VOL. VII-No. 149.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES. AN EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET.

A Family Bound and Robbed of \$7000 Worth of Bonds, Etc. One of the most during outrages which has ever been perpetrated in the vicinity of Newark occurred on Tuesday evening, at Westfield, a village some twelve miles west of Newark, in Union county. About 9 o'clock in the evening four men entered the bouse of Mr. Jacob Miller, an old and very respectable resident of West-field, and demanded his money, telling him that they would not leave the house until their de-mands were complied with. One of them then knocked the old gentleman down, after which he was bound hand and foot. The four afterwards secured Mrs. Miller, a young lady named Clark, who was sitting there, and a laboring man named James, who was employed upon the premises, in the same way. Two of them then searched the upper part of the house, while the other two remained below with the family. The searching party soon returned with \$7000 worth of bonds and two gold watches, one belonging to Mr. Miller and the other to his wife, and the desperadoes then departed, leaving the family helplessly bound. With the fettered inmates and fire the house it made an alarm. Soon after they left Mr.

ill the fettered inmates and fire the house it made an alarm. Soon after they left, Mts. Aler succeeded in freeing herself and then released her companions; but fear of encountering the robbers deterred them from giving an alarm until about 5 o'clock the next morning. Immediate steps were taken to secure, it possible, the arrest of the perpetrators of this high-handed outrage, and Newark and New York oetectives are already at work upon the case. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the bonds. The following are the numbers of the bonds and description of the watches:—Four Elizabeth City bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 42, 62, 351, 352; two Rahway City bonds of \$1000 each, Nos. 59 and 61; and one Union county bond, No. 44, of \$1000. One of the gold watches stolen 44, of \$1000. One of the gold watches stolen had an open face, with the initials "J. M., N. J." on the inside; the other was a lady's watch, marked on the outside "J. A. M."—New York

Rev. S. M. Merrill Drowned. BUBLINGTON, Vt., June 27 .- Rev. S. M. Mer-

rill, the ciergyman, formerly of North Adams, and more recently from Plattsburg, N. Y., and the party whom a Troy paper accused of cloping with a young lady in North Adams, was drowned in the Saranac river, at Plattsburg, yesterday. He was fishing, with two of his sone and another person, and accidentally fell overboard. His body has not been recovered.

A Horrible Affair at Onconta, N. Y. ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—About noon on Tuesday last, in the village of Oneonta, Otsego county, Victor Beach, son of the late Samuel B. Beach, murdered his mother by shooting her first in the head and then in the body. He next shot himself, the ball entering his right eye and shot himself, the ball entering his right eye and passing out of the ear. When neighbors reached the house Mrs. Beach lay upon the floor, just breathing her last, and her son near her, the blood oozing from his skull. He soon roused up and began to talk, saying that he was drunk and mad; that he meant to kill his mother and then destroy his own life; that on returning home he went up stairs and got a revolver heavening to his brother. Gears Beach revolver be onging to his brother, Oscar Beach, and came down stairs and found his mother engaged in making a file in the stove; and that as soon as he got a good opportunity he fired the shot at her head, and the other after she fell upon the floor, and then made the attempt upon his own life, and was sorry he did not succeed. Dr. Meigs Case examined the wound of the mur-Beach was taken in charge by Constable E. W. Bennett, and Coroner Hendrix, of Otsego, telegraphed to come and hold the proper inquest Coroner Hendrix arrived during the afternoon and summoned a jury, who were sworn and proceeded to examine the case, and found that Mrc. Martha B. Beach came to her death shots at the hands of Victor The prisoner was fully committed for murder, to await the action of the Grand Jury, which convenes in August. He cannot be tried until the sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in October. Officer Bennett was directed to remove him to the jail of the county as soon as the state of his wound and his health would permit. It is proper to state that Victor Beach is a cripple, having been accidentally shot some years ago, the bail reaching the region of the spine and there remaining. He has no use of his right hand, his right arm and leg are withered, and his whole physical and mental organization fearfully injured. Mrs. Beach was a most estimable woman, and did all that a other could for the poor wretch that has taken her life. She was about fifty-three years of age.

Werrible Fall from a Church Spire. From the Indianapolis Journal, June 28, The chapter of horrible accidents received an

addition of more than usual terror yesterday morning, in the full of one of the carpenters en gaged on the capola of Zion's Church, on Ohio street. Mr. Peter Wilson was engaged in raising the frame work of the steeple, and stepping up a ladder about 115 teet from the ground, missed his footboid, and in falling struck upon the roof about two-thirds of the way from the comb to the eaves, breaking through the slate tiles and sheeting, and bouncing upon the roof of the two-story frame house ust west, and thence to the ground. The dis ance from where he fell to the roof first struck we should judge to be nearly sixty feet, and the force with which be fell may be inferred from the breaking of quite a large hole in the slating and board covering. Strange to say, he was not rilled outright, but is still alive, although no popes are entertained of his recovery. lower jaw was broken in four places, his ankle broken badly, four or five ribs wrenched from the spine, and the scalp shaved clean from the skull in the spot where he struck the stating.

