southern, 69%; New York Central, 101%; Illisods Central, 120; Camberland preferred, 20%; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 98; Hodson Hiver, 107%; United States Five-wenties, 152; 110%; do. 1866, 106%; new issue, 100%; Tenforties, 107; Seven-thirties, 1st issue, 166%; Money, 6 cent. Sterling exchange, 110; at sight, 110%; Gold closed at 137%.

New York, June 21.—Cotton dull, 26%7c. Flour dul, and 100, 20c, lower; sales of 5000 barrels State, 56 50 (2006); Weest quiet and unchanged. Corn active, and 1602c. higher sales of 7000 barrels State, 66 50 (2006); Weest quiet and unchanged. Corn active, and 1602c. higher sales of 7000 barrels mixed Western, 170(3); 10. Cata dull; Western, 778/78c. Provisiona quiet and dull; new Mess Boef, \$156922; extra Mess, \$25602. Pork masket favors buyers; new Mess, \$205026.

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon. By the Atlantic Cable.

London, June 21—Noon.—Consols, 94%; U.S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central shares, 79; Eric Railroad, 40%.
Liverpool, June 21—Noon.—Cotton quiet at 11%d, for middling uplands, and 11%d, for New

Orleans.
The sales to-day will amount to 10,000 bales.
The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 65,000 bales, whereof 18,000 were taken for export and speculation. The stock in port is 824,000 bales, including 429,000 bales of American.
Other articles unchanged.
ANTWEEP, June 21—Noon.—Petroleum, 3744 france.

france.
London, June 21-Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £552,000.

Two o'clock Commercial Report. London, June 21—2 P. M.—Consols, 94%. American securities are unchanged. Liverpoot, June 21—2 P. M.—Corn has advanced to 38s. Peas have also advanced to 38s. Tallow has advanced to 44s. Ashes have advanced to 44s.

The Scotia and Arago Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, June 21-2 P. M.—Tue steamer Scotla, from New York on the 11th, has arrived. BREST, June 21-2 P. M.—The steamer Arago from New York on the 8th, arrived here to-day.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day.

Washington, June 21.—The trial of John H. Surall was resumed this morning.
The interest in the case diminishes not, and the attendance on the part of ladies is increasing dairy, some of them merely gratify their curlesly by a look at the prisoner, and then depart, while others remained seated throughout the proceedings.
Surrall was brought into court at 10 o'clock, and the business of the day was commenced.

Mr. Merrick submitted the affidavits of the prisoner as a foundation for his motion why the witnesses Blinn, Hobart, and Dye should be recalled for cross-examination. The affidavits set forth the facts as stated in Mr. Merrick's remarks yesterday, that they expected to prove that the two first named witnesses were mistaken as to the time of the arrival of the two men teetified to by them, as having arrived of the two men teetified to by them, as having arrived at Burlington and got upon the train at the Essex Junction.

at Burlington and got upon the train at the Essex
Junction.

The counsel for the defense also filed an affi davit in
support of their motion.

The affidavits were not read in the hearing of the
jury, but passed from counsel directly to the court.
After examining the affidavits, Judge Fisher said he
had carefully noted their contents, and had also
considered the arguments submitted by counsel yesterday. His views were that the custom that had
always prevalled was correct, that a witness should
consider himself discharged after examination, unless
told to remain. As to the claim that sergeant Dye
was under bonds for passing counterfeit money, if it
was recessary to prove that fact, the best evidence
would be record evidence, and he did not think Dye's
presence was necessary. He thought it best to pursue the common practice.

Mr. Merrick wanted to know if the witness could be
c oss-examined if brought here by t.-e defense.

Judge Fisher said he could be examined as a witness for the defense.

Mr. Merrick said, he understood counsel on the
other aide to agree, that if the witnesses were here
they could be cross-examined.

Judge Fisher said that was a subject for argument
between counsel.

Mr. Merrick asked if he understood the Court
arignt, that the bail bond of Dye could be offered in
evidence?

Judge Fisher said that was a question for further

Mr. Merrick asked if he understood the Court arignt, that the ball bond of Dye could be offered in evidence?

Judge Fisher said that was a question for further consideration. He only said that was the way to prove the fact.

Mr. Carrington said he desired to recall Edward L., Smoot, a witness examine d yesterday, who wished to make a correction of a misstatement.

Mr. Emort was recalled, and said when he testified yesterday, he stated he did not know the name of the man who examined him before coming into court, but he had since understood that it was Judge Holt. Other witnesses who went to Judge Holt's office told witness who it was.

Mr. Merrick was proceeding to ask certain questions of the witness, as to who had examined him, when Mr. Pierrepout objected.

