THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution at New Brunswick, New Jersey. This Morning.

The Negro Joseph Williams is Hung for the Murder of John Reddick, November 15, 1866,

SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] New Brunswick, N. J., July 5.—This morning was the time appointed for the execution of a negro man by the name of Joseph Williams, for the murder of another negro named Jonn Reudick, on the 15th of November last. The case is such a curious one that it will bear re-

Previous History of the Murderer. Previous History of the Murderer,
Joseph Williams, the guilty man, according
to the account which he gave your correspondent, was born a slave, in Charleston, South
Carolina, and had reached the age of thirtynine years. When eighteen years old he left
Charlesten, and, still in bondage, lived first in
Savannah and then in Montgomery, Mobile,
and New Orleans. Several years before the war
he contrived to escape from slavery, going first
to New York city, and subsequently to Canada.
Returning to the United States, he lived a while
in Boston and Salem, Mass, and New York city,
and then concluded to return to the South,
At the time the war broke out he and then concluded to return to the South. At the time the war broke out he was employed as a sugar hand on a plantation fifteen miles from New Orleans. After the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal troops, he returned to that city, and served for nearly three years as the body servant of different army officers. About three years ago he came North with Major L. Ward, of New York, whose servant he had been for over a year, and for about the same period subsequently he acted as coachman to Mr. William Ward, the father of the Major, who resided at No. 22 West Sixteenth street.

teenth street.

After leaving the service of Mr. Ward, he remained for several months in New York city, a great portion of the time in idieness. About a year ago he came to Middlesex county, of which New Brunswick is the capital, and there earned a livelihood for some time by cutting wood and working out by the day as a farm hand. At the time of

The Murder of John Reddick, Williams was at work in the woods, in Monroe township, some fifteen miles t. om this place. He resided in a small house, a portion of which was occupied by his fellow-laborer, Reddick, and the wife of the latter. It appears that Reddick and Williams did not agree very well, and frequent quarrellings were the result, in which, according to Williams' account, Reddick always came out best. On the day of the murder Williams's counter the result, in which, according to Williams' account. according to Williams' account, Reddick always came out best. On the day of the murder, Williams had a dispute with Reddick's wite concerning an iron dinner-kettle, the point at issue being as to whose dinner should first be cooked in it. Reddick was about to interfere in behalf of his wife, when the anger of Williams was aroused. The latter said he had made up his mind to have no more quarrels with Reddick, feeling quite sure that he would get worsted, especially as he was at the time suffering from lameness in one of his feet. So he made up his mind to put his hated antagonist out of the way without any more ceremony. Going to his own room, he procured a loaded Going to his own room, he procured a loaded gun, and then stepped out of doors, telling Red-dick to step out and he would settle the trouble about the kettle. He then deliberately fired at his antagonist, and the latter fell, surviving long enough to utter the simple words, "Good-bye."

Williams Gives Himself Up. Having thus taken upon himself the guilt of murder, he determined to give himself up to the officers of the law. He had ample opportunity to escape, as the reputation of the murdered man was quite bad, and no great exertions would probably have been taken to bring his murderer to justice. Williams, according to the determination which he formed from the first, sought out a magistrate and requested to be placed under arrest for the mur-der of Reddick, saying "I have snot the d—d nigger." But the magistrate was too incredulous to believe this story, and politely requested Williams to "Go to the Devil, and there shoot more of them!"

The guilty man appealed to another officer of the law, with the same result as before, and not until he had crossed the line into Monmouth county did he succeed in placing himself under

Being conducted to New Branswick, he was lodged in jail until the April term of court, at which his trial took place. Agreeably to his persistent purpose from the first, he entered a plea of "guilty," but the Court refused to receive it, and the piea was retracted. The trial, how-ever, was a mere formality, eithough Williams was ably and z-alously defended, and having been found guilty of murder in the first dexcee, he was sentenced to be hung on the 5th of July.

The Prisoner's Demeasor since his trial was entirely consistent with his purpose in surrendering himself to the officers of the law. He claimed great credit for this act, saying that he had acted from first to last act, saying that he had acted from first to last the part of an honest man. He was attended during his imprisonment by the Rev. C. J. Page, pastor of the Piscataquay Baptist Church, in a neighboring township. With his spiritual adviser, and, indeed, with all who visited him, he talked freely and candidly, expressing a firm belief in the mercy of God and the mediation of the Saviour. In all this he appeared to be so enthusiastically sincere that it seemed impossible to doubt the truthfulness of his assumptions. When conversing on religious subjects, When conversing on religious subjects tions. When conversing on religious subjects, his face would almost glow, and his eyes would be upturned with an expression of unwavering faith. Last evening he said to your correspondent, "The time is short, I know; but it's too long—too long. To-morrow morning I shall see Jesns! This time to-morrow I shall be climbing Jacob's ladder."

In person he was very large and stout, measuring about five feet eleven inches, and weigh-

suring about five feet eleven inches, and weigh-ing nearly one hundred and ninety pounds. His features were small, and rather intelligent, his hair short and crisp, and his complexion that of a full-blooded African.

THE SCENES THIS MORNING.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Preparing for the Execution. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 5.—The preparations for the execution this morning caused considerable excitement in the town. A large crowd surrounded the jati. A company of the 3d New Jersey Rifles, under the command of Captain Blue, were present, to preserve order, and prevent the people from ascending trees and other places having the scene of execution

The Spiritual Advisers. This morning Rev. Mr. Page and Rev. William Henry, of the African M. E. Church, attended the prisoner in his cell, remaining with him until he was conducted to the scaffold. The time was passed in reading the Scriptures and singing hymns ,Williams frequently interrupting the services by exclaiming, "Glory to God, I am going to Jesus," etc.