If the skull was broken, no displacement was discovered. Mr. Wilson was carried to his home in an insensible condition. He is a Welchman, of about thirty years of age, and having been a sailor, was entirely fearless of distance, and for that reason had been engaged in framing the spires of the First and Second Churches, and then at Zion's Church.

Murder of a Boy by a Playmate. From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, June 15.

We heard yesterday of an exceedingly shocking tragedy which occurred on Sunday last, in Marion county, Missouri, about twelve miles west of this city. The rumor was that a boy, nine or ten years of age, residing in the family of Mr. Aibert G. Johnson, shot and instantly killed a little boy about tarce years of age, the grandson of Mr. Johnson, who was on a visit to him with of Mr. Johnson, who was ou a visit to him with his parents at the time. It seems the boys, in company with other children, were playing in the barn, the boy first alluded to having a pistol in his nand. The little fellow started to go out of the door, when the other told him he should not go, and threatened to shoot him if he did. The child, persisting in his intention, proceeded on his way, when the young demon, for we don't know way, when the young demon, for we don't know what else to call him, raised his pistol and deliberately fired, the ball passing through the child's brain, and killing him instantly. The perpetrator, we understand, is a strange boy, whom Mr. Johnson picked up in West Quincy whom Mr. Johnson picked up in west quincy some time last winter. He was barelooted and ragged at the time, and asked Mr. Johnson, as he was driving by, to give him something to eat. That kind-hearted gentleman, on questioning him as to his condition, and the boy stating that he had no parents, took him home with him and has been kindly caring for him. with him, and has been kindly caring for him ever since. After killing the grandchild of his benefactor, the boy, it is stated, ran off and succeeded in getting some five miles away before being overtaken. He was placed in jail at

A Case of Cholora in Springfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, June 25 A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in this city, the subject being Joshua A. Gardner, a carver, who is an old resident here, and now lives on the Chicopee road, above Bancroft street. He had suffered from diarrhosa for two or three weeks, and soon after noon on Satur-day experienced all the symptoms of cholera, including cold and cramped extremities, ricewater discharges, contracted features, and extreme prostration. He had nearly approached the condition of collapse, beyond which there is no relief, when medical aid arrived, and his life was saved. He is now considered entirely out of danger. There is no occasion for a cholera "scare," but this case ought to act as a reminder that the scourge is liable to visit us, and that every precaution should be taken to guard against it. The town brook runs quite near Mr. Gardner's house, and if it is as filthy at the north as at the south end, it is no wonder that the cholera has appeared there.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania. The Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Convention which met at Williamsport this week has given full proof that the party in Pennsylvania has not forsaken those principles which governed its action from 1860 to the end of the war. Pennsylvania is thoroughly radical, and her radicalism means over 300,000 men sent to the war, and the utter defeat of Copperheadism at every general election. But Republicanism—radicalism—has of late a new definition. We have been told that it means hauging, bloodshed, revenge, and confiscation. A few gentlemen in Congress and

tbat it means hanging, bloodshed, revenge, and confiscation. A few gentlemen in Congress and out of it have made new issues, and inform us that a new creed will be supported by the people. We don't believe this, and Pennsylvania has strengthened our incredulity.

The State Convention met to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny, is a candidate who deserves election, and will honor the position. But the resolutions which it unanimously adopted make the issue one of principles, and we take its admirable platform as a definition of Pennsylvania Republicanism. mously adopted make the issue one of principles, and we take its admirable platform as a definition of Pennsylvania Republicanism. Let us see what it declares, First, that the South must give such guarantees as will make treason impossible hereafter; second, that Johnson's administration has been faithless, because it refuses to fix in the organic law the great principles which the war has settled; third, that the laws shall not be construed to palliate the guilt of treason; fourth, that the Reconstruction laws are just, and that Congress should meet and decisively defeat the nullification intended by Mr. Stanbery's opinion; fifth, that Sheridan and Sickles should be sustained by the country, and that they deserve the support of General Grant; sixth, that the President's determination to compel the release of Davis, by delaying his trial, was an insult to the natural course of justice; seventh, that protection to American labor should be secured by legislation. These are the main resolutions adopted, and this is the radicalism of Pennsylvania. Not one word is said of hanging men who have surrendered, not one word of the confiscation of property; and, while we regret that the resolution for impartial suffrage was referred to a committee, we cannot too emphatically indorse the moderation and justice was referred to a committee, we cannot too emphatically indorse the moderation and justice of the platform. The radicalism of Pennsylvania is as absolute and uncompromising as vania is as absolute and uncompromising as ever, and it is the nobier and the more deserving of the people's trust that it has not been wedded to the spirit of revenge and bitterness. We take it for granted that the great object of the Republican party is the reconstruction of the Union, and Pennsylvania is on the right way to effect it.—N. Y. Tribuncto day.

