DEBUINGENDING RAP

VOL. VII--No 144.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE

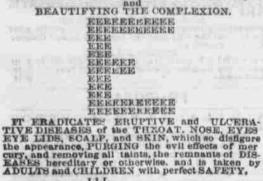
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PRE-VENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Heimbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Saraaparilla.

PURE AND REALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.



IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA BAD RESISTANT OF THE PALLID CHEEK,



of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all discoveries that have been made to purze it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleauses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which create discase. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



Scroftlous and Mercurial diseases destroy whatever parts they may attack. Thousands die annually
from protracted diseases of this class, and from the
abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asynum, and
prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the
assertion. The system best resists the inroads of
these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a Toric of the greatest value—accesting the inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed and bones already affected. This is the testimony of all who have used and prescribed it for the last sixteen



An interesting letter is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Beulamin Travers, F. R. B., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that 'No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."



TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a plut of water, iv equal to the Liabon D'et Drink, and one boule is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Samaparilla, or the decoctions as

Lisbon D'et Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Samaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently namested, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar the patient is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract, in a comparative view, are strikingly manifest.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHE CURRS KIDNEY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES URINARY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES STRICTURES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DEOPSY. For the diseases named above, and for WEAR NESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excess of any kind, it is invaluable.



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMIT and are also in very general use in all the State HOS-PITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARRHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists Everywhere. Beware of Counterfeits.

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS. From the New York papers of this morning.

SEWARD AND THE MASONS. During the trip to-day the singularity of Seward going to a Masonic ceremony occasioned much fun and discussion. "Why should the great Anti-Mason go hundreds of miles to see a mere Masonic ceremony?" some people asked, while they even hinted something like an im-propriety. Others said Seward was himself a Mason, and only indulged in Morganism for political offect. political effect.

THE ARRIVAL AT JERSEY CITY.

The train containing the President and his escort arrived at Jersey City at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock P. M. A large crowd (made up in great part of New Yorkers) was in attendance at the depot, and when the cars were stopped a general rush was made for the rear one, which everybody took for granted contained the disguished official whom they desired to see. A squad of Jersey City police, under charge of Captain Dally, aid to the Chief, entered the depot shortly before the train arrived, and by forming near the car entrance prevented the crowd of curiosity seekers from filling the carriage and incommoding the President and his escort. The ferry boat which landed on the Jersey slide just previous to the arrival of the train brought over his Honor Mayor Hoffman. United States Marshal Murray, Major-General Butterfield, and Superintendent Kennedy, who were in waiting when the cars reached the depot. THE ARRIVAL AT JERSEY CITY.

were in waiting when the cars reached the depot.

A revenue tugboat, lying alongside the pier adjoining the depot, had on board Admiral Farragut and the officers of his staff, all dressed in full uniform. When the whistle of the approaching locomotive betokened the arrival of the train these marched up from the pier, joined the Mayor and the other gentlemen above mentioned, and in a body entered the President's car. After salutations had been exchanged between them and the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Seward and the Presidential party, which was the work of only a few minutes, the President took the arm of Admiral Farragut, and was escorted by him, followed by Secretary Seward and the other distinguished gentlemen, to the tug in waiting to convey them to the United States man-of-war Franklin, which lay in the stream but a short distance from the in the stream but a short distance from the ferry. As the tug sailed away from the pier a round of hearty cheers was sent up from the assembled crowd, and the President, who stood uncovered, with Admiral Farragut, in the stern of the boat, bowed his thanks in acknowledgment.

stern of the boat, bowed his thanks in acknowledgment.

When the tug containing the Presidential
party steamed away from the Franklin, the
guns of the forts on Governor's and Bedice's
islands thundered forth a salute of twenty-one
guns each, and, ere the echoes of these had died
away, the tug reached pier No. 1. Here the shed
which covers the pier was draped with a number of national flags, and the street in front, as
well as West street, was now completely blocked
up, preventing the cars from running, and
effectually cutting off all communication between Battery place and West street by any
vehicular means. Company A, 71st Regiment
(the Light Guard), dressed in their gay and
fancy uniform, with the ungainly bearskin cap,
now marched down Battery place and took
position under the pier shed.

