EVENING TELEGRAPI

VOL. VIII-No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

DISEASE DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS | BY

PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PRE-VENTIVE. Where is None Equal to Helmbold's

Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

PURE AND REALTHY BLOOD BESISTS

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally andergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value—GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHERK, BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

REBEEEKEEEE KEEFEKKEEEE

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERA-TIVE DISEASES of the THROAT. NOSE, EYES EYE LIDS, SCALP, and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mer cury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DIS-EASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY,

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

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

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

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

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0000 TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sar-maparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Symp of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as manually made. ection is exceedingly troublesome, as it is

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

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES KIDNEY DISEASES. HRLMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES RHEUMATISM. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES URINARY DISEASES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

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

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



THESE EXTRACTS HAVE HERNEADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY and are the in very general get in all the State HOS PITATE and PUBLIC BANKTARY INSTITUTION Subject to the land, as well as in private practice and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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

OBITUARY. General Santa Anna. The life-just brought to an ignoble close-of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, formerly President and Dictator of the Republic of Mexico, has been a stirring and eventful one. He was born in Mexico about the year 1798, and first distinguished himself in the war of Independence against Spain in 1821. In 1822 he drove the Royalists out of Vera Cruz, of which city he was appointed Governor; but he was subsequently deprived of that office by the Emperor Yturbide, to whose overthrow he contributed, in revenge for his removal from the honorable and lucrative post. Putting himself afterwardi at the head of the Federalists, he sustained a bloody defeat, and was compelled in consequence to withdraw into the province sequence to withdraw into the province of Jalapa. In 1828 he declared against Pedrazza in favor of Guerrero, who the following year appointed him Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army. When Bustamente became President in 1830, he resigned these offices, declared himself this time in favor of Pedrazza, and in a pitched battle defeated the Government forces—an event which gave the Presidency to Pedrazza. Santa Anna succeeded Pedrazza as President of Mexico in 1838, but in this new position he was not as popular as he had been with the army, and several of the Generals, envying his power, labored, not without success, to excite auspielon against the Government and to provoke revolt. After having put down two partial risings, in 1835 he was called upon to subdue a formidable outbreak in Texas, where he was vanquished and taken prisoner on the 21st of April, 1836. He was, however, released in 1837, and took part in the defense of Vera Cruz against the French in December, 1838, at which time he lost a leg, which was shot off by a cannon ball. He continued President of Mexico till 1845, when his opponents succeeded in depriving him of power and procuring his banishment from the country. He then sought refuge in Havana, where he resided till the overthrow of President Paredes opened the way for his return to his native land in 1846, immediately after which he was appointed to the command of the army, and was afterwards raised once more to the Presidency. This was the period of the war with the United States, and General Santa Anna displayed considerable skill and activity in directing military operations, but he was defeated at Buena Vista by Gen. Taylor, in of Jalapa. In 1828 he declared against Santa Anna displayed considerable skill and activity in directing military operations, but he was defeated at Buena Vists by Gen. Taylor, in February, 1847, and at Cerro Gordo by Gen. Scott in the following April. These disasters to the Mexican army led to his being appointed Dictator, but he was again beaten by Scott at Contreras and Cherubusco, and compelled to accept a truce, which was followed by the peace that gave Texas to the United States. There was nothing in the treaty of peace dishonorable to a truce, which was followed by the peace that gave Texas to the United States. There was nothing in the treaty of peace dishonorable to Santa Anna, but it was, nevertheless, turned to his disadvantage by his opponents, and the revoit of a body of guerilla troops commanded by his personal enemy Paredes drove him from power, and made him for the second time an exile from Mexico. He then selected, the island of Jamaica as his home; but after four years fortune again favored him and opened the way for his return to Mexico. During his absence anarchy prevailed to a frightful extent; the public finances fell into a deplorable condition; and the country had a Government in name only. Such was the state of affairs when the public voice demanded his recall and restoration to power—a demand with which he was not slow in complying. On his return in 1852 he was halled with acclamations as the Savior of the Republic, and was immediately invested with dictatorial powers. He at once adopted energetic measures, dispersing the Congress by military force, and then proceeded to reorganize the army, the finances, and the administration of justice, as well as to revise the Constitution. The Republican party opposed him to the numost of their power, but with so much success did he carry his measures, that his extraordinary powers were prolonged, and in Decess did he carry his measures, that his ex-traordinary powers were prolonged, and in De-cember, 1853, he was proclaimed Dictator for But another reverse was in store for him

"Secondly. I have neither the taste nor mental qualities and habits adapted to the functions of the presiding officer of the Ohio Senate. Distinguished as the position is, it does not suit my mercurial temperament. The most elevated chair in a deliberative assembly, without the privilege of participating in its proceedings, would be to me but an honorable imprisonment.