Jesse D. Bright Accepts. The Democrats of the counties of Carroll and Trimble, in Kentucky, recently nominated Jesse D. Bright for the State Legislature, and to notify him of the fact did so in a letter, in which they expressed their "earnest solicitude that he would find it convenient to accept, and go forth, as in days of yere, battling for the great principles of constitutional liberty, against the myrmidons of a corrupt and tyrannical faction, whose object is the overthrow of civil

and religious liberty in this country."

To this Mr. Bright replies that he should have preferred that the nomination should be given to one better acquainted with the wants of the people and more capable of taking charge of their interests than he could claim to be, but that there were reasons why he did not feel at liberty to decline this unsolicited and, as he regarded it, marked confidence and friendship of the people. He confidence of the people. He continues:-

If they believe that my poor services can be made to contribute in any way to the re-establishment of this Government as it was before passing through the unnatural war which has ended in the prostration of everything like "constitutional liberty regulated by law," they have a right to demand them, and it is my

I accept the proffered honor (for honor I shall esteem it) to represent a body of voters who throughout a struggle that involved all that was valuable to an American citizen, stood firmly by the faith of their fathers, and an-nounced through the ballot-box, on all proper nounced through the ballot-box, on all proper occasions, in the face even of military despotism, that they dare vote their seutiments. In such a community I have taken up my abode, and with them I propose a common destiny. Thanking you for the terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of your Convention, I offer you and those you represent assurances of the high regard of yours, faithfully,

J. D. BRIGHT.

Registration in Louisiana. Four days prior to the reception of the President's order requesting him to extend the time for registration in Louisiana to August 1, General Sheridan had telegraphed to General Grant as follows:-

as follows:—

New Origeans, Ls., June 18.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.—General:—I have the honor to report that I have extended the registration in the Parish of Orleans until the 20th of June, at which time registration will close. In the State there are now 80,000 votes registered, which indicates that the registration in the State is nearly completed. In 1880 the vote of the State was 80,000. I will extend the time to the 10th of July is some few of the Parishes where the population is large, so as to give no just grounds for complaint.

Major-General United States Army,

PESTILENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Government Information Denying the Presence of Yellow Fever Incorrect -Three Undoubted Cases of Both Cholera and the Fever Reported.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The Herald published a special telegram on Monday, announcing the appearance of yellow fever in this city, which resulted in the following being sent here by the Associated Press:—
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Collector Kellogg, of New Orleans, telegraphs to the Secretary of the Treasury, denying the report that the yellow fever has appeared there.

The facts sustain the Herald, and prove the Government information to be incorrect, three cases having occurred within the last two weeks. A man in the Charity Hospital died of the black vomit first, and was reported as an undoubled case of yellow fever to the Board of Health by Dr. Lewis, the visiting physician, who saw the patient. Notwithstanding the report of Dr. Lewis, the Board reported the case as one of intermittent fever.

At the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, the 25th, Dr. Smith, the President, reported two undoubted cases, one of the patients recovering, the other, Henry Getson, of New York, dying of black vomit on Sunday. The origin of these cases is unknown. No additional cases have been reported for the past week, but three additional cases of cholera have been reported. Two of the patients have since recovered.—New York Herald. The facts sustain the Herald, and prove the

The Pore's Age.—Pope Pius is now in his seventy-sixth year, and in the twenty-second year of his pontificate. There is a curious superstition in Italy, which predicts great evil to the Catholic Church whenever a Pope shall sit in the chair of St. Peter for twentyfive years. No one has yet reached that term, although Pius VII came very near it.

VICE-PRESIDENT WADE CORRECTS | MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CON-

Mr. Wade Denies Being an Agrarian or Wishing an Equal Distribution of Property-His Sentiments on the Labor Question.

Question.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Cincinnati Commerciol publishes in to-day's issue a letter from one of its attaches whom it sent to visit Ben Wade at his home in Jefferson, Ashtabuia county Onio.