A Murderess in the Adjoining Cell. Bridget Durgan, the murderess of Mrs. Coriell, accupied an adjoining cell, and seemed somewhat affected by the proceedings, although her demeanor has been so stoical that it is difficult to tell whether her feelings were real.

The Dress of the Doomed Man. Just before 10 o'clock Williams was prepared for execution by being dressed in a new suit of black pants and east, white vest, and neat slippers. During this some one remarked, "You have got some good friends, Joseph," to which he replied, "Yes, friends must secure the body; Jesus will secure the soul." While the dress was being put on him Williams exciaimed at intervals. "Il soon have on a better dress than this," "I don't want a standing collar. Turn

it down. God don't want standing collars. I look nice enough, for I'm going to heaven." Description of the Gallows.

At 10 o'clock the rope was adjusted to the neck of the culprit, the gallows being of the pattern used in New York, by which the person is executed standing on the ground, and is lifted suddenly in the air by the descent of a weight of three hundred pounds.

The Prisoner Conducted to the Gallows. The indictment, and the transcript of the proceedings at the trial, were then read in the hearing of the prisoner, after which he was conducted from his cell, his bands being pinioned behind his back, and the black cap partially drawn down over his head. Passing the cell of Bridget Durgan, Williams paused and commenced exhorting her to prepare for the fate awaiting her. He told her that this was his last day on earth, and that if she expected to see him again she must "come to Jesus," During this exhortation the poor woman sobbed violently and uttered piercing shrieks, which

violently and uttered piercing shrieks, which could be heard throughout the prison.

The procession then passed out into the prison yard, and the prisoner took his stand under the gallows. He then addressed the audience, briefly reiterating his belief that he would soon be in a better and happier world.

The Final Parting. Rev. Mr. Page then read the 51st Psalm, which Rev. Mr. Page theo read the 51st Psalm, which the prisoner had stated expressed his present convictions and feelings. Mr. Page then offered a short prayer, the prisoner meanwhile swaying his body slightly, and with upturned eyes singing, "I'm going to Jesus." Williams then shook hands with his spiritual advisors, and the sheriff, and his attendants, and after the black cap had been drawn over his face repeated several times "Good bye! Let me go!"

Launched into Eternity. Everything being prepared, the Sheriff, J. Manning Clarkson, himself cut the rope, at 28 minutes before 11 o'clock, and the body of Joseph Williams was lifted several feet in the air and descended to within a short distance of the ground. Death resulted instantly, and once only were the knees slightly drawn up towards the body.

About 200 persons were present in the prison yard, but before the body was cut down the military were admitted to view it on the gallows, and after them the outside crowd, numbering several hundred, and including a namber of ladies.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

The News in Paris-Imperial Fetes in Honor of the Sultan Countermanded-The Fourth of July Not to be Celebrated.

Paris, July 3—Evening,—The news of the sad fate of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, has been received in the city. In consequence of the report of the tragedy, the grand military review ordered for to-morrow, with the imperial fetes which were to have taken place on the Feurth in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, have been countermanded by the Emperor. The celebration of the Fourth of July by the Americans resident in Paris and visiting generally on the Continent, for which great preparations have been made at the Pre Catalan, in the Bois de Bologne, will not take place. The the Bois de Bologne, will not take place. The arrangements have been brought to a close owing to the news of Maximilian's death.

FRANCE IN MOURNING. Napoleon's Court Ordered in Mourning for Maximilian.

PARIS, July 3—Evening.—The French Court has been ordered in mourning, according to the usual state form, by Napoleon, in consequence of the death of Maximulan in Mexico.

BATTLE OF SADOWA.

Brilliant Celebration of the Anniversary

POTTSDAM, July 3.—The anniversary of the great Prussian victory over the Austrians at Sadowa was celebrated in grand style here today. King Wilham of Prussia is in the city. He had an enthusiastic reception. New colors were presented to the regiments which took part in the decisive fight. There has been a fine military display.

THE DAY IN BERLIN. The City Illuminated for Sadowa.

Berlin, July 3.—The city of Berlin is brilliantly illuminated after the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Sadowa to day. Banners, flags, and streamers floated on every side during the day, and the fete was made joyous by all.

BANK SUSPENSION.

Suspension of an American House in Paris.

Paris, July 3 .- Messrs. Vandenbrock Brothers, American bankers, have suspended payment in this city. They ask from their creditors the space of a year to enable them to pay to each one-half of the money due to them. The depositors having money in the concern have suf-fered very much. The Messrs. Vandenbrock fered very much. were favorite bankers with the American Rebels of the Southern States, the leading men of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy during the war in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 5. Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that whetstones are not included in the exemption of burrstones and grindstones, and

are, therefore, subject to a tax of five per cent. Health of Judge Wayne. Judge Wayne this morning is in a dying conition, and is not expected to live throughout the day.

Agricultural Report. It is stated in the June report of the Agricul-tural Department that in some parts of the South there have been complaints of rust, but it has been mainly confined to the leaf, while e grain was so nearly ripe as to be little liable to attack. The harvest has been gathered in Georgia and the other Gulf States, with a very gratifying result. The acreage of winter wheat is as large in a majority of the States as last year, although it is less in a few of the principal

Texas, Kansas, Ohio, and Indiana report a diminished acreage; Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, and Tennessee, a largely increased growth; the New England States a similar advance, not exceeding six per cent; the Southern States and variety increases of lightly per cent. average increase of twenty per cent. If the conditions continue favorable, at least two hundred millions of bushels may be expected in all All the other cereals are represented in good

The Indian War.