"Thirdly. It would be alike inexpedient and unwise for me, in the present condition of my health and private affairs, to engage in an excited and protracted political canvass. It is well known to my personal friends that for the cause specified I hesitated, even until within a few days of the meeting of the convention, as to the propriety of having my name submitted to the convention. I concluded, however, that for so important a prize as the executive chair of the State of Ohio and the leadership in a campaign involving principies very dear to my heart, I could bravely meet the toils of the severest struggle and submit to a large pecuniary sacrifice. "It is not, however, proper, nor am I prepared to imperil life, assume the responsibility of a deeply important campaign, and sacrifice my pecuniary interests and social and domestic comfort for so unattractive a distinction and such myselcome duties as are connected with the position to which I have been invited. My patriotism during the war could and did accommodate itself to very subordinate and oppressive duties, but it cannot expand to such enlarged proportions in this time of peace. As my intimate friends well know, who understand the full significance of my plea of insufficient physical energy for the duties of an active political campaign, that it would be much wiser for me, in view of my future comfort and usefulness, to alleviate rather than enlarge the burdens of my cares and employments—to contract the sphere of my activities, and to court scenes of quiet and recreation rather than those of noise and excitement." the position to which I have been invited The new treaty with the United States, made in 1854, settling the boundary question, raised such a storm against the Dictator, and gave such an a storm against the Dictator, and gave such an advantage to the opposition party, that perceiving himself to be in imminent danger, he suddenly left the country for Havana, just before the triple insurrection of the Indians, the people, and the clergy, which gave Mexico three Presidents—Carrera, Alvarez, and Comonfort—in the short space of six months. On the occupation of Mexico by the French in 1863, Santa Anna obtained permission to return to his country. He arrived at six months. On the occupation of Mexico by the French in 1863, Santa Anna obtained permission to return to his country. He arrived at Vera Cruz in February, 1864, after nine years absence from Mexico, and on landing was required, as a condition of remaining in the country, to sign a paper declaring his adhesion to the French intervention, recognizing as the only legitimate Government the monarchy proclaimed by the Assembly of Notables, with the Archduke Maximilian as Emperor, and pledging himself to abstain from any political demonstration either by speech or writing, and to conduct himself solely as a private citizen. It was only a few days, however, before an address appeared in a newspaper at Orizaba, signed by Santa Anna, dealing with the political questions of the hour, and setting forth the services which the writer had rendered to Mexico, but counselling, at the same time, a willing obedience to the Empire. As this address was regarded as constituting a violation of the pledge Santa Anna had given not to meddle in

willing obedience to the Empire. As this address was regarded as constituting a violation of the pledge Santa Anna had given not to meddle in any way with public affairs, he was ordered by Marshal Bazaine forthwith to leave Mexic.), which he accordingly did, going first to Havana and afterwards to St. Thomas. At the latter place he resided till early in 1866, when he came quite unexpectedly to the United States, landing in New York. He subsequently took up his residence at Elizabethport, in New Jersey, from which place he issued an address to the Mexican people, the principal features of which were the attack it made upon the Liberal party in Mexico, and the offer of his services to assist in delivering Mexico from the state of anarchy and misery into which she had been plunged. To this address the Mexican Club of New York published a reply, protesting against his interference with Mexican affairs. He also paid a visit to Washington, with a view, it was rumored at the time, of inducing the United States Government to assist him with men and money in establishing

him with men and money in establishing a Liberal Government in Mexico, of which he should be the head. His more recent movements must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Believing that in the final overthrow of the Empire the conceptualty for which he hed long waited

ing that in the final overthrow of the Empire the opportunity for which he bad long waited of intervening in the affairs of his country, and urging his claims to be the chief director of her affairs, had at length arrived, he left a few weeks ago in the steamer Virginia, intending to land at Vera Cruz, and, taking advantage of the unsettled state of things in Mexico, to get the a revolution in his own favor. The scent is

up a revolution in his own favor. The sequel is soon told. He landed at Vera Cruz on the 4th of June, but was immediately compelled to re-embark, and the Virginia then left for the port

of Sisal. On reaching that place he was seized by the Liberals, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot as a traitor to his country.