When the President arrived on the pier he
was received by the Rev. Dr. McMurdy, Most
Rev, Grand Patriarch of the Commanderies of
New York, who briefly remarked that he most
cordially welcomed him as President; that he
was sorry the attendance of the Order was on
this occasion so meagre; but that he hoped very
soon to allow him a larger reception than this,
which was only of an informal character.

In reply the President merely expressed his
thanks for the honor done him, and, after
shaking Dr. McMurdy warmly by the hand,
entered the carriage in waiting for him, followed by Secretary Seward, his Honor Mayor
Hoffman, and Major General Butterfield, United
States Army.

States Army.

THE INTRODUCTION. After supper his Excellency visited the large parior of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was at once surrounded by a number of ladies and gentlemen, all anxious to be presented to him. Here he was shortly after joined by Mr. Seward. The President went through the ceremony of introduction and handshaking in his usual affable manner. Among those present were Major-General Butterfield, Judge Blatchford, Collector General Butterfield, Judge Biatchford, Collector Smyth, General Ronsseau, Postmaster-General Randall, Richard Schell, Postmaster James Kelly, E. A. Talmadge, ex-Mayor Perry, of Albany; Samuel G. Courtney, United States District Attorney; Alderman O'Brien, Thurlow Weed, Dr. Niles, General Roberts, Postmaster of Brooklyn; General Duryes, Surveyor of the Port; — Wakeman, Colonel Hiller, etc. The President gave a very cordial greeting to his biographer, Mr. John Savage, with whom he chatted for some time.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION-PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS. The President also received a committee from the Constitutional Union, the Corresponding Secretary of which presented the following:—

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. President:—We have the honor of appearing before you as a delegation composed of the officers and members of the "Constitutional Union"—an association of citizens who regard the union of these States perpetual, its dissolution by secession or expulsion impossible; citizens whose aspirations rise superior to party discipline or distinction in our endeavors to support the best men and the best measures for the welfare and happiness, the prosperly and harmony of our whole country—the united thirty-six States. And, regarding your pulicy for the restoration of the late delinquent States, as the proper constitutional course—derreca ing, as we do, the exercise of a despotic military rule over a portion of our republic, whose whole structore rests upon the principle of sovereignty existing in the people, and believing that "the war power of the general Government in case of rebellion is limited to its suppression only, and cannot be rightfully exercised for any other purpose under a government of civil laws," we are most happy to greet you as the independent and fearless advocate of constitutional guarantees and the legitimate rights of the people. In behalf of our organization, therefore, we are pleased to convey to you, sir, our appreciation of your public services, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Constitution of the United States. We respectfully salute you, sir, as the Chief Magistrate of our nation, whom we have from our infancy been taught to respect, we also recognize in the person of the present lacumbent, Andrew Johnson, an incorruptible, firm, and reliable friend of the whole Union, the Constitution, and the laws made in conformity therewith: and in behalf of our association, we tender to you our unflinching supp rt and our sincere regards, and, with our earnest where for your success in speedily restoring our distracted country to its former prosperity and harmony, which we believe to be your most earnest desire and which your policy will more effectually accomplish, we bid you a THE ADDRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The President then replied as follows:—
Gentlemen—All I can say in reply to your kind address is to return you my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome that you have tendered me. I think I know how to appreciate a welcome of this kind from my fellow-citizens, and I would be doing injustice to myself to say that I could be indifferent to the cordial reception given me on this occasion. Accepting the allusion to myself, I will say that in my past conduct, both in my acts and messages, I have reciprocated and answered to every principle you have put forth.

reciprocated and answered to every principle you have put forth.

Mr. Seward—That is the true way to do it.

The President (continuing—And this makes it unnecessary, it seems to me, to assent further to this now than by saying that my past conduct shows that I assent to everything. It would seem that through my whole life I have made it an object to pursue those principles, and to act up to them, and in so doing I could not do wrong. I thank you for the very cordini welcome that you have tendered me on this occasion.

dial welcome that you have tendered me on this occasion.

Mr. Seward then took the address from the hands of the Secretary of the Union, and handed it to his Excellency.