St. Louis, July 4.—An Omaha despatch says that a private letter from Fort Yaukton states that a private letter from Fort rankton states that the settlers between that post and Randall are in great alarm; that over med Indians were coming down the Missouri river, bent on mischief and murger. Latters from the Indian Agents declare themselves recally slarmed, and they will probably leave the country, and that the Indians thressen indiacr minute attack on all settlements above Yankion. Some of the Indian stock stealers have been captured at the Ponce agency, but the sommanding officer at Fort Randall feared to grand take them, lest the Indians should attack the fort during his

absence.
General Sherman leaves to-day for Fort Harker, where he expects to meet general Hancock on Saturday.
The steamer Johnson arrived at St. Joseph yesterday from Montans, with \$80,000 in gold dust in the hands of passacogers.
The Kansas State Record nominates General Howard for President and Sanator Pomeroy for Vice President.

Vice-President.

IIA Vigilance Committee, 500 strong, are said to have organized at Juissburg. Nebraska, to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of citizens.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortness Monroe July 3.—Professor Rerr, of North Carolina has recently made and published a report of a geological survey of the State of North Carolina. The territory explored in Western North Carolina is included within eleven counter west of the Bust lidge and Yellow Monntains. After commenting upon the ancient character of the rocks of this region, Professor Kerr says:—'And not only do they become to the lowest geological horizon, but the entire absence of all representatives of the later formations makes it recessary to conclude that we have here an extensive tract of the oldest land on the globe; and as North America is the class; born of the continents, so the Black Mountain is the cidest of its giant brotherbood, and was the first to emerge from the face of the unbroken sphere of waters when the command went forth. Let the dry landappear.' Upon this a Raleign paper save. "This is an imposing fact, and suggestive of the most interesting associations and reflections. It is well known, by the way, that all that was mortal of Dr. Mitchell, who died a marryr to science reposes on the topmost peak of the mountain—a peak, the actual height of which was first discovered and accortained by himself, and named accordingly and properly after him. What man that ever lived, save the great lawgiver of the Jews, who received his sepulture at the hands of the Almighty on Mount Nebo, has a grander resting-place? Wellington and Newton, though they sleep in the venerable abbey which is older than William the Conqueror have no such mausoleum. It were folly to place a monument on such a spot. In the caunciation of his opinion, sustained as it is by the most reliable and approved scientific data, Mr. Kerr hus lovested the burial-place of the venerable and distinguished Professor with a grand historic charm that mocks the fleeting memorials of human invention."

Political Meeting at Charlottesville, Valentical memorials of human invention." Geological Survey of North Carolina-Interesting Facts.

with a grand historic charm that mocks the fleeting memoriais of human invention."

Political Meeting at Charlottesville, Va.—
—The Hepublican Party Indorsed.

A public meeting was held in Charlottesville, Va., on test Monday, and was largely attended by the people of the county, when an animated interchange of opinion on political subjects took place. Resolutions, after warm debate, were adoned, recommending co-operation with the Republican party of the United States, and authorizing and directing the chairman to appoint delegates to the Republican Convention called to meet in Elchmond on the 1st of August, The adoption of the resolutions was advocated by Messrs, William F. Gordon, Jr., R. T. W. Duke, Wm. T. Early, William F. Farrish and Dr. Randolph, and was opposed by Hon. S. F. Leake and others. A Norfolk paper (the Day Book), in speaking of the above meeting, says.—"The gentlemen participation in this movement are among the most respectable and influential citizens of the country, and they inaugurate this co-operation with the Republican party in the interests of reconstruction. We do not believe the Republican party of the North would be at all unforgiving towards the Southern people but for the constant irritation kept up by the Democratic party and its presses. We have all the time disclaimed any affiliation with the Democracy, and to-day we have less respect for that party than for the Republicans. They aided before the war in bringing on our troubles, and then basely betraved and abandoned us and now they are injuring us still, under the mask of friendship, by obstruction acts. If its coming legislation shall be in the interests of peace, liberality, and magnanimity towards the people of the South, by them pass a heating measure of that kind, and they would make Republicans may open a day."

Destitution in North Carolina.

Accounts of destination among the power classes of

Destitution in North Carolina. Accounts of destitution among the poorer classes of people in some of the counties of North Carolina are constantly being received, and leave no room for doubt that the most intense suffering and sickness, from the want of food, prevails to a deplorable extent. An account from Wake county states that there are three hundred families, consisting of a thousand members, widows, orchans, and decriped men, who are in a terribly suffering state. This writer says many are reported without food, and suffering mothers spend the night in sleeplessness soothing the cries for bread of their starving little ones; and all that they live on is green saind, berries, parched wheat for coffee, or boiled corn soaved in water for a beverage.

Ornel Murders and Outrages—Probst Oruel Murders and Outrages-Probst

Cruel Murders and Outrages—Probst Outdone.