The sentence, it appears, has been carried into effect; and this man, who, winning renown as a brave patriot soldier, became afterwards a political adventurer of the worst type, has, in his old age, fallen a victim to his unsatiable thirst

James M. Wayne, recently one of the Judges

of the United States Supreme Court, died yesterday, in Washington, in his 77th year. He

had been ill two weeks with typhoid fever. Judge Wayne was a native of Savannah, Ga.,

and a graduate of Nassau Hall (now Princeton

College), where he numbered among his associates some of the leading men of the present

day. After the close of his collegiate course he

studied law, and was admitted to practise in his native town, where he soon became better

known as a politician than as a lawyer. He was elected a member of the General Assembly

was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State as an opponent of the "Relief Law" which at that time was exciting a good deal of strong feeling throughout the State, and held the position two terms, declining a renomination for the third. He then served as Mayor of his native city, and afterwards as Judge of the Superior Court. He was elected to Cengress in

After testifying appreciation of the regards of his friends, Mr. Galloway declares his faith in the words of the Apostle, 'That God hath made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth," and concludes as follows:-"With such a foundation for my faith and

OHIO POLITICS.

Mr. Galloway Declines the Nomination

for Lieutenant-Governor-Splcy Letter. Mr. Samuel Galloway has declined the Re-

publican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. His letter giving his reasons for this

is characteristic. He declares the nomination

unacceptable, and to have been made in the

face of his explicit avowals that he would take no

other place than the first one on the ticket. He

Secondly. I have neither the taste nor men-

labors I can calmly meet individual trials and temporary defeats, and can patiently antici-pate and labor for that which is dearer to me than personal elevation—man's redemption. With such convictions, I cannot do otherwise, as circumstances may permit, with voice, vote, and influence, to sustain our Union State ticket; and my exhortation to all loyal men is to rally under the standard of the only political creations which embraces the sure and cal organization which embraces the sure and abiding elements of the highest and purest civilization."

SENATOR WADE AGAIN. We find the following in the St. Louis Democrat:-

JEFFERSON, Ohio, June 27.—Editors Missouri Democrat—Dear Sirs:—I notice in your paper of the 25th inst, an article on the remarks I made at Lawrence, Kansas, which have been so severely criticized by several papers, commencing with the New York Times, commenting upon a letter of its correspondent who was with the party, and who furnished an abstract of the speech. There was no stenographer present, and no one attempted to report the speech literally; and while I cannot pretend to give the precise words I used on that occasion, I am perfectly sure that I said nothing about the division of property, of the unequal distribution of it, or even that it might be remedied by legislation. I did speak of the immense advance that science had made in labor-saving machinery within the last half century, and the power that man had acquired over the material elements in that time, so that the labor of one man would now produce more of things useful than many could previous to JEFFERSON, Ohio, June 27 .- Editors Missouri of things useful than many could previous to that time; yet I was unable to see that those improvements had bettered the condition of the laborer; that this state of things was wrong the laborer; that this state of things was wrong and must be remedied. I also remarked that the inadequacy of the compensation of labor was creating an uneasiness and restlessness among laborers everywhere, as was manifested by strikes, by endeavors to limit the hours of labor, and a thousand other indications which led me to believe that the question must be met, and that the man who should discover and be able to apply a remedy for these great evils would be the greatest benefor these great evils would be the greatest bene-factor of mankind since the time of Christ, etc. etc.; but I did not attempt in that speech to point out in what the remedy should consist. In short, your editorial has caught the spirit of what I intended to say, and believe I did say, much nearer than was done by the correspondent of the Times, who, it seems to me, entirely mistook what I said on that occasion. Several Senators were present, and not one of them that I have consulted understood me in the way I was reported by that correspondent.