A crowd had by this time again gathered outside the hotel, who cheered occasionally and otherwise made their presence known, and that they wanted a speech. A gentleman deputed by them informed the President of their wishes, whereupon Secretary Seward wont out on the balcony and informed them that the President was too fatigued to speak to them, but that when he returned to the city on his way home he would be happy to address them.

A COMMITTEE FROM BOSTON.

A COMMITTEE FROM BOSTON. A number of gentlemen of Boston, acting as a

committee of their citizens, were introduced to the President, and tendered him the hospitalities of their city.

The President briefly expressed thanks in ac-

It was now late, and the President soon after retired, and the hotel was at once cleared of its visitors and left to its usual quiet, RUMORS OF THE RESIGNATION OF MR. STANTON.

MR. STANTON.

Washington, June 21.—Rumors of the resignation of Secretary Stanton are again making their way to the public. No serious difference of opinion is expressed between Secretary Stanton and the President or the rest of the Cabinet, but statements of threatened resignation by the Secretary of War are plenty as blackberries. This time the report comes from persons of high standing in official circles, who have spoken of the resignation of Mr. Stanton as reaching them in an unofficial way, but in such guise as to admit of but little doubt. It is stated that Secretary Stanton has prepared his letter of resignation to be sent to the President, and is arranging the matters of his department with a view to early departure. The grounds of his resignation are alleged to be the want of political sympathy existing between the President, the Cabinet, and himself, but more especially on account of the great variance of opinion disclosed in the recent discussion of the instructions to Military Commanders. It is also stated that Mr. Stanton opposed the publication of the deliberations of the Cabinet council. This is, of course, mere rumor as yet, although better entitled to credence than rumors of the kind heretofore circulated. Diligent inquiry in high official quarters falied to elicit anything in confirmation of the report, while at the same time the truth of it was not denied.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS CIRCULAR OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. Washington, June 22.—The following circular-letter has been issued by the Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Congressional Committee:—

Executive Congressional Committee:

Rooms of the Union Republican Executive Congressional Committee—Washington, D. C., June 21 1867.—Dear Sir—In view of the recent decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and the action of the Administration, I am requested by many Republican Senators and Representatives to remind you of the very great importance of your being punctually present in your place here to answer to your name when the two Houses shall assemble at 12 o'ch ck on the 3d of Soly next. It is thought essential to secure quorums if it should only be to remain in seasion long enough to pass some declaratory act on the subject of Reconstruction.

Very respectatily and truly yours.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Com-

Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Com

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS — Judge Thompson.—The Commonwealth ex rei, Adelia Muller vs. Samuel R. Brick, babeas corpus to bring up the body of Adelia A. Brick, an intant under the age of fourteen years. The following opinion was read by 'I hompson, J.:—

The great object of the writ of habeas corpus is to compel the production in Court the body of any person alleged to be illegally restrained of its liberty, so that on an inquiry the Court may free him or her from such illegal restraint. If no such illegal restraint appears, it usually follows that the status of the person is not interfered with. But still the Court, or the Judge who hears the complaint, may, and often does set aside the custody assumed, when technically no restraint appears, as in the case of infants where it is not often that physical restraint exists. But this results from another principle, viz., the general guardianship of the courts over infants incapable to take care of themselves, and without proper natural guardians to care for the n. When, therefore, an infant is brought before a court, and neither of the contestants are proper persons to whom to commit its custody, the Court asserts its general right of guardianship, and having the custody by virtue of the return of the habeas corous, may deliver motion.

At the relation of Adelia Muller, the mother, we

Motion.