A fiendish outrage and murder is reported as having taken place in Iones county, North Carolina, a lew days since, by three negroes, who went to the iarm-house of Mr. Reeves Foster, and making an attack upon the family, exptured them and shut them up in an out-house on the premises. They then robbed the house of all its contents, and, not becoming satisfied, set upon the family, and committed the most cruel murders ever recorded. The first victims were Mr. Foster and his wife, who were taken out and murdered be one the eyes of their children. They then selzed a daughter out Mr. Foster, and her child, an infant about five months old, and after analching the child from her arms and killing it, murdered the mother. A younger daughter of the family caught up a child and started to run away from the scene, when she was fired apon by the miscreants, and berself and the child both wounded. She continued on her way, however, without being further molested, and succeeded in reaching a neighbor's house some two miles and a half distant from the scene of the murder. Upon examining the child it was found dead. Sheriff Craven, of Newbern, N. C., has left there with a posse of men, and a meeting of the citizens of that city was called on the same day has left there with a posse of men, and a meeting of the citizens of that city was called on the same day to concert measures to aid in the arrest of the mur-derers of the Foster family.

Disasters to Crops in North Carolina,
Accounts from the interior of North Carolina give
very discouraging prospects of the crops in that
State this season. A letter from Louisburg states
that it has rained for nearly two months, and that the
crop prospects are very poor indeed. The Tar river
has been higher than ever known before, and nearly
all the low grounds in the country are overflowed.
The Wilmington Journal says that a ministure rice
plantation recently was seen floating down with the
current on the broad bosom of the old Cape Fear past
this city. It consisted of the turf or topmost soil of
a portion of some rice field above the city, about 60
feet in diameter, out of which the rice was growing
finely. And the paper adds that the Cape Fear river
at inis point for two days past has exceeded its
boundaries, and spread itself through the lower portions of some of the streets bordering on its shores.
The freshet seems rather to increase than diminish.
The potato crop in the State is suffering materially
from the rot. Those who boasted two weeks ago of
their fine potatoes are joining in the general lament.
The cotton crop also shares largely in the disaster,
and is set down as a failure in some of the counties
of Eastern North Carolina. Much of it has been overflowed, and is past redemption. Much of the lowaround is hopelessly bilighted, while the upland crops
in many cases have been washed up.

Celebration of the Fourth at Fortress Disasters to Crops in North Carolina.

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in many cases have been washed up.

Celebration of the Fourth at Fortress

Monroe.

General U. S. Graut and family are expected to
arrive here to-morrow, as the guests of Major-General
Schofield, at the Chesapeake Seminary, to spend the
Fourth and two or three days. The great event here
to-morrow will be a fine display of fireworks in the
evening, and will be witnessed from the ramparts of
the fort by Generals Grant and Schodeld, and their
respective staffs and the officers and isdies of the
garrison. The following is the programme:—1. Signal
rocket from each stand. 2. Hank cartridges from
mortans. 3. Volley of rockets. 4. One 8-inch and one
10-inch shell. 5. Volley of rockets. 4. One 8-inch and
one 10-inch shell. 7. Two vertical wheels. 8. Volley
of rockets. 9. One 8-inch and one 10-inch shell. 10.
Cross fire. 11. Two wheels, one vertical and one
horizontal. 12. Stand of Roman candles. 13. Volley
of rockets. 14. One 8-inch and one io-inch shell. 15.
Stand of brilliant fire. 16. Volley of rockets. 21.
One 8-inch and one lo-inch shell. 25. Two wheels, one
vertical and one horizontal. 21. Volley of rockets. 22.
One 8-inch and one lo-inch shell. 25. Two wheels, one
vertical and one horizontal. 21. Volley of rockets. 22.
One 8-inch and one lo-inch shell. 25. Gun-carriage,
shot pile, and flag. 27. Volley of rockets. 28. Two
wheels, one vertical and one horizontal. 28. Volley of rockets.
34. One 8-inch and one lo-inch shell. 36. Cross fire. 31. Volley of rockets. 32.
Two vertical wheels. 33. Chandelier with flags. 34.
One 10-inch shell. 36. Cross fire. 31. Volley of rockets. 32.
Two vertical wheels. 33. Chandelier with flags. 34.
One 10-inch shell. 41. Volley of rockets. 46. One
inch shell. 47. Volley of rockets. 46. One
inch shell. 48. One shech and one
incheshell. 49. One shech and one
incheshell. 40. One shech and one
incheshell. 40. One shech and one
incheshell. 41. Volley of rockets. 45. One
incheshell. 46. On

Fortsmooth to witness the display.

Miscellaneous.

N. L. McCready, Esq., of New York, and other metropothan financiers and bushness men are visiting the State of Virginia with the view of making a tour over its immence land tracts, and investigating the commercial and agricultural prospects of the innabliants. They visited here to-day, after speading several days in Norfolk and Portsmouth and vicinity and are now prospecting in the counties of Northampson and Accommac on the easiers shore of the State. The purchase of the steam bins Saratoga and Ningara, formerly comprising a rival line between New York, Norfolk, and Richmond, and now consolidated into a large steamship company, with the monopoly of the freight and passenger trade, has given an impenate the New Yorkers, and serves to more largely identify their interests with those of this State.

The gunboat Astrella, Commander William Budd, arrived in the harbor to-night, from Ponsacola, Florida, She reported having spoken the U.S. ship Relief.

Severe Storm at Poughkeepsie-Buildings Struck by Lightning.

shower visited this place this attention, ensured that progress. It rained continually for four hours. The Catholic Church was struck by lightning, and considerably injured. Murphy's naw mill and icehouses were also struck, and the latter entirely destroyed. Loss, 30,000.

pienics took a large number of people into the country.

Twelve houses in Covington, mostly small frames, were burned. The loss is about \$30,000, with an insurance of \$12,000.