Yours, with respect, B. F. WADE.

Arrival of Another Troupe of Japanese.

A new troupe of Japanese jugglers, rope-walkers, and gymnasts has arrived in this city from the Palace Theatre, at Jeddo, by thesteamship Rising Star, via California, Their daring and unparalleled feats in rope-walking, pole-balancing, and the climbing of ladders formed of Japanese swords as sharp as razors, are spoken of by the press of California in the most laudatory terms. One of the troupe, whose name is Trenageeroo, is said to be a marvel, and the principal gymnast a second Heroules. They bring with them the premium last awarded by the Gorogio of Jeddo at the congress of performers held in that city in 1865, under the paircuage of the Tycoon. It is their intention to give a few performances in this city.—X. I. Errold. Arrival of Another Troupe of Japanese

1829, holding that position until 1835, when he was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench by President Jackson, of whom he had been a warm political supporter. In this last position he has been more especially noted as authority on questions of Admiralty jurisprudence, and his opinions on these points have generally been regarded as decisive.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES. Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day. The Hon. Lazarus W. Powell.

The Hon. L. W. Powell, formerly Governor of Neon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cuble.

LONDON, July 6—Noon.—Consols for money, 84%; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central shares, 79%; Eric Railroad, 43%.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Midding uplands, 10%, and middling Orleans, 11d. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions onlet and unchanged. Kentucky, and subsequently United State-Senator, died at his residence in Henderson, Ky., on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Powell was born in Henderson county, on the 6th of October, 1812. He graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, in 1833, studied law at the Transylvania University, and came to the bar Transylvania University, and came to the bar in 1835. In June, 1836, he was elected to the Legislature, and from 1851 to 1855 he was Governor of the State. In 1869 he was chosen to the United States Senate, in which he served on the Judiciary, Pension, and Printing Committees. Senator Fowell was one of the most violent opponents among the Senators of the war for the Union, and gave so great offense to the more conservative and Union Democrats that he was not re-elected in 1885, but suppianted by Mr. Guthrie.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.
Produce—Pot Ashes, 31s. 6d.; Spirits of Petroleum, 8d.; Refined, 1s. 7d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 32s.; Tallow, 44s.; Cloverseed, 41s.; Common Rosin, 6s. 9d.; Pure, 12s.
London, July 6—Noon—No. 12 Dutch standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 10d. Whale Oil, £35; Sperm Oil, £110; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.

A Fenian Pardoned.
London, July 6-Noon, --Minister Adams has succeeded in his efforts with the British Government to obtain the liberty of the convicted Fenian Condon. He has been set at liberty, and will shortly sall for America.

The Persia Arrived Out.
QUEENSTOWN, July 6—Noon.—The steamship
Persia, from New York, has arrived.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN EUROPE.

THE DAY IN LONDON.

A Grand Celebration. LONDON, July 4—Evening.—The Fourth of July was appropriately observed by the Americans resident in this city and their friends to-day. There was a dinner given at the Langham Hotel, to which a select party was invited, and at which a grand reception was given to the guests. Mr. Adams, United States Minister to the Court of England, was present, and made a very appropriate and patriotic speech.

THE DAY IN LIVERPOOL. The Mercantile Marine Dressed Out.

"Ambition, in its normal condition, usually assumes an upward direction, and mine is claimed to be exceptional. My aspirations did not embrace the mental reservation that if I could not rise to a decided honor, that I would sink to a doubtful compliment. Having seted in the capacity of Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools at the age of thirty-three, and of member of Congress at forty-three; now entertaining at least the imagination that my utterances, toils, and sacrifices LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The Fourth of July was honored by the American interests in this city in a spirited manner. All the American vesforty-three; now entertaining at least the imagi-nation that my utterances, toils, and sacrifices within these past ten years of flerce political conflict have been quite equal to those of any other Ohioan, is it not presumable by persons of ordinary taste and intelligence, that a posi-tion where my capacities would be in a state of suspended animation for seven or eight months, in a period of two years, would not be agreeable?

"Secondly, I have neither the taste nor mensels in port and along the Mersey appeared in full dress trim at daylight, and kept the Eng-lish and other national colors displayed during

THE DAY IN PARIS. A Grand Banquet in the French Capital. A Grand Banquet in the French Capital.