At the relation of Adelia Muller, the mother, we ordered a habeas corpus to Samuel R. Brick, to bring up the body of Adelia A. Brick, the daughter, aged about seven years. The respondent is the grandfather of the child, and returns and proves that he has control of the respondent warding, under the At the relation of Adelia Mulier, the mother, we ordered a babeas corpus to Samuel it. Brick, to tring up the body of Adelia A. Brick, the dangler, aged of the child, and returns and prevented and the outstody of her are returns and prevented and the count of the child, and returns and prevented and the count of her and the prevented and the count of her and the count of her and the care of the respondent and family about a year and half before the lather's death, and thy the voluntary relinquishment of the relator, its mother, who cisiming to have been divorced, was again married to Lewis Muller, i will not comment on the consideration for this agreement of relinquishment. Whatever might be its character, whether it might be classed as good or valuable, a court would be apt to regard it in a case like this, as entitled to be mulutained. If ever there was a case in which the exercise of the power of appointment of a guerdisn by will was more a duty than it ordinary cases, it was this. The mother had married, had relinquished her natural rights, and thus had continued for eighteen months or more before dea h's premonitory summons to the lather. He could not know that she would desire to resume a care already relinquished; and if she should, it was reasonabe that he should preser the custody and care of this child to be exercised by a grandfather in preference to a step farther of whom he knew nothing. Exercising a clear legal right, which courts must respect, by his last will and testament, he appointed his father, grandfather of the child, its guardian. This the act of Assembly of the Sth of April, 1834, expressly empowered him to do. With the authority thus conferred, the legal custody of the infant at once passed, and it is by that authority she is now in the custody of the respondent.

There is no Illegal restraint of the child shown in the proper exercise of his authority by the guardian, and no improper exercise of his authority by the guardian, and no improper exercise of his authority will be not an impr

Estate of Eilen M. Moulson, deceased. Sur exceptions to Auditor's Report. Opinion by Brewster, J. Exception sustained.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludiow.

Miscellaneous business was before the Court.

In the case of the Commenwealth vs. Charles Lloyd and William Rellly, convicted of a charge of having outrageously assaulted thizzie Cavanaugh, the Judge said that since the rendition of the verdict he had caused an investigation to be made into the character of the prossecurix, and upon the report made concerning her, and upon consideration of the evidence submitted at the trial, and at the circumstances of the case, he and come to the conclusion he chaid enter a judgment upon the verdict, and was compelled to grant the defendants as new trial. Therefore, the rule for the new trial was made absolute.

It will be remembered that the evidence given at the trial of this case was to the effect that the prosecurix was evertaken by one of the defendants on the Darby Road, and was persuaded to go into a woods, where she was attacked by the defendants and others, and was outraged. But the testimony of the prosecutrix was every self-conflicting.

John Martern, an old man, seventy-four years of age, was yesterday afternoon convicted of a charge of assault and battary, with intent to outrage two little girls. When he was called up for sentence this morning the Judge told him that he had caused as inquiry to be made concerning his previous character, and had learned from parties upon whose word he could rely that he had heretofore borws a good name, and it had been suggested that perhaps his old age had caused by mind to become feeble and chiefs. Of course the Court had taken these matters into consideration, and if it shoud subsequently appear that his mind was reality impaired by his advanced age, as that he should be taken upon a motion to reconsider the sentence. But at present it was the plain duly of the Court to enter judgment upon the verdict, which was that the prinoner should underge an imprisonment of four y

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

Financial and Commercial Report to

By the Atlantic Cuble.

LINDON, June22—Noon.—Consols for money, 914; U.S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central shares, 79; Eric Railroad, 39.

LIVEBPOOL, June 22—Noon.—Cotton dull. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 114d.; and middling Orleans, 114d.

Breadatuffs quiet. Corn, 38s. 6d. Southern Flour, 30s. Lard is quiet at 49s. 6d. Tallow has advanced; sales at 44s. 6d.

LONDON, June 22—2 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. Tin, 86s, 6d. for Straits and Barred.

ANTWERP, June 22.-Petroleum, 38f. 50c. Two o'clock Market Report.

London, June 22—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ½. United State Five-Twenties are quoted at 73; Illinois Central, 79; Eric Railroad have declined ¼.

Liverpool, June 22—2 P. M.—Cotion is without change. Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 39s. Pork has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 75s.

Reform in France. Paris, June 22.—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned the debate on the reforms proposed by the Emperor Napoleon till November next.

Movements of the Sultan. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The Sultan of Turkey left this city to-day for Paris, to visit the Great Exhibition, and become the guest of the Emperor Napoleon.

Sentence of a Fenian. DUBLIN, June 22-2 P. M.—The Fenian prisoner Meany was to-day sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen years at hard labor. The Borussia Arrived Out.

HAMBURG, June 22.—The steamship Borussia, Captain Handen, from New York, June 18, arrived here to-day.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURBATT.

Proceedings To-day.

Washington, June 22.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed to day.