The Union Cricket Ground in this city was opened yesterday with a match game of base hall between the Louisville and Cincinnati Clubs, in which the latter were victorious by a score of sixty to twenty-four. The game was witnessed by nearly two thousand people, George Shields, a well-known builder, died yesterday of dropsy. yesterday of dropsy.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—The corner-stone of the Indiana Soldiers' Home, at Knightstown springs, was laid to-day under the auspices of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Governor Conrad Baker delivered the oration.

At a German picnic near this city to-day, a man named Austin Foulk was killed by Tom. McCoy. The murderer made his escape, and is still at large.

Fatal Shooting Affair in Boston.

Boston, July 4.—A singular and startling tragedy took place in a boarding-house on Purchase street this forenoon, in which Mary Sweeney, a domestic, was shot dead by Edward Welsh, one of the boarders. She was in the back yard, and Walsh shot her from the kitchen window and then secreted himself in a store window and then secreted himself in a store where he is employed, in which he was subse-quently arrested. He is a married man, but has not been living with his wife. He claims the shooting was accidental, but his story is not believed.

Yachting in Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, June 21 .- Nothing would sail yesterday at Queenstown against the Flona, seventy-eight tons, E. Boutcher, owner, consequently there was no race for large cutters at the Royal Western Regatta of Ireland. Other matches were unimportant.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE FOURTH OF JULY. From the Anti-Stavery Standard, this week,

From the Anti-Stacery Standard, this week.

Independence Day! The ninety-second of those beld famous. Nearly a century since the nation stood up among its fellows! How have we used that century? Like a just emancipated boy, intoxicated with freedom and strength, laughing at obstacles, careless how much evil he does or how much sin he commits. Only within half a dozen years have we sobered d who to a serious effort to fulfil the great piedge that, under our rule, all men shall be free and equal.

Could we limit this pledge to men probably the century will not close without its being accomplished; but its essence and true meaning include both sexes, and we shall never be able to bind the great Declaration, like a frontlet, on unblushing brows, white woman is disfranchised. We get mainhood equality and representative government from the Church; woman's equality in political life—herself man's fellow and comrade there—we ought to bave brought from those German woods whence we issued on our way to world-wide empire. Feudalism stamped out this custom under its mailed beel: and, following this fron rule, a civilization brought from the Mediterranean—Roman, Greek, and Jewish—seemed to bury out of sight forever this just and wholesome law. But the vitality of our race and blood outlives all imported castoms. Slowly, through feudal mall and the debasing one-halfness of Oriental civilization, crops out again the old German habit—woman man's fellow and comrade everywhere. After sixty generations, and 4000 miles distant from the cradle, the old features reappear. Many years will not elapse before another visitor may record, as Caesar did, that "on all grave matters they take counsel with women." Then July 4 may be hailed for Liberty Day as truly as Independence Day, and no thoughtful man will need as now, to hang his head when the great Declaration is read on this anniand no thoughtful man will need, as now, to hang his head when the great Declaration is read on this anni-

snown thoughtful man will need as now, to hang his head when the great Declaration is read on this anniversary.

But this Fourth day of July will be renowned above its fellows. To-day assembles the Great Council of the Nation, in extra session, to see "that the Republic receives no harm." Let us hope they will imangurate such a policy as will reassure all men. Break up the landed aristocracy of Rebeldom, and create militons of an all boidings—the only sufficient basis of the ballot-box. Timid men fear this will exasperate the Rebels. They hate us as bitterly as they can arready. Nothing we can do can increase this hate. The mothers are teaching their children to hate us. Nothing we can do wil give this bate onger life than such teachings insure. Confiscation does not increase such hate. Confiscation only disarms it. If you cannot convert your enemy, it is wise to take away his arms. This confiscation does.

Sweep out of the way, by express declaration and enactment, all these shams and spectres of pretended State Governments. Increase, if necessary, the military lorce at the South. Let no village, however distant—no man, however obscure—be able to escape its all present control. Propose such amendments to the Federal Constitution as shall reader needless this vigitant supervision of, and vexatious laterierence with, State laws relating to the negro race. By appropriate clauses cut down State sovereignty to such small dimensions as shall leave no ground for race-hatred and class-legislation to stand upon.

All these measures are needed in order that wholesome laws may have free course to run. But the some laws may have free course to run. But the breakwater against which Congressional action beats

All these measures are needed in order that wholesome laws may have free course to run. But the
breakwater against which Congressional action beats
in value is not the South. Dismayed, although embittered; the South left to liself, would be on its
knees. The traitor in the 'White House is the nation's
obstacle and the Rebels' hope.
Unless Congress deliberately intends to waste the
next two years, and risk defeat in 1863, it will impeach and remove the inveterate and besotted Rebels,
and relieve us from the incuban of him and his Cabinet. We venture the assertion that leading men in
the Republican party see the necessity of this, and if het. We venture the assertion that leading men in the Republican party see the necessity of this, and it they refuse to do it, the sole reason will be fear of harm to that party—a fear which no evidence justifies—a risk trifling beyond adequate description, unless their conduct makes it otherwise.

Of course, we do not mean that you can safely impench or successfully resist the Pres dent if the nation to follow the sad and discretized evanuels of Most.

of course, we do not mean that you can safely impeach or successfully resist the Pres dent if the nation is to follow the sad and disgranesiol example of Massachusetts. What a chapter of absurdities? An institution—Freemasonry—illegal in Massachusetts—ils very existence a lie—invites a member's presence at its unholy rites. What right has the Governor of Massachusetts to add dignity to such scenes?