PARIS, July 4.—As I have already telegraphed to you by the cable, the American public fete which was arranged to take place at the Pre-Cataian, in the Bois de Bologne, to-day, in honor of the national anniversary, was adjourned on receipt of the news of Maximilian's death. The day was celebrated, however, with a brilliant banquet given in the Grand Hotel. Two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present, and everything passed off pleasantly. James Milliken, of Philadelphia, presided.

THE DAY IN BERLIN.
A Public Dinner.

Berlin, July 4.—The Americans sojourning in the Prussian capital observed the Fourth of July by meeting at the festive board, and discussing a good dinner given in the Hotel de Rome. The Honorable T. S. Fay presided.

THE DAY IN VIENNA. A Meeting and Dinner.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Honorable Mr. Motley, ex-Minister of the United States to the Austrian Court, having left this city for Switzerland, General Post, United States Consul, presided at a fine Fourth of July dinner, at which the most harmonious feeling of patriotism prevailed.

THE DAY IN BRUSSELS.

Brilliant Celebration in the Belgian BRUSSELS, July 4.—The Fourth of July dinner in the Belgian capital was given at the house of the Honorable H. S. Sauford, United States Minister to the King's Court. The Minister's residence was illuminated in fine style, and several other houses decorated with American flags.

THE DAY IN SWITZERLAND. BERNE, July 4 .- The United States Minister being absent from Berne, the Fourth of July banquet—a fine affair—was given in the Schwei-zeahof Hotel, in Lucerne.

THE DAY IN ROME. No Celebration in the Eternal City. ROME, July 4.—The Hon. Rufus W. King, United States Minister to the Pontifical States, being absent from Rome, there was no public celebration of the day in the city. A mericans of all classes met, however, in joyous social

THE DAY IN LISBON. The Celebration by the American Navy. Lisbon, July 4.—Admiral Goldsborough, in command of the United States Mediterranean squadron, baving gone from this port to Cher-bourg, France, with his flagship, the Fourth of July was celebrated, and in good style, by the commander, officers, and crew of the United States steamer Swatara, which remains here.

groups.

Affairs in Boston-Almost a Riot-Fire on the Fourth.

Boston, July 5, —A disturbance occurred among a large crowd in the South Cove, between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, which threatened for the time to become a general riot. The trouble arose in the beating of an inoffensive negro by some of the crowd. Police Officer Drew and Special Officer Marvin attempted to scatter the crowd, when they were murderously assaulted by two brothers named Welch, one of whom was shot in the breast by the officer, probably fatally. The officers were reinforced, and succeeded after some efforts in lispersing the crowd.

dispersing the crowd.

The Boston Stable, in Hawkins street, kept by Joseph Hale, was burned at a late hour last night. There were sixty horses in the stable when the fire broke out, and all but seven were saved. A large number of carriages, sleighs, harness, etc., were destroyed. The building was owned by Benjamin Wright. D. W. Esselborn & Co.'s drug store, No. 33 Boylston street, was also damaged by fire to the amount of \$12,000.

A Fire in Pittsburg-The Weather, Etc. PITTEBUEG, July 5.—One of the machineshops at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, in the Ninth ward, caught fire yesterday from the accidental ignition of oil from a painter's heating apparatus. The building, which was three stories in height, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at from \$50.000 to \$70,000.

The weather was clear all day yesterday up to executing when it rained hard, and at 70 clocks. The weather was clear all day yesterday up to evening, when it rained hard, and at 7 o'clock cleared off and became cool.

The Fourth passed off pleasant and quiet, No business was done during the day.

another Death by Suicide in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 5.-Charles Kelfer, the pro-CINCINNATI, July 5.—Unaries Keller, the prominent business man who recently shot himself with suicidal purpose, died yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock. He leaves property valued at over \$160,600. He was afraid of poverty, and had an insane idea that he was about to become a pauper. This is the eighth death by suicide in this city within the last four weeks.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—A man named Michael Campion, an employe in Coles' Gazten, back of Newport, Ky., was shot and instantly killed by some roughs, who had commenced a disturbance, and whom he sought to eject. One John Dressman is suspected of the crime. Several persons were cut and stabbed, but not fatally. Fatal Affray in Newport, Ky.