Mr. Wade is reported as saying, relative to the account in the New York Times of his Kansas speech:—"That is a very garbled account, and the editor purposely misunderstands me. Why, sir, if yon would make an equitable distribution of all the property in the United States to day among the people, in five years it would again be in the hands of a few men. Such a measure would not be just, nor would it be of any practicable advantage to the poor people if done. The editors and correspondents who have been writing about my speech know very well I am not in favor of such a foolish thing as the distribution of property, or of disturbing in any way property rights." About the Presidency he said, "My dear sir, I do not seek that office. I never sought any office, and never will. I have served the people only because they wished me to, and not of my own choosing. It is thirty years since I began public life; I am an old man, as you see, and need reat." On the labor question he remarked, "That system of labor which degrades the poor man and elevates the rich, which makes the rich richer, and the poor as you see, and need rest." On the labor question he remarked, "That system of labor which degrades the poor man and elevates the rich, which makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer, which drags the very soul out of the poor man for a pittiul existence, is wrong. We must elevate the laborer, and give him a share in the proceeds of his labor. The man who successfully solves that problem will do more for the world than any man that has lived in it since the days of Christ. I believe, however, that the shadow of the great struggle is upon us, and we must meet it. There is deep discontent among the masses, and they will shortly demand that their condition be made more comfortable, both in this country and in England. There is a restlessness, a feverish excitement, a discontentedness with their tot among the poor classes that we cannot disregard. The people want more recreation—more enjoyment. They are easting about for relief from their monotonous and half-starved condition, and they will have it. Mr. Greeley is a wise man. He has done some very foolish things, but he perhaps has more knowledge on all subjects than any man in this country. I think well of his plan, and the idea of co-operation, if carried out among the working classes, will do much to ameliorate their condition." Mr. Wade then went on to show how in Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and other places, working men had combined, started manufactories, and were doing well.

OBITUARY.

doing well.

The Hon. Charles Denison, member of Congress from the Twelfth District (Luzerne and Susquehanna counties) of Pennsylvania, died at Wilkesbarre yesterday. The deceased was born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, on January 23, 1818, graduated at Dickinson College in 1839, adopted and practised the profession of law, and, in 1864, was elected to Congress as the candidate of the Democratic party, over Winthrop W. Ketcham, Republican, receiving 10,573 votes against 10,053 given to his opponent. In 1868 he was re-elected to Congress over Archibaid, Republican, by a majority of 2006, receiving 15,280 votes against 13,273 given to Archibaid. Mr. Denison served during both terms on the Committee on Indian Affairs, and during his second term also on that on Expend-Whe Hop, Charles Denison. during his second term also on that on Expenditures in the Navy Department. The funeral of Mr. Denison will take place on Sunday after-

The Hon. H. E. Peck. We have already noticed the death of the Hon. H. E. Peck, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States in Hayti, which occurred at Port-au-Prince on the 9th of June, occurred at Port-au-Prince on the 9th of June.
Mr. Peck was a native of Rochester, New
York. After studying theology, he entered the
Congregat on al ministry. Some years later he
was appointed Professor at Oberlin College,
Ohio, Mr. Peck became early known as an ardent champion of the anti-slavery cause,
and in 1856 he took an active part in the
Presidential campaign. He exercised a great
political influence in his own and the adjoining
States, but was never known to seek any office.
In 1862 his health being greatly impaired, he In 1862, his health being greatly impaired, he accepted from Mr. Lincoln the position of Commissioner to Hayti, hoping thus both to improve his health and to have an opportunity to continue his efforts in behalf of the negro rad In 1865 he received the appointment of Min-ter Resident near the same Government.

Connecticut Divorce Law. The Joint Select Committee on Divorce has reported to the Connecticut Legislature a bill which was tabled for printing. The bill pro-

First. No divorce shall be granted upon a separate application unless good character and residence in the State shall be proved by two

Second. The hearing and trial of all divorce cases shall be held in open court at the regular court room.

Third, No divorce shall be granted on the general ground of misconduct; which "destroys happiness" and "defeats the purposes of the marriage relation," until one year after the commencement of the suit for divorce. Fourth. No decree of divorce shall dissolve the marriage control until six months after it is the marriage control until six months after it is passed; but whenever alimony or control of minor children is given, that portion of the decree may take effect immediately.

Fifth. Each party to a divorce shall have all rights and privileges of unmarried persons—except the right to marry—and shall have this right after a separation of six months.

Sixth. No divorce shall be granted if granted to a petitioner who has been denied a divorce within two years—unless such divorce is granted.

within two years—unless such divorce is granted for new cause. Seventh. This act shall not affect any suit now pending.