Judge Fisher said he supposed there would have been an end of asking witnesses questions as to who had examined them. In his opinion, if a Government officer, prosecuting an important case, does not examine his witnesses, and ascertain what they know, such officer would be derelict of duty.

Mr. Merrick concurred in the view that it was the duty of the prosecution to examine witnesses, but he insisted that if Judge Holt, or any officer in the Bureau of Military Justice, had examined witnesses, it was a fact that the jury should know.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Bradley, Pierrep nt. and others, the witness described the man who examined him as an elderly person. The examination took place in the office of the Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Carrington said he felt it a duty to Judge Holt to say that the Judge Advocate-General was not engaged in the vr secution of the case.

[Continued in our next callton.]

St. Louis, June 21.—Omaha despatches give the following barbarities on the 12th inst. at Fort Sedgwick:—Colonel Dodge had a citizen, named Hendricks, flogged one hundred lashes on his bare back for selling whisky to soldiers. On the same day, and at the same place, a

soldier received twenty-five lashes for stealin a gun. On the next day a soldier was sprea-for two hours for getting drunk, the mosqui toes and buffalo gnats torturing him terribly. A battle was fought on the 12th at Ofalons Station between sixty whites, belonging to Wil son & Cloggen's train, en route for Fort Phi'.
Kearney, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty Indians. Nine Indians were supposed to be killed, and the whites sustained no

to Six companies of troops left Fort Sadgwick for Fort Sanders last Saturday. The Indians are quiet between the North Platte and Denbut troubles continue between Denver and

Fort Laramie,
A Denver paper of the 14th announces the arrival of three Platte coaches, with forty passengers and a heavy mail, also two Smoky Hill coaches. The Indians took seventy-two mules and horses from Hugo Station, and killed one soldier. General Sherman is said to be displeased with the Colorado volunteers, their movements not being sufficiently prompt. He is still at North Platte.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA. PERSONNEL OF THE CONFEDERATE MINISTRY-ELEVEN PORTFOLIOS-THE MEN TO TAKE THEM.

ELEVEN PORTFOLIOS—THE MEN TO TAKE THEM.

OTTAWA, C. W., June 19.—The personnel of the Confederate Ministry is announced. There are to be eleven members, Canada to have seven of the eleven. Here are the names:

Canada gives John A. Macdonald, Premier, Alexander Campbell, William McDongal, William Howland, G. E. Cartier, Alexander T. Gait, and H. L. Langevin. The lower Provinces, Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, Mitchell, and Henry, Galt will be Minister of Finance, it is reported. This arrangement will hardly satisfy the French Canadians; for they will have only two representatives in the Government, while Canada West will have four, or double the number. Hon. Mr. Blair, probably the best man in the present ministry, is left out, it will be observed. Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, and Mitchell arrived here to-day by way of Portland, Maine.

The present coalition in the Canadian Ministry will not be continued in the Government of the Province of Ontario, and the Reform party will have the power in their hands by a large will have the power in their hands by a large

ing the volunteers, and will pronounce the usual official fib, that he finds them in a "high state of efficiency." In eleven short-days from now this backwoods city will be the capital of the second State on this continent, so far as extent of territory goes.

Inspority.

Lieutenant-Colonel Atcherly is here inspect-

Removal of Texas Officials by Sheridan. NEW ORLEANS, June 20 .- General Sheridan New Obleans, June 29.—General Sheridan has issued an order to-day removing from office Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Constable L. H. Wright, of Jefferson, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of a man who committed an atroclous murder. The military subthorities are ordered to arrest the murderer. Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion, if carried out, will probably defeat the radicals in Louisians. Minister Campbell left for Washington to-day.

The Mexican Mission Still Vacant. NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—No appointment of a Minister to Mexico has yet been made in the city, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. A correspondent in San Luis Potosi writes that there is urgent need of some one at the seat of government to represent American interests, and to restore the prestige of the United States, which suffered considerably by the Sherman-Campbell fiasco.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand, '62 5 20s sold at 1102; and 6s of 1881 at 1122; no change; 100 was bid for 10 40's; 1064 for June and August 7:30s; 1064 for '64 5-20s; 1064 for '65 5-20s; and 1064 for July, '65 5-20s; City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 995; and old do at 044.

Railroad shares were dull. Pennsylvania sold at 525, no change; 58 was bid for Minebill; 344 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 404 for preferred do; 265 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 124, no change; 68 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 264 for Spruce and Pine; and 44 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 106 was bid for Seventh National; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Conmercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Conmercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Seventh Conmercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Seventh Conmercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Seventhern Liberties; 31 for Seventhern

National; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 160 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 160 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 110 for Tradeumen's; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 62 for Commonwealth; 63] for Union; and 125 for Central National. In Canal shares there was nery little movement. Susquehanna Gunal sold at 18, 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 47 for Lehigh Navigation; and 56] for Delaware Division.