Registration in Alexandria. Washingron, July 6.—The registration in Alexandria, Virginia, shows a total of two thou-sand six hundred and three, of which voters fourteen hundred and four are colored, or a majority of two hundred and five over the

The address of the conservatives of Tennessee to the Judges of the County Courts throughout the State has evoched a proclamation from Governor Brownlow, in which, after quoting the address, he continues:—

Whereas, this seditious circular recommends the nullification of the franchise law, which is now a part of the Constitution of Tennessee, and has been approved by the Supreme Court; and whereas, a false and rebellious construction has been given to the law above named by the audacious authors of the aforesaid treasonable circular, evidently for wicked and revolutionary purposes; and whereas the judges and cierks of all elections in the State are to be appointed by the Commissioner of Registration in each county, as the tenth section of the franchise law provides in the following clear and explicit words, to wit:—

Bection 16. Be it further enacted, That in case any County Court shall fail or refuse to induct into office any officers elected under this act, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Registration, upon orders from the Governor, to perform that duty, and to administer all necessary oaths, and to take and approve all necessary official bonds, and the same snall be good and valid in law. The judges and clerks of all elections shall hereafter be selected and appointed by the Commissioner of Registration in each county, in the same manner, and governed by the rame rules and laws heretofore provided by law, conferring the said selection and appointments by Sheriffs.

Now therefore I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of authority conferred upon me, and in discharge of the duties imposed upon me by law, do hereby give notice that the Franchise law was clearly and unquestionably framed so as to take the appointment of judges and clerks of election from the County Courts and Sheriffs, giving the same to the Commissioners of Registration; therefore, the election returns made by said Commissioners will alone be recognized at the State Department. I warn all judges and cler of elections whom they may appoint not to attempt to serve, as they would come in conflict with the lawfully constituted judges and clerks of elections. And, if it be the purpose to provoke sedition and violence in a wicked attempt to overthrow the State Government,

attempt to overthrow the State Government, upon their heads shall rest the consequences. General Joseph A. Cooper, in command of the State Guards, is hereby instructed so to dispose of the troops in the rebellious localities as to enable him to enforce the Franchise law in its letter and spirit, without regard to the threats of the seditionists. Order must be maintained and the law executed if it requires that I shall call into the field the whole available force at my command to do so.

force at my command to do so.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the Department in Nashville, this lat day of July, A. D. 1867.

W. G. Browntow.

By the Governor:
A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State. DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Governor-General at Quebec-A Mill-

OTTAWA, Canada, July 5.—The Governor-General left the capital for Quebec this morn-ing. Hon. Mr. Kenny arrived yesterday, and was sworn in the Rideau Hall as a member of the Privy Council. The Council is now com-plete.

piete.

It is reported that 250,000 men of the militia are to be organized and drilled. This now comes into Mr. Cartler's department. The real object of this is to create patronage and gain support for the Government, while the alleged object is to have a force to meet the Fenians, maintain order, &c. The force is too large for the alleged object, and too small to cope with the United States. The scheme is, therefore, an extraversant absurative. The new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir N. F. Belleau, has reached his capital, Quebec, and has already appointed as aid-de-camp Major Gongras,

THE ISSUE OF LOUISIANA BONDS.

Legal Decision of New Orleans Jurists Against the Issue of Leves Bonds by Governor Flanders—Their Opinion Forwarded to the President.

New Orleans, July 5.—General Esty, who has been here for some weeks, and is a confidential agent of the President, leaves here this evening for Washington, taking with him an important opinion from Judge Alexander Walker, endorsed by a college of eminent jurists of New Orleans, in which it is held that any issue of State bonds by Acting Governor Flanders is illegal.

The points of Judge Walker's opinion are that in the acts of Congress the existing State Gov-

The points of Judge Walker's opinion are that in the acts of Congress the existing State Governments are recognized as provisional, and cannot upon strict interpretation of the law be snulled, except by special action of Congress; and, therefore, the issue of bonds by Governor Flanders is illegal, and cannot bind the people of Louisiana; and that as a consequence ex-Governor Wells is the only person invested with authority to issue State serie. The opinion with authority to issue State scrip. The opinion is submitted as a protest by the ex-Governor against the issue by Flanders of four millions of State bonds authorized by the Legislature, and to be used for levee repairs.