The defense siked that Benjamin W. Vanderpool be recalled. The witness was not in Court, and it was understeed that the defense should have the privilege of recalling him at some future time.

Mrs. Martha Murray was sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—The witness lives at the Herndon House, at the corner of Ninth and F streets, and has lived there for ten years; at the time of the assassination witness husband kept the Herndon House; a man called Lewis Payne, and Wood, boarded there; he boarded there two weeks before the assassination; do not remember exactly the day Payne left the house, but think it was on the day of the assassination; at least he was there two weeks; on the day of the assassination Payne came in at 3 °clock and paid his board. Saying he was going to Baltimore; witness then ordered dinner for Payne earlier tean usual, and that was the last witness saw of him; Payne occupied a corner room on Ninth street, called room No. 6: it was a third stryr room; Payne came alone when he was applied for boar !; witness did not know Mrs. Surratt; do not know the prisoner, or any member of the Surratt 'amily.

No cross-examination.

W. H. Bell (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr.

member of the Surratt 'amily.

No cross-examination.

W. H. Bell (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr.
Pierrepont—I am a servant of Secretary Seward, and
was at his bouse on April 14, 1865; I remember the
circumstances that occurred that day: the bell rang
at a quarter past 10 o'clock, and I went to the door; a
tail, heavy-built man came, and asked for
Mr. Seward; I refused to admit him, and
he said he came from Doctor Verdi, and
insisted that he compelled to see Mr. Seward: he
insisted, and at last he went up; at the door of the
room he saw Mr. Frederick Seward and said he had a
prescription from Dr. Verdi; Frederick Seward went
in and found his father asleep, and came
out and said the man could not go
in; the man insisted, and some loud
conversation ensued, when the witness reminded
them to be more quiet; the man was very poille so
witness, and said he understood all; the man then witness, and said he understood all; the man then started apparently to go down stairs, and witness was in front of him, but after goiss down a few steps the man jumped back and attacked Mr. Frederick Seward, and hit him over the head with something; witness then ran down stairs and gave the alarmand a soldier came up: in the meantime, however, the man remounted his borse and went off, and witness followed him as far as I street: witness afterwards saw the man at General Augur's headquarters, and recognized him as Lewis Payne, one of the assassination conspirators. The witness testified to the same facts as were testified to by him at the assassination trials. No cross-examination.

[Continued in our next edition.]

Democratic Nominations in California. San Francisco, June 21.—The Democratic Convention completed their State ticket by nominating James Hamilton, Attorney-Gene-ral; T. H. Selsy, Harbor Commissioner; George Sickles, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Daniel W. Gelwicks, State Printer, and Rev. O. P. Fitz-gerald as Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is a strong ticket, but the platform will inevitably defeat it.

inevitably defeat it.

J. O. Goodwin, of Yuba, announces himself as an independent Union candidate for Congress for the Third District, It is intimated that J. G. McCulver, of Eldorado, will be an independent Union candidate for Congress in the Second District. The Democratic Congressional Conventions

The Democratic Congressional Conventions to-day made the following nominations for Congress:—First District, — Baxtell, of San Francisco; Second District, James W. Coffroth, of Sacramento; Third District, James A. John-Captain Fritz, formerly of Donahue, Raiston

& Co., bankers, died on June 5. A clause of his well bequeathes \$20,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the interest to be applied to the cancelling of the national debt.

Rumored Appointment of a New Minis-ter to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—A confidential statement has been made here that Marcus Otterbourg, Consul in Mexico city, has been appointed United States Minister to that country. Mr. Otterbourg is a German Jew. Last fall he made a special journey to Washington, ostensibly to confer with the State Department, but in reality to negotiate for the recognition of Maximilian, for which, it is stated, he received a handsome sum from the Imperialists. He has been in the pay of the Imperialists all along.

Washington, June 21—It is stated this evening that Marcus Otterbourg, of Wisconsin, who has been for some time past the United States Consul at the City of Mexico, has been appointed by the President Minister to that country, in place of Hon. L. D. Campbell, resigned.

Another National Bank Collapsed. Another Antional Bank Collapsed.