The Charges Against Judge Busteed. MONTGOMERY, Alabama, June 27,-In the Cir-Montgomery, Alabama, June 27.—In the Circuit Court of this county to-day, Judge Goldthwaite, presiding, delivered an elaborate opinion on the applications of Charles A. Mott and Rufus S. Andrews, citizens of New York, based upon petitions and affidavits, praying for the transfer of the case of Eimore and others, attorneys of Montgomery, and two other cases against them and Richard Busteed, from the State Circuit Court to the United States Circuit Court to the United States Circuit Court petitioners affirming that from local prejudice and public opinion they could not get justice from the first-named tribunal.

These cases embrace the proceedings against

Justice from the first-named tribunal.

These cases embrace the proceedings against Judge Busteed for alleged abuse of the office of Judge and other charges. The motions were denied. Counsel for petitioners took an appeal to the State Supreme Court, now in session. The several acts of Congress upon which the applications are based have not yet been judicially construed by the United States Savens applications are based save not yet been jumically construed by the United States Supreme Court. If the State Supreme Court affirms the opinion of Judge Goldthwalte, it is probable the Supreme Court of the United States will be called on for a construction of these acts.

Public Works in London .- The corner-stone of the Holborn Valley Viaduct was laid on the 3d instant by Mr. Deputy Fry, who made the following interesting statement of public works and buildings and street improvements executed by the corporation of London since the erection of Blackfriars Bridge, about 1759: — Erection and recrection of Blackfriars Bridge, rebuilding London Bridge, and purchase of Southwark Bridge, £1,293,732. Royal Exchange, Coal Exchange, Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington; and meat and poultry mar-ket, Smithfield; and enlarging and improving their respective sites, £1,819,821. Newgat-Prison and Sessions House, Debtors' Prison, Holloway Prison, and Pauper Lunatic Asylum £380,226. Schools—The City of London School and the Freeman's Orphan School £39,000. The approaches to London Bridge New Cannon street, Farringdon street, Clerk-enwell New Street, and the Holborn Valley Viaduct, £3,216,074. Total, £6,742,653.

THE RESIDENCE OF STREET, AND RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

Renomination of Governor Chamberlain -Speeches of ex-Governor Comy and ex-Vice-President Hamlin on Presidential Usurpation and Obstruction of the Laws.

Augusta, Me., June 27 .- Delegates of the Republican party irom all sections of the State of Maine assembled here in Granite Hall to-day, and nominated Governor Chamberlain as the candidate to be supported at the ensuing elec-

Ex-Governor Samuel Cony presided over the Convention, and made a brief speech. Upon taking the chair, having returned thanks for being elected as presiding officer, he continued as follows:—We assemble here to-day, the representatives of a powerful parly, composed of individuals who, prior to its formation, had been the members of all the various parties hitherto existing in the State, but, prompted by love of country and the imminently fearful parli with which it was threatened by traiters, casting to the winds the cherished prejudices and minor differences of oid times, they came together to protect and defend the nation. While the necessity continues, this party, adhering to the principles upon which it was founded, will maintain its existence and power against all comers. We have no new principles to declare, no change of policy to announce, no new issues to make, no step backward to take.

The President, in making issue with the Fortieth

new principles to declare, no change of policy to announce, no new issues to make, no step backward to take.

The President, in making issue with the Fortieth Congress, in his voto of the Reconstruction bill, argued as length against its provisions, among other things, more especially, because of the hasts with which powers were conferred upon the military commanders. This veto, it was understood, with out perhaps a single exception, received the sanction of his Concurring ministers—the Attorney-General—which utterly emasculaites the law, millifies the objections, if the President and stuttifies the whole administration. How far the President may be disposed tog to insetting aside a law of Congress it is not necessary to inquire. The remedy is at hand. The nation has received a timely warning, and Congress, composed of the immediate representatives of the States and the people, the guardians of their liberties, will in a few days assemble and see to it that the republic receives no detriment from Presidential perversity or traitorous and distoyal intrigues. This Convention, I doubt not, will bestow lie commendation upon the able and faithful Senators and Representatives of Maine in Congress, and give expression to its confidence in their fidelity and vigilance in every varying phase of the struggle in which we are engaged.

Ex-Vice-Fresident Hamiln, who was a delegate from Engage, responded to loud calls for a speech. Having advocated eq. al rights at some length, he said he supposed it was a foregone conclusion that the representatives of this people are to meet on the Fourth of July, at Washington; and they will pass a law so clear and so plain that equality of rights cannot be falsely consumed or emasculared. The country owed a debt of gratitude to the Congress of the United States. They have proved the salvation of the country, and he was one of those waiting with anxious eyes and beating heart, to see what they will do. He believed that "treason is a crime so odious that it ought to be punished." They save

sent.
'The following resolutions were adopted:—
First—Declares that permanent peace cannot be secured but by a firm adherence to the self-evident troth that all men are created equal.