FROM MEXICO.

Capitulation of Vera Cruz-The Report that Maximilian's Body was at South-west Pass Untrue-The Filibustering Fever High in New Orleans-Intense Feeling Displayed Against the Liberal Party. New Orleans, July 5.—Vera Cruz capitulated

on the 27th of June, and part of the garrison have arrived here.

The vessel which brought the first news of The vessel which brought the first news of Maximilian's execution has been ordered back to Vera Cruz. There is no truth in the report that the body of Maximilian is lying at the Southwest Pass. The Austrian Consulate telegraphs this evening contradicting it.

Madame Juarez is expected here this evening, and will leave for Vera Cruz direct, on the revenue cutter Wilderness.

There is a fever here of fillbustering, and "On to Mexico" has become the popular cry in all

to Mexico" has become the popular cry in all circles. On this question, between Confederates and Federals, there seems to be a perfect unanimity of feeling; and at the anniversary din-ner last evening at the St. Charles Hotel, the sentiment which evoked the most applause was uttered by ex-Governor Weller, of California, and was, "On to the Halls of the Montezumas."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, July 6, 1867. The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair de-

change. Government bonds continue in fair demand at an advance. 102 was bid for 18-40s: 1694 for 6s of 1881: 107 for June and August 7-30s: 1114 for 62 5-20s: 1084 for 64 5-20s; 1084 for 65 5-20s; and 1074 for July, '65, 6-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 993, and old do. at 95, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold larvely at from 5500 65 1-16, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53, no change: Catawissa preferred at 2940 294, a slight advance, and Philadelphia and Eric at 2840282, a dectine of 4; 304 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 564 for Minebill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 574 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 424 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-

City Passenger Ballroad shares were un-changed. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 12½ for Hes-tonville; and 30

Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Kensington sold at 100.

106½ was bid for Seventh National; 162 for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 56 for Western; and 69½ for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing.

TENNESSEE ELECTION TROUBLES.

Anothe Proclamation from Governor Brownlew.

The address of the conservatives of Tennessee to the Judges of the County Courts throughout the State has evolved a proclamation from the State has evolved as proclamatical from the State has evolved

"Money on call is abundant at 4@4 % cent, and the activity in stocks is in no ways abated by difficulty in getting capital at low rates. Commercial paper sells at 8@7½ for best, and 8@9½ for second grade.

"The railway earnings for June are quite as unfavorable as the previous months, and no improvement can be expected until the winter wheat commences to come to market. Promising as the crops look, those will be disappointed who look for earnings equal to those of 1885. The roads, at the rates they will get upon 'low-priced wheat,' which the public is looking for so anxiously, have instructions stock enough to give enermous earnings."

"The French Government has for the first

*-The French Government has, for the first time, presented to the Legislature a general account of the expenses of the Mexican expedition. count of the expenses of the Mexican expedition. It appears that the total disbursements in 1861, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, were 363,155,000f. (£14,525,200), from which, however, must be deducted 61,975,000f. paid by Mexico, leaving 201,190,000f. (£12,047,600). The 61,975,000f. were thus composed:—Receipts in 1864 and 1865, under the treaty of Miramar, 37,500,000f.; sale of 47,625 Mexican debentures to the Comptoir d'Escompte, 14,287,000f.; interest received on Mexican bonds, 8,100,000f.; reimbursement on account of Vera Cruz Railway, 1,500,000f., and levy on Mexican customs, 588,009f. But the aforesaid 301,190,000f., though a very formidable figure, does not represent all the outlay France has incurred for Mexico. Thus, a portion of a sum of 31,713,000f. spent for different expeditions, was absorbed by that country, and the indirect loss caused by the disturbance in trade which the expedition occasioned cannot by inconsiderable. It is said, too, that the stores in the arsenals have been reduced very low by the the arsenals have been reduced very low by the large quantities consumed in Mexico. As a set-off, however, the French Government holds