Yet State officials and city officials crowd to give importance to the occasion. A Federal Senator adds his indorsement. The President of Harvard Collige, of course, appears. The chief of the clergy (wheresoever the carcass is, there will the "valities" be gathered togother) contribute their support. Think of Seward, the first stone of whose fame was the profession of Anti-Masonry, sharing in such a journey?

I know the excuse—the office, as Shakespeare tells us, even 'n dog's obeyed in office." I scotl at the excuse. When the Fresident travels as President, magistrates may be bound, in etiquetie, to notice him. But even then I commend to Senators and Governors the high-toned orders of Secretary Welles. Alas that they fall beneath even his standard! Walving this I coutend that when Andrew Johnson (not the President) travels as Free Mason, to be present at iliegal rites in Massachusetts, there is no need or pretense of excuse for magistrates to notice him. When these men wake up to find how much added obsticacy Andrew Johnson has carried home from this occasion, and how much appular opposition to him has been dulled by such a Massachusetts welcome, they will recognize their foily and their sin.

Men talk of an extra session to last only a few days—just to stop the leak Stanbery has made in the Milltary bill, and then adjourn. This he may make another flaw and thus necessitate another session, I suppose? Some bundred years ago Boston made a bylaw that no negro should walk the streets at night without a lantern. All negroes carried lanterns, empty. The fathers met again and enacted that the lanterns enough their thrent

one the Specialor records.

Does Congress mean to follow this example, meet hig as often as one flaw is invented; adjourning when it is remedied, to wait for another attack on its legislation, and so étawi on? Walle enemies constru and execute its laws Congress cannot safely afjourn and execute its laws 'ongress cannot safety adjourn.
No need to increase our army at the South it only
Congress will remain in season. While Johnson
holds the White House, Congress must encamp in the
Capitol. Members may be mustered out, or have
leave of absence when the While House surrenders or
is cleanastd. Not until then.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SANTA ANNA.

His Official Surrender and His Letter to Peraza.

HAVANA, June 29.—La Rason del Pueblo, a paper published in Merida, gives the foliowing additional news about General Santa Anna, in its issue of the 21st inst:—

The General and his brother-in-law and Secretary L. G. Videl (who is not a voluntary prisoner, as I stated at first), were sent from Merida to Campeachy by Governor Gepeda, who wrote the following letter to General Garcia:—

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FREE AND SOVERSIGN STATE OF YUCATAN, - At this moment, about six in the after-

Cincinnati.

Cinci

Independence and Liberty. M. CEPEDA,
Governor and Military Commander.
MERIDA, June 12, 1867. The prisoners were delivered to General Garcia on the 15th by Captain Gomez and immediately lodged in prison, where they were closely guarded.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER TO PERAZA.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER TO PERAZA.

The following is a copy of General Santa Anna's letter to General Peraza, who, however, did not feel inclined to follow his fortunes:—
ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER VINGINIA, June 11, 1867.—To General Martin Peraza,—My Dear Friend and Countryman;—I embrase the opportunity of sending you by Lieutenant-Colonel Hilario Mendez, who goes on shore here, a few lines to salute you again, our communications having been interrupted for such a length of time, and as I wish to inform you that I ho'd you in the same esteem ssalways, Mr. Mendez will inform you of certain incidents happening to me before Vera Cruz, and he will tell you all; nevertheless I send you a copy of the declaration of the captain and officers of the Virginia, respecting the outrage of the 7th inst. I also send you a copy of the conversation which took place between the commander of the United States man of-war Eacony and myself, so that you can order these interesting ducaments to be printed for circulation, while I shall do the same in Havana and the United States, I think that you will share with me the indignation caused by the provocation and insult of Commander Rowe, sided by his cannons; for at least you are a good Mexican, and cannot view with indifference the ourages committed on us by daring foreigners, who take advantage of our weakness produced by gur dissensions.

If I cannot succeed in returning to Vera Cruz im-

take advaninge of our weakness produced by our dissensions.

If I cannot succeed in returning to Vera Cruz immediately, either in a merchant vessel or man-of-war, I shall remain in Havana for some time, and whether in that city or Vera Cruz, I shall be happy to fulfil your requests, and remain your obedient servant and friend, who wishes you every felicity.

P. S.—I also send you a copy of the address which I have thought proper to issue to the Yucateoos, while I was before Sisal, in case the copies I sent them should have been lost. If it meets with your wish, you can have them made public through the press.

The proclamation has been already forwarded by the Star of the West, and the Santa Anna's letter shows what his intentions were for the future.

MURDER IN INDIANA COUNTY.

An Old and Respectable Citizen Murders His Son-in-Law-The Perpetrator in

The Indiana (Pa.) Democrat of this week gives the following details of an atrocious murder perpetrated in that county:—"The peaceful community in the neighborhood of the village of Washington, in Canoe township, was startled on Monday last by the commission of a cool and deliberate murder, perpetrated by an old and respectable citizen upon the person of his own son-in-law. The murderer is Nicholas Vandevinder, and his victim John B. Bowers. It appears that some time ago Vandevinder divided his property between his two sons-in-law, the deceased, John B. Bowers, and Eli Miller, with the understanding that Bowers, who had got the home farm, was to keep him who had got the home farm, was to keep him during his life. Lately Vandevinder became dissatisfied with his treatment, alleging that

disatisfied with his treatment, alleging that he was persecuted and treated narshly by Bowers and his family. This at length so preyed upon him that he formed a deliberate purpose to kill Bowers.