Second—That political power being the inherent right of the people, impartial suffrage should be the uniform law of all the States, secured either by present authority of Congress or amendment to the Constitution.

Third—Endorses the recent legislation of Congress

Third—Endorses the recent legislation of Congress regarding the restoration of the Rebel States.

Fourth—Recognizes a lasting debt of gratitude to the army and navy for their galiantry in detending our liberties, and pledges our sympathy and support to the widows are dorphans of the dead.

Fifth—Approves and endorses General Sheridan, and pledges to him and other Military Commanders in the South the unwavering support of the Union men of Maine to secure loyal and constitutional Governments in those States,

Sixth—Advises the immediate funding of the national debt at the lowest practicable interest, and keeping inviolate all pledges of national faith.

Sixth—That taxation on national bonds and stocks should be adjusted by Congress on constitutional principles of equality, and whatever municipal taxation is imposed on the stock of national banks should go to the towns where the stock is owned.

A MADMAN IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The Salut Public describes a fearful scene which took place a few days ago between the stations of Blaisy and Dijon, in a third-class carriage of a train on its way from Paris to Lyons. Among the passengers were three foreigners, supposed to be natives of Flanders, who had been conversing in their own language during the earlier part of the journey. About 11 at night the majority of the travellers were dozing, when suddenly the silence was broken by one of the strangers, who, waking up in a state of raying madness, broke into the most horrible cries, and, falling upon his fellowpassengers, commenced striking and biting them right and left. A panic ensued, in which the travellers climbed over the partition into the adjoining compartment, followed by the madman, still striking and biting those he could reach. Some persons, in their terror, opened the door and took refuge on the ledge outside, although the train was going at full speed. At length a Zonave closed with the lunatic, and succeeded in pushing him out of the door.

DEMOLITION OF THE LUXEMBOURG FORTIFICAnons. - The Prussians are very busy at Luxembourg packing up all the guns and artillery stores in the fortress, the quantity of which is so great that it will require a couple of months to get through the work. There are a great many ancient guns among the mili-tary lumber, some of which are valuable as curiosities, but as nothing else. The Luxem-burgers lament bitterly the loss of the garrison, which is not very unnatural, as it has been calculated that the Prussians spent one hundred and ninety thousand pounds a year among the townspeople. As some little compensation, the King Grand Duke has offered to make the town a present of the buildings pre-viously employed for military purposes, as also of the ground gained by the destruction of the fortifications. As this donation is not valid without the assent of the Chamber, the latter was to meet on the 20th instant to confirm the act.

NEW WAY OF PRESERVING MILK .- Gay-Lussac has proved that milk kept from the air is pre-served for a long time perfectly good. Profit-ing by this experience, says the London Me-chanics' Magazine, Mr. Mabrun warms milk in a moderate temperature in a tin vessel, furnished with a tube of lead, to expel the air; then the tube is compressed, and the orifice is closed with solder. When the milk is used at the end of several months, it will be found desirable to stir up with it the cream which is formed on the upper part of the liquid. M. Mabrun, having laid this process before the Academy of Sciences for their examination, the Committee report that milk thus preserved after six months still possesses all the properties of fresh milk. A prize of fifteen hundred france has been awarded to M. Mabrun.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Departure from Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, June 28.—Governor English and Staff, Mayor Sperry, of New Haven, and the Committee of Councils accompanied the President and party to the steamer Continental, and then took leave of the guests they had so hospitably entertained.

The party arrived here at half-past six o'clock this morning. On the voyage they were the recipients of assiduous attentions from Captain Brown, of the steamer Continental, Messrs. William T. Smith, H. H. Post, and F. Brooks, his assistant officers. After taking breakfast at Taylor's Hotel, the party took the 8:40 train southward.

The President at Trenton.

TRENTON, June 28 .- The Presidential party occupied the same special car of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Saliroal Company which brought hither last Friday now, as then, under the safe conduct of Charle J. Apple. The crowd at the Jersey City depot cheered the President on his departure.

A telegram has been sent to Governor Swann. of Maryland, by the President, saying that he would be governed by the arrangements already made for visiting Annapolis this afternoon, to meet, by special invitation, the members of the Constitutional Convention.

Trenton was reached about 11 o'clock, and here the President was greeted by those at the

The Party Pass Philadelphia.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, June 28.-The train with the special car containing the Presidential party passed through by the Connecting Road about noon. The train stopped for a few moments, and the few persons there had the pleasure of shaking hands with the President. There were no speeches made.