Louisville, Ky., June 21.—Bankers here who hold balances against the First National Bank of Vicksburg, have intelligence that it has suspended. It is reported that the officers of the bank asserted that if they could borrow \$25,000 they could meet their obligations. A capitalist offered to assist them, but on examining the condition of the institution refused; and common report says they have suspended. Bankers in this city holding collection drafts against the bank have telegraphed to inquire if they have been honored, and receive no answers.

Fire at Chicago. CHICAGO, June 22.—At 6:30, last evening a fre brokeo ut at the corner of Lake and Clinton streets, causing the total destruction of nine buildings, and the injury of twenty others. A woman named Remier was burned to death while endeavoring to save the lives of others. Many families have been rendered homeless, Loss \$100,000 on which the insurance amounts to \$50,000.

Cost of Registration. New ORLEANS, June 21.—The total cost of registration in Louisiana to the present time

Markets by Telegraph. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Piour declined 2c.; super fine, \$5.50; extra, \$6.50. Wheat quiet, \$1.50.21.50 A nother invoice of new Wheat was received to-day Legal tenders, 77%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, June 22, 1867. Saturday, June 22, 1867.

The stock market opened very dull this morning but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand, 110½ was bid for '62 5 20a; 106½ for '64 5-20a; 107 for '65 5-20s; 109½ for July, '65, 5-20e; 100 for 10 40'a; 106½ for June and August 7:30s; and 112½ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 90½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 53½@53 81-100, no change; and Pennsylvania at 52½, no change, 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Minebill; 34½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40½ for oreferred do: 27½ for Catawissa preferred: 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 114 was bid for Third National; 136 for Seventh National; 138 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 106 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 105 for Kensington; 92 for Western; 69½ for City; 62½ for Commonwealth; 63½ for Union.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Naviga'ion sold at 47, no change. 17½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:—

"Money is plenty at 6 per cent., and all large bornowers are fully supprized at the same says."

"Money is plenty at 6 per cent., and all large bor-rowers are fully supplied at that rate. Some few loans were made at 7 per cent., but they were excep-tions to the general rule. Money is freely offered on Governments at 5 per cent,

Governments at 5 per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is firm; Bills at 60 days on London. 1093;@1093; for commercial; 1093;@1103; for bankers; do at short sight, 1103;@1103;; Paris at 60 days. 5173;@5 133; do, at short sight, 5125;@5 107; Antwerp. 5173;@5 123; Swiss. 5173;@6 123; Hamburg. 363;@363;; Amsterdam, 403;@413; Frankfort, 413;@413; Bremen, 783;@733; Prussian thalers, 72@723; "Leading houses in the dry goods jobbing trade report a good tusiness doing this month. Many of them have sold more goods than ever before for the corresponding time, and so far it has been the best month of the season."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—C. S. 6s, 1861, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1104@1104; do., 1864, 1064@1074; do., 1865, 107@1074; do. new, 1094@110; 5s, 10-40s, 100@1004; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1064@1064; 3d series, 1064@1064; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 17; May, 1865, 164; August, 1865, 154; September, 1865, 144; October, 1865, 144.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June 22 .- The Flour market continues very dull, and prices rule irregularly, notwithstanding the accounts from neighboring markets are more favorable. About 500 barrels Broad Street Mills extra at \$10.75, and 400 barrels Jenny Lind extra family, on private terms, were taken for shipment; 500 barrels sold in lots to the home consumers at \$8.88-50 a bbl. for superfine, \$9@0.75 for extras, \$9.75@11.50 for Northwestern extra family, \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$6.75@7 a bbl. 200 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but as the demand is entirely from the millers, they are amply sufficient; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.25; 1500 busnels Callfornia sold on secret terms. Rye ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.45 a bush. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged; sales of 1500 bushels western loved at \$1.04, and 500 bushels Western loved at \$1.04. barrels Broad Street Mills extra at \$10.75, and

mixed at \$1.04. Oats are quiet but steady at 80c.

bush, for Pennsylzania Whisky-Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Alyarado, Cochran, Yarmouth, C. C. Van Horn,
Brig Prince Alfred, Liteman, Kingston, Ja., do.
Schr W. Martin, Noyes, Yarmouth, W. A. Eaglish,
Schr Lucy Jones, Muncey, Warren, Westmoreland
Coal Co. Schr David S. Siner, Huntldy, Boston, Wannemacher

& Co.