95,232 Mexican bonds. —Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:—

"Messrs. Fraser. Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, who, during the recent war in America, acted as English financial sgents of the Confederate Government, and who recently stopped payment, called their creditors together at Liverpool on the 18th. From a statement prepared by Mr. Banner, the accountant, it appeared that the gross liabilities were £1,218,000, nussecured creditors. £51,000; estimated assets, £28,200; assets on Mr. Prioleau's private estate, £5000. Mr. Banner explained that the statement he had prepared had reference solely to the English firm, and that there were two partners in the American firm who had no connection with the Liverpool one. In America the United States Government had taken proceedings against the American firm, to attach the whole property of the firm in that country, on behalf of the same Government, against the Liverpool firm, to claim all property of the firm which could be shown to have arisen from lunds transmitted from America during the war. The result of these proceedings might, therefore, materially affect the value of the assets. It was ultimately resolved that the estate should be wound up under the inspection of Messra, John Torr, J. Norton (J. Hewitt & Co.), S. B. Brown, and H. W. Banner."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY -Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read R.

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—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, 1091 (2009); do. 1862, 1111/21111; do., 1864, 1081/2 1081/2 do., 1865, 1081/2 1081/2 do., 1865, new, 1071/2 1071/2 do. 58, 10-408, 1021/2 1021/2 do., 7·308, Aug., 1071/2 1071/2 do., June, 1081/2 1071/2 do., July, 1061/2 1071/2 do., June, 1081/2 1071/2 do., July, 1864, 1181/2 1181/2 do., August, 1864, 1181/2 1181/2 do., October, 1864, 1171/2 1171/2 do., December, 1864, 1161/2 1171/2 do., May, 1865, 1161/2 1161/2 do., August, 1864, 1181/2 1161/2 do., August, 1865, 1161/2 1171/2 do., Septemder, 1865, 1162/1151/2 do., Septemder, 1865, 1162/1151/2 do., Septemder, 1865, 1162/2 1181/2 do., Septemder, 1865, 1181/2 39. Silver, 1311/2 133.

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

Gold, 138‡@139. Silver, 131‡@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—C. S. 6s, 1881, 109‡@109‡; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111‡@1112; do., 1864, 108‡@108½; do., 1865, 108‡@108½; do., new, 107‡@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107@107½; do., 2d series, 106‡@107½; 3d series, 106‡@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May. 1865, 116½; do. August, 1865, 115½; do. September, 1865, 114½; do. October, 1865, 114½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 6 .- The inactive and unsatisfactory condition of the Flour Market, recorded for some time past, still continues, and prices are drooping. The demand is extremely limited, and confined to small lots for the supply of the home trade; small sales of superfine at \$8@8.50 % barrel; extras at \$9@9.50; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$10@12; and fancy at \$14@16.50. Rye Flour is dull at \$6.87; 2@7. Prices of

16:50. Rye Flour is dull at \$6:871/267. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is more new Wheat coming forward, but the bidders, confident of lower prices, are holding off small sales of red at \$2:50, and white at \$2:75. 1000 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1:50. Corn is rather dull, and not so strong; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1:10@1*11, and some mixed Western at \$1:08, a decline. Oats are in demand and have advanced \$2. 2 bushels. are in demand, and have advanced 2c. 2 bushel; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 84@85c. Whisky—No further sales have come under our notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co. Brig Abby Watson, Watson, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris. Schr Exchange, Patterson, Baltimore, Lennox & Bur-

St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig A. Watson, Watson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr J. Buchanan, Kallahan, 4 days from Georgetown, in ballast to captain.

Schr Exchange, Patterson, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Lennox & Borgess.

Schr W. A. Grier, Fleming, from Salem,

Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Danvernport,

Schr L. A. Watson, Houck, from Maiden,

Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, from New York,

Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, from New York,

Schr E. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston,

Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston,

Schr J. Compton, Childs, from Dighton,

Schr Alexander, Iveland, from New Haven,

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Deunis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Addie McAdam, from Genoa, Barque Ernst, from London.

Brig Cyclone, from West Indies, with loss of captain and steward.

Ship Rattler, Constants, hence, at St. John, N. B. esterday. Steamship Melita, Sumner, hance, at Norfolk yesterday.

Hrig W. H. Parks, recently ashore at Tybes, was got off on the ist inst., leaking very little. Sine will repair, and then proceed to Darien for a cargo.

U. S. steamer Sagadahock, Patterson, hence, at Portland yesterday.