Preparations to Receive the President in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, June 28,-President Johnson is expected to arrive here between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will be met at the depot by Mayor Chapman, Collector Webster, Postmaster Shriver, and various others. Our City Councils neglected to make any preparations for his reception. Governor Swann and a Committee of the State Convention are also here, and will escort the President and suite to Annapolis. All the Baltimore police are ordered out to escort the President.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Commercial Report of Last Evening. By Atlantic Cable,

LONDON, June 27-5 P. M .- Consols for money. 94%; United States Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 79%; Eric Railroad, 41%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25. LIVERPOOL, June 27—5 P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged, but there is rather more busi-ness doing. Middling uplands, 11d.; middling

Orleans, 11/3d.; sales to-day, 12,000 bales.
Breadstuffs are unchanged.
Provisions are generally quiet. Bacon, 42s.@
42s. 6d. Iron, 53s, 3d. for Pig. Other articles

Financial and |Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

Noon To-day.

London, June 28—Noon.—Consols for money, 94%; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 79%; Erie Rallroad, 41½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool., June 28—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11d, for middling uplands, and 11¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day were estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 61,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and exporters. The stock in port is 748,000 bales, whereof 390,000 bales are American.

Other articles are unchanged.

Other articles are unchanged. London, June 28—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £404,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTHESS MONROE, June 26.—The schooner-yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore for Europe went to sea last night at 10 o'clock. Wind

westward.

The United States frigate Susquehanna, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is now at the Gosport Navy Yard, undergoing slight re-pairs, painting, etc., and receiving coal, prepara-tory to sailing for the Gulf on Monday next.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the Susquehanna: of the Susquehanna:-

of the Susquehanna:—

Rear Admiral, James S. Palmer; Captain, D. M. Fairfax; Commander and Floet Captain, Edward G. McCauley; Fleet Paymaster, C. W. Abbott; Floet Engineer, George Sewall; Fleet Surgeon, J. D. Miller; Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, John J. Read, Lieutenant Henry C. Taylor; Master, J. C. Lennett; Acting Master, Thomas Stothard; Engineer, W. H. Brownson; Ensign, Isaac Haslet; Passed Assistant Surgeon, D. McMurtrie; Assistant Surgeon, George A. Bright; Second Assistant Engineer, W. E. Sebley; Rear Admiral's Secretary, Frederick T. Mason; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk, James Collins; Fleet Captain's Clerk, Thomas M. Worthington; Captain's Clerk, C. B. Rathbone; Midshipmen, John J. Hunker, H. C. English, F. H. Delano, E. D. F. Heald, R. Clover, G. M. Williams; J. W. Hagerman, W. Swift; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, George W. Kidder, William Sloat, Leo Bertsah, George Taylor, and John G. Balls.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 23.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 1844: Reading, 10034: Canton, 48: Eric, 6454; Cleveland and Toledo, 120: Cleveland and Pittsburg, 824; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1024; Michigan Central, 10854; Michigan Southero, 7834; New York Central, 1045; Illiuous Central, 1134; Cumberland preferred, 8154; Hodson Biver, 110; United States Five-twenties 1882, 1105; do. 1884, 1075; do. 1885, 1674; cow Issue, 1105; Money, 6 per sent. Sterling Exchange unchanged, Gold, 188.

A Novelist's Luck .- M. Octave Feuillet, of the Academy, has been appointed Librarian of the Palace of Fontainebleau. Charivari censures him for accepting. M. Feuillet is already rich. He should, then, according to this severe moralist, have left this sinecure and its little income to some poorer man of letters. It does not accuse M. Feuillett of avarice, however, but suggests that there may be a uniform attached to the office; perhaps a great hat with feathers in it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 28, 1807. There was rather more disposition to operate

in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 100½ was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 106½ for June and August 7-30s; 110½ for 1865 5-20s; 107½ tor 1864 5-20s; 117½ for 1865 5-20s; and 110½ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City leans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½; the old do. at 95. the new issue sold at 99f; the old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Reading sold at from 54j to 54j, as slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52j, an advance of j; and Catawissa preferred at 28j, an advance of j. 28j was bid for Little Schuyikill; 58 for Minebill; 35j for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28j for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42j for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were held. Spruce and Pine sold at fact the held. Spruce and Pine sold at 264. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut

EDITION and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 140. I38 was bid for First National; 236 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 1084 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 614 for Commonwealth; and 634 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh "aviga-tion sold at 474, no change. 17 was bot for Schuylkill Navigation common: 56 for Meyris Canal; 1184 for Morris Canal preferred; 174 for Susquehama Canal; and 564 for Delaware

Susquehama Canal; and 56g for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10g A. M., 137g; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 138g; 1 P. M., 138g, an advance on the closing price has evening.

—At Cincinnation Monday the Money Market was close, chiefly because of a decrease in the volume of currency. The demand for loans, though not large, was in excess of the supply of capital, and the rates were firm at 8 to 12 per cent. The scarcity of currency depressed exchange, which closed heavy at par buying and 50 cents premium selling.