"On Monday morning last, after Bowers had left the house and gone to a field a short distance off, accompanied by his two little sons, for the purpose of ploughing corn, Vandevinder coolly and deliberately loaded his rifle, a most formidable looking instrument of death, and followed him. Concealing himself in a fence followed him. Concealing himself in a fence corner, Vandevinder waited until Bowers passed him, when taking deliberate aim he shot him down, the ball entering his left side, killnim down, the ball entering his left side, killing him instantly. The murderer then went to the house and packed a few clothes in his saddle-bags, and taking his gun with him fled in the direction of this place, taking the road leading to Plumville, which place he reached in the evening, a distance of about 20 miles. After the murder the little boys of Bowers, who witnessed the shooting, gave the alarm, and immediate pursuit of the murderer was made. Mr. Samuel Neal, a near neighbor of and immediate pursuit of the murderer was made. Mr. Samuel Neal, a near neighbor of Bowers, followed close upon the track of Vandevinder, ond arrived at Plumville about an hour after him. He procured the assistance of Mr. T. H. Wynkoop, and Captain John Sutton, who arrested and brought Vandevinder to town and committed him to jail. This is a circumstantial account of the affair, as detailed by Mr. Neal, and fully sustained by the admissions of the prisoner.

"The prisoner is a fine-looking old man, aged about fity-nine years, and has heretofore borne an irreproachable character. The deceased was apparent a quiet, civil young man, aged probably about thirty-five years, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. The murder appears to have been perpetrated coolly and detiberately, and Vandevinder when arrested did not deny the killing, but admitted it and detailed all the particulars. He appears to have been so exasperated at Bowers' conduct that his passions overcame his reason entirely, and he even now does not realize fully his design. and he even now does not realize fully his desperate condition,"

THE FOURTH IN NEW YORK. The Tammany Society held their anniversary were read:-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Grand Sachem, etc. etc.—
Sir.—I have received the invitation of the Tammany Society of Columbian Order to participate in the ceremonies of that Order on the 4th instant, the ninelyfirst are liversary of our nation's independence.
I would be very happy to comply with that invitation, but the time I have already spent from the capital renders my pressure necessary here at this tation, but the time I have already spent from the capital renders my presence necessary here at this time. I heartly unite with the Society in the hope that the day is not far distant when the people "will be once more united in those bonds of concord, unity, and fraternity on which our nation was founded by the Fathers, and on which since it can be great."

Trasting that the celebration will be as pleasant and successful as you desire, I have the honor to be, with great respect, aincerely yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD. PROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 2.—To his Honor John'T Hoffman, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, City Fall, New York—Dear Sir.—I desire that you will accept my thanks for your kind invitation of the 24th nit., to meet with the Tammany Society on the Fourth of July, and to participate in the interesting ceremonius which are to take place on that occasion. I sincerely regret official cares will deprive me of the pleasure of going abroad, and of the eployment I should derive from hearing the discourse of my v-perable friend. Mr. Verplanck.

I am, dear sir, your very obddient servant.

WILLIAM H, SEWARD.

HANDSOME DONATION .- Mayor McMichael has eceived a cash donation of \$4074.30 from the German Cabinet Makers of Philadelphia, in aid of the sufferers by the recent explosion in Sansom street. This is in addition to a large previous donation.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1012 was bid for for 10-40s; 1092 for 6s of 1881; 1062 for June and August 7:30s; 1101 for 62 5:20s; 1072 for 64 5:20s; 1071 for 65 5:20s; and 1062 for July, 65, 6:20s. City loans were unchanged; the new usue sold at 99g, and old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 54 81-100@55, an advance of 4: Catawissa preferred at 294, no change; Pennsylvania Ballroad at 53 no change; and Minebill at 57, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Lattle Schuylkill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 574 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40"

preferred do.: 28 for Philadelphia and Eric; and 425 for Northern Central. 424 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 25 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 444 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; 30) for Green and Coates; and 35 for

Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mcchanics'; 55 for Commercial; 1004 for Northern Libertles; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 675 for Girard; 40 for Consolidation; 63 for Common wealth; and 635 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehumna Canal sold at 161, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 301; 192 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 301; 192 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 50 for Morris Canal; and 562 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 1394; 12 M., 1394; 1 P. M., 1394, an advance of 2 on the closing price Wednesday evening.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

† on the closing price Wednesday evening.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers. No
36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 109½[109½]; U. S. 5-20s, 1862,
111@111½; do., 1864, 107½[0108½]; do., 1865,
168½[0108½]; do. new, 106½[0107½]; 5s, 10-40s, 101½[0];
101½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106½[0107½]; do.,
2d series, 106½[0106½]; 3d series, 106½[0106½]; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1865, 115½; do.
September, 1865, 114½; do. October, 1865, 115½; do.
September, 1865, 114½; do. October, 1865, 114½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109½
[0109½]; do. 1862, 111@111½; do., 1864, 107½[0]
108½; do., 1865, 108½[0108½]; do., 1865, new, 106½[0]
107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101½[010½]; do., 7309, Aug.,
106½[0][017½]; do., June, 106½[0][01½]; do., July, 106½[0]
106½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 116½[0][0]

do., July, 1864, 118½[0119½]; do. August, 1864,

do., July, 1864, 1184@1194; do. August, 1864, 1184@1184; do., October, 1864, 1174@1174; do., December, 1864, 1164@1174; do., May, 1865, 1164@1164; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@1154; do., Septemder, 1865, 115@1154; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 1384@1384. Silver, 1314@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 5 .- The Flour Market is at a stand, and prices are merely nominal. The demand is entirely from home consumers, who are not disposed to purchase beyond immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels in lots at \$8@8 50 % bbl. for superfine, \$9@975 for extras,\$9.75@11-50for North western extra family. \$11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at the recent decline; small sales at \$7. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat continue very small, but they are fully ample for the demand; small sales of fair and choice Peunsylvania red at \$2*25@2*80; and California at \$3@3*15. Rye ranges from \$1.50@1*55 \$ bushel. Corn is dull; sales of yellow in store at \$1.11@1*12; and some Western mixed at \$1*09. Oats are quiet, with sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at \$20.