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

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, 6 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sona Passengers—Mrs. R. Puelo, James Carroit and lady, John Schofield, Francis Vine, R. Delando, Andrew Molien, A. J. Simona, John Delany, R. B. Mines, W. B. Eliwood, Daniel Ambrose, J. M. Edwards, J. R. Armstrong, J. W. Martinas, J. Ordest, P. F. Orandis, A. Appincourt, B. Coxen, J. Vincally, Nicholas-Carey, Ship Tonawanda, Julius, 31 days from Liverpool, with moise, and 68 passengers to Cope Bros.

Brig L. H. Kimball, Langley, 12 days from Sagua, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 5 days from Portland, with moise, to captain.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 4 days from Wellfleet, with mose, to Captain.

Schr C. Merrick, Mentgomery, 4 days from Cape Ann, with stone to captain.

Schr James House, Gage, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Wellington, Barbour, 5 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr Barah Culien, Collen, from Boston.

Schr Sarah Culien, Collen, from Boston.

Schr Gean Bird, Massey, from New York.

Schr Frances Edwards, Boyce, from Salem.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Rer, Ji hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphita Exchange.

Lewes Del. June 31—6 A. M.—The following vessels. St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., June 21—6 A. M.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater, viz.:—Brigs Star, for Boston H. O. Phinney, for Portland; schrs J. Aliderdice and C. P. Stickney, for Boston; Fountain, for Fall River T. Borden, for Providence; Hattle, for Halifax; West moreland, for Providence; and Lamartine, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia; Ald, from George town for Boston; Chris. Loeser, Fainy Keating, W Jones, Sarah L. Simmons, Leesburg, and sloop C Lesile Smith, with stone for Delaware Breakwater, JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Barque Gauss, trom Brennen for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th inst., lat. 46 is, lon. 50 43.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Cientuegos, at New York yesterday.

Sohr W. Saulisbury, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 18th inst.

Schrs L. Beard, Perry; Minerva, Brightman; and H. May, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall Hiver 26th inst.

Schrs J. H. Wainwright, Morris, and C. S. Carstairs, Price, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed next day.

Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, hence, at Dighton 18th inst. Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, for Philadelphia cleared t Boaton 20th lust. Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hence, at Provi-Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, hence, at Providence 20th inst.

Schr Vicksburg, McCormick, from Banger for Philadelphia, at Helmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr May. Monroe, for Philadelphia, salled from Bockland ith inst.

Schrs M. E. Coyne, Facemire, and A. V. Bergen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 20th inst.

Schrs M. Maul, Buehler, hence for Boston, and A. Hugel, Robinson, do. for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst., and salled same day.

Schrs Village Queen, Tillotson: Sophie Ann, Smith; and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th 1835.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Cleared, ship M. Notte-ohm, for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Boskell, from Liverpool.
Steamship Nebraska, Guard, from Liverpool.
Brig Vis Janie. Vosco, from Para.
Brig Al Harstta, Rutherford, from Clentuegos.
Brig C, Pickens, Rogers, from Sagua.

SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

The Citizens of Philadelphia in Convocation at the New Morticultural Hall, to Sus-tain the Late Legislative Enactment.

An Enthusiastic and Brilliant Audience.

Eloquent Speeches by William Welsh, Esq., General Silas T. Cary, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Hall, D. D., of Dublin, Hon. William A. Porter, A. A. Willitts, D. D., and Others.

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

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Shall the "Quaker City," of which it was once proverbial that it was a community remarkable for its peace and quietness, sustain a law which will eradicate much that is pernicious and advance greatly its moral interests and temporal welfare? Are its citizens willing to co-operate with each other for its support, in upholding the late legislative enactment-the prevention of any liquor traffic on the Sabbath day-which but three weeks ago was inaugurated in our city? To formally discuss this question, necessitated by the apparent resistance to authority -for again on the Sabbath day the noise of carousals, issuing from many a tavern, is evidence that the law is defied-the citizens congregated en masse last evening in the New Horticultural Hall, and a grand assemblage it was. At an early hour the galleries of the new Hall had their occupants, not a seat was vacant, and many were content to lean against the walls. The body of the house was crowded to its fullest extent by a sudden influx of citizens, just as the opening prayer had been concluded, and the stage was thronged with spectators. Our fairer citizens-the mothers and wives and sisters, who have such a deep interest in the question under considerationmade up a great portion of the large and enthusiastic assemblage; while in response to the remarks of the speakers-to their eloquent apostrophes, or subduing pathos, while delines_ ting some scene of destitution and untold misery -rounds of applause wakened up the echoes of

spacious auditorium. The "American Vocalists" had gratuitously offered their valuable service to vary the exerciscs of the evening, and sung a number of beautiful songs, and were, by the appreciative, encored.