Divisions of Gold—104 A. M., 1372; 11 A. M., 1372; 12 M., 1372; 1 P. M., 138, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening.

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

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, June 21 .- The Flour Market continues to droop, and prices may be quoted 25c. p bbl. lower than yesterday's quotations. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers,

who purchased several hundred bbis, at \$8@8.50 w bbl. for superfine; \$9@9 50 w bbl. for extras; \$10@11°25 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@13 for Pennsylvanta and Onio do.; \$17@14 for California; and \$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. 100 bbls, five Flour were taken at \$6.90. 500 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms. on secret terms.

There is scarcely enough doing in Wheat to fix quotations. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at \$2@2.40, and Califor-

nla at \$2.55. The last sale of Pennsylvania Rya was at \$1.40. Corn—There is no improvement to notice. Sales of 3000 bushels, in store, at \$1.03@1-04 for yellow. Oats are quiet but firm. Roles of Pennsylvania at 80 cents. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$42 \(\pi\) ton.

Whisky—Holders ask 30c. \(\pi\) gallon in bond.

Arrival of Steamers. New York, June 21.—Arrived, steamers City New York and Nebraska, from Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

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Brig N. Clifford, Littlefield, Calbarien, I. Hough & Co.
Schr John Farnum, Kelly, Bristol, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Providence,
Schr C. M. Hamilton, Smith, Portsmouth, Warren
Gregg & Morris.
Schr J. E. Fratt, Nickerson, Boston, Repplier & Bro
Schr Caroline, McClintock, Milliville, Whitail, Tatum & Co. Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Washington, Van Dusen,

Lochman & Co. Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Salem. Tyler & Co. Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, Bridgeport, do. Schr Doean Wave, Baker, Newport, J. G. & G. S. Reppiler. Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burke, Norwich, Rommel & Hunter. Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Weilington.
Schr B. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Weymouth,
Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, Medford, Eastwick & Co.
Schr Problem, Moore, Richmond, Street & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Ham, barque Arladne, Piemeyer, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, from Washington, Schr Gean Wave, Baker, from New Bedford, Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, from Cambridgenott, Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burke, from Wilmington, Schr B. Mershon, Ayres, from Chelsea, Schr S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, from Weymouth, Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 17 hours from Baiti-more, with muse, to A. Groves, Jr.

WENT TO SEA.

The brig Marianna IV, from Philadelphia for Liebon, went to sea at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON, DRL. Steamer Louise, Wilson, 7 days from Mobile, in bal-ast, For repairs. Steamer Louise, Which, 7 days the last, For repairs, Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., June 19—9 P. M.—The pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, from a cruise, came in this evening, and the replats report as follows:—Ship Betty, for Antwerp; barques Pennsylvania, for Cork: Aquilla, for Havrey, barques Pennsylvania, for Cork: Aquilla, for Havrey, and brig Biram Abiff, for Sagua, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

The brig Samuel B. Kirby, from Turks Island, and a large ship are now coming in, and steering for the roadslead, where the schra Thomas Borden, from Philadelphia for Providence, and Chris. Loeser, from an Eastern port, with stone for the Breakwater, are riding at anchor. Wind S. Weather clear.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Executive, Graham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor isth inst.

Brig Margaretta, for Philadelphia, was repairing at St. Thomas isth inst.

Schra G. S. Adama, Baker, and M. C. Hart, Hart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.

Schra H. S. Smpson, Churn, hence, at Fall River isth inst.

Schr J. S. Wheidin, Bourne, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 18th inst.

Schra N. E. Clark, Clark, and A. Sheppard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 19th instant. dich for Philadelphia, salled from Province instant.
Schra D. and E. Kelle's kelley: S. A. Jones, Fisk: C. E. Elmer, Haley: J. S. Walson, Honck: Rescus, Kelly: W. D. Carglii, Kelly: and Ocean Bird, Kelly, hence, at Boston 19th Inst.
Whelling-schr Carrie E. Jones, from Provincetown, was apoken 17th Inst., lat. 3724, loc. 77 50, by the schr Grand Master, at this port—all well.
Revesue cutter Active, Fengar, hence, at New Bedford 17th Inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, June 20.—Arrived, steamship North american, Timmsrman, from Rio Janeiro, Brig G. E. Tommasino, Oriscuolo, from Trieste, Brig Scotland, Crowell, from Barbados.