Provisions—There is scarcely enough doing to establish prices. Pork is held at \$22*50@25 for Mess. Bacon and Hams sell at 15@18c. \$1 pound; and pickled do, at 14@15c.

Whisky—Holders ask \$0c. \$2 gallon in bond.

WORKINGMEN'S TRIPS TO PARIS .- The first of the series of excursions to the French capital, organized by the Paris Excursion Committee, under the presidency of Mr. Layard, left London on the 8th of June. Several large employers are in treaty with the committee for the accommodation of workmen whom they propose to send over to Paris during the present summer.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans, via Havana, Philada, and Southern M. S. Co.

Barque Japan, Kerstine, Stettin, L. WestergaardeCo.

Barque St. Peter, Goodwin, Havre.

Brig Ranger, Patterson, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.

Brig L. Garrow, Ryder, Cork, for orders, P. Wright & Sons. Schr J. H. Marvill, Quillin, Richmond, Audenried,

Schr J. H. Marvill, Quillin, Richmond, Andenried, Norton & Co. Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, Gloucester, Wanna-macher & Co. Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, J. R. Tomilnson, Schr M. Monroe, Monroe, Portland, W.H. Johns & Bro Schr W. Jones, Emery, Portland, Captain, Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, Rommel & Hunter. Hunter, Schriese, Potter, Providence, Rominel & Hunter, Schr E. S. Potter, Potter, Mystic, Sinnickson & Co. St'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Branford, Hammette Neill, St'r Decatur, Feuton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r Miliville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Mary. Moon. 12 days from Calbarien with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Br. brig H. J. Burton, Burton, 14 days from Windsor N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr A. Townsend, Townsend, 9 days from Remedies, with sugar and honey to John Mason & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig John Welsh. Jr., Fifield, 8 days from Sagna with sugar and molasses to 8. & W. Welsh.

Brig Ortolan, Ely, 8 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Folllips.

Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, from New Haven, Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, from New London, Schr M. R. Carlisie, Potter, from Providence, Schr M. R. Carlisie, Potter, from Providence, Schr Helen P. Jones, from Portland.

Schr W. Rhuark, Creighton, from Dorchester.

Schr W. Rhuark, Creighton, from Dorchester.

Schr Virginia, Lewis, from Rappahannock river.

Steamer B. Meinder, Rockhill, from New London, Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Rooff.

Steamer Decador, Fenton, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mode, to J. D. Rooff.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

AT QUARANTINE Steamship Stars and Stripes, from Payana. Schr M. C. Moseley, from Cardenas.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 2-5 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to see yesterday:—Ship Mchongo, for Londonderry; barque Alcedo, for Hamburg: brigs Fortunati, for Cork; Anna Weilington, for Matanass; sohr Grand Master, for Hallfax; and revenue cutter Resolute, for Key West. The brigs William Weish, for Genoa; Lilla, for Sagoa; and sohr Palma, for Fall River, went to see 10-day. Windsouth.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpoel 20th ult.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, hence, at Liverpool 21st ult.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 3d inst.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 28th ult.

Barque Mary, McColloch, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 22d ult.

Barque Danish Princess, Baker, hence, at Belfast. MEMORANDA ut at London 22d uit. Barque Danish Princess, Baker, hence, at Belfast ith hit. Barque Merrimac, Maraball, from Messina for Phi-delphia, remained at Gibraliar 12th ult.; will discleared to repairs.

Barque M. H. Culbert, Tabell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston so inst.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, for Philadelphia, salled from Trinidad 23d ult.

Brig Hilma, Peterson, hence, at Antwerp 19th ult.

Brig J. J. Spencer, Fieming, for Philadelphia, at Cardenas 2stb ult.

Brig B. E. Comery, hence, at Aspinwall list ult.

Brig S. P. Smith Veaste, hence, at Salem 5d inst.

Brig A. C. Titcomb, Titcomb, honce, at Portland 3d listant.

Schrs H. B. Macauley, Dorman, and K. Mages Baraes, for Philadelphia, at Tripidad 26th ult. Schr S. F. Garrison, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston of inst.

or Lamartine, Greggs, hence, at Cala's 27th ult-r M. E. Cuyne, Facemire, hence, at New Bedford 2d inst.

Schr Cohnsseit, Gibbs, hence, at Edgartewn Iat ins
Schr Trade Wind, hence, at Portamenth 3d inst.

Schr W. H. Sargeot, sargent, for Philadelphia
Cleared at Calais 28th ult.

Schr M. H. Leed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed
from New Bedford 3d inst.

Schra M. A. Tyler, Tyler, B. H. Wilson, Mult. A. M.
Lim, Taylor, and J. Porter, Barrett, for Philadelphia,
sailed from Providence 3d inst.

New York, July 5.—Arrived, steamship Etna, from liverpool and ult. The ram Dunderberg salled for Brest yesterday