the Hall, and made them resound through the

At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order. Judge William A. Porter presided. ge M. Wharton William Bucknell, Charles E. Lex, William Badger, Joseph Scattergood, Theodore Cuyler, C. F. Norton, William Matthews, Joseph Patter-

son, and Judge Peirce. The Secretaries were -Robert M. Foust, A. M. Spangler, L. M. Whildin, and H. G. Leisenring,

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Mears, of the

Presbyterian Church.

Speech of Judge Porter.

On taking the chair Judge Porter said:-Fellow-Citizens:—It is my duty to state to you the object which has brought together this large assemblage. The object is of a two-fold character. We desire to provide more fully for the observance of the Christian Sabbath. In no State, perhaps, has this institution been more carefully guarded by the law of the land than in Pennsylvania. It was one of the definite objects of William Peun, in accepting his great charter, to found here a Christian commoncharter, to found here a Christian common-wealth, and a Christian commonwealth without the Christian Sabbath was an impossibility. The very first important law passed in the province, viz., that of 1682, required the people to abstain from labor on the Lord's day, the better to dispose themselves to read the Scriptures at home. pose themselves to read the Scrictures at home and to attend meetings for religious worship. The act of 1705 followed, in almost the same terms. Nearly a century afterwards, when the French Revolution had culminated in the abolition of the Sabbath, we passed our act of 1764, which stands this day a monument of the piety and wisdom of our fathers. Christianity itself has been pronounced by our highest judicial tribunal a part of the law of the land. We are thus emphatically a Christian people, and there is no better test of the progress of any people in Christian civilization than the degree of purity with tian civilization than the degree of purity with which the Sabbath is observed. It is essential to us physically. I have known nearly a score of men in my own profession literally killed by laboring on the Sabbath day. The opportunity it affords for merely moral and intellectual culture renders it invaluable to us. The quiet, order, decency, cleanliness, dignity, and pro-priety with which the mind of that man uncon-sciously becomes familiar who habitually attends a place of public worship on the Sabbath, have an effect on his character which it is impossible an effect on his character which it impossible to estimate, while the grand themes which he there hears discussed might well employ the thoughts of the highest intelligence. It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, to any one who has scriously devoted his thoughts to this subject, to observe the increasing popular interest

with which it is regarded.
Your meeting has another object, and that is Your meeting has another object, and that to promote the cause of Temperance. This great cause has been for many years in a sad state. It is not long since one of our own Judges, in a charge to the Grand Jury, described Philadelphia as a vast groggery. Think seribed Philadelphia as a vast groggery. Think that A groggery of nearly one hundred Judges, in a charge to the Grand Jury, described Philadelphia as a vast groggery. Think of that! A grozgery of nearly one hundred and thirty square miles in extent! For several years intemperance and laimorality have certainly been garding ground. One of the causes of this state of things has been the sale of intoxicating dribks on the Sabbath day. By a recent act of the Legislature this has been forbidden, and it is now for the people to say whether it shall be a practically useful law, or whether it shall remain a mere dead letter on the statute-book. A tradesman cannot pursue his employment on the Sabbath day. Why shall the keeper of a hotel? We can prevent men from selling arsenic to our children. Why shall not places in which both body and soul are killed be shut up at least one day of the week? I do not know a sadder sight in all the range of human wretchedness, than to see the number of noble youths who nightly stagger into and out of these miserable dons, throwing away an energy and intellect which the community can badly spare, and going deliberately into the very laws of death. I know scores of most reputable keepers of hotels, who will most gladly join you in this movement; but if it were wholly otherwise, I should say the time has wholly otherwise, I should say the time has