—At Chicago, on the same day, business in

-At Chicago, on the same day, business in financial circles was dull. Exchange was freely offered in the forenoon, and the market was weak, with sales between banks at 25@30 cents premium, but in the afternoon the feeling was firmer, and sales were made at 40 cents pre-mium. The counter rates were unchanged. —At New Orleans, on the 21st, there was a limited movement in toreign exchange, the demand being fair, and the offerings light, Sterling was quoted at 146@147\(\frac{1}{2}\) for bill of lading bills, 148\(\frac{1}{2}\)@152\(\frac{1}{2}\) for bank; and francs at 3.30\(\frac{1}{2}\)4.77\(\frac{1}{2}\) for A 1 commercial, and 3.70 for bank.

—The New York Tribuse this morning says:

—The New York Tribuse this morning says:

"Money is more active, but rates are unchanged.
On call, large sums can be had at 4@6 per cent, and berrowers of good credit can almost unke their own terms. The price of commercial bills is unchanged.
The July bank statement in this vicinity will be made with unusual ease, and from the semi-annual payment of interest and dividends borrowers anticipate still lower rates for call loans."

The following is an exhibit of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, for the month of May, 1867:— To amount earnings, vis.:-

Total earnings... \$172,106:28

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

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. FIRST BOARD.

41000 C & Am m es. '89. 93% 100 ah Re
6100 City & New 99% 100
61500 do.R.opg 99% 100
6300 dosR.opg 99% 100
6 sh Leh N 47% 100
6 sh Leh N 47% 100
6 sh Leh N 15.500 25% 100
100 sh Cata Pr. 800 25% 100
200 do 500 25% 100
200 do 500 25% 100
200 sh Harleton Coal. 84 100
200 sh Big Mount. 55 3% 100
4 ah Sp & Fine 25% 100
100 sh Read R 50 50% 100
100 sh Read R 50 50% 100
200 do 15.500 25% 100
4 ah Sp & Fine 20% 100
100 sh Read R 50 50% 100
200 do 15.500 50% 100

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1127 @1134; do. 1862, 1104@1104; do. 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, new, 1104@1104; do. 58, 10-408, 1004@1004; do. 7:308, Aug. 1061@1061; do., June, 1061@1061; do., Ju 1064@1066; do., June, 1064@1061; do., July, 1064@1064; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 1184@1191; do. Angust, 1864, 1184@1181; do., October, 1864, 1174@1171; do., December, 1864, 1164@1171; do., May, 1865, 1161@1164; do., Aug., 1865, 1151@1154; do., September, 1865, 115@1164; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 138@1384. Silver, 1314@133.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 1371@ of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 1374@ 1384; U. S. 6s, 1881, 1124@1134; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1104@1104; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. new, 1104@1104; 5s, 10-40s, 1004@ 1004; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1064@1064; 3d series, 1064@1064; Compound interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 1164; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1144; October, 1865, 1144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 28.-The Flour Market, although quiet, is firmer. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.50 % bbl. for superfine; 89@9.75 for extras; \$10@12 for Northwestern extra family: \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and

extra family: \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; and \$12@14.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at \$7.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is quite agood inquiry for prime Wheat, and prices are higher. Sales of 2100 bushels good and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.60@275. Rye has advanced. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.55. Corn is scarce and higher. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow, in store, at \$1.12.0 als are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$0.82c. No change to notice in cither Barley or Malt.

The sale of a small lot of No. 1 [Quercitron Bark was reported at \$42 \$2 ton.

Whisky—Heid at 30c. \$1 gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

Barque W. Van Name, Craig, New Orleans, D. S Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, Fall River, Ha Neal.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Bonny Host, Kelly, Boston, M. S. Buckley,
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Roxbary, Pine
Knot Coal Co.

Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Wanneynscher & Co.

Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, from Elyannis, in bal-Brig H. C. Brooks, McLasse, from Expansis, in bal-last to captain.

Schr W. Hone. Latchum, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Karriet Baker, Webber, 5 days from Portland with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, 6 days from Beston with mise to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Harvester, Simmons, 4 days from Rappahan-neck, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr C. W. May, May, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr C. W. May, May, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Boney Boat, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Planter, Applin, 1 day from Brandywine, with core meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr Marias, Wright, 1 day from Newport, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine with core meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with core meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr W. R. Genn. Alley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 25th linst.

Schr J. MaxReid. May, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 25th linst.

Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortsmouth 22d lost.

Schr J. B Austin, Davis, and M. Reinhart, Hand, from Selem for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes Hole 25th linst.

New Yorks. Bills in the sale of the sale o