THE DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

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VOL. VIII-No. 7.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Debate in the French Legislature-The Financial and Political Aspect-"Inconvenient" to Produce the Diplomatic Documents Just Now.

The French Legislative body met June 22, M. Schneider in the chair. Toe order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the bill relative to the supplementary credits of 1866. The debate turned altogether on matters connected with Mexico.

M. Berryer demanded explanations on three points:-First, the accounts relative to the nego-tiation of the part of the Mexican bonds attribuild to the French treasury under the title of reimbursement; next, concerning the indemni-tics allowed to French subjects residing in Mexico; and lastly, touching the diplomatic documents.

M. Bonher, Minister of State, replied that the indemnity existed, and that its distribution was being effected without privilege or favor by an arbitral commission. As to the diplomatic documents, the Government would have no objection whatever to communicate them when the fitting moment arrived; at present to do so would be

Minimum with decided inconvenience. M. Bearyer then reprosched the Government, with having consented to a loss of 28,000,000 in freeing from their engagements the bankers who had undertaken to place out the Mexican oan; bonds had been given them at 300f., which they had issued at 340t, or with 20,000,000 of profit; why then give them a quittance when the operation turned out so badly? The Minister declared that the circumstances

The minister declared that the circumstances had been such as to involve the annulation of the contract from the necessity of the case. M. Picard said that there were some docu-ments connected with the Mexican question which were of great importance, and he must request their production. The treaty entered into with the concessionaries of Mexican bonds had been provided to the Chamber and he had been promised to the Chamber, and he hoped that the communications which had passed between the French Government and its agents in Mexico would also be given. There were likewise other documents of capital importance which he had to ask for; those, for instance, containing the complaints and demands of French creditors of Mexico, whose grievances, it had been said, had rendered the expedition a matter of necessity. He desired, too, to know whether the Jecker bonds had been paid; whe-ther a sum of a million of plastres yearly had not been allowed for the reimburgement of that debt; and whether the agents of the French Gov-ernment in Mexico had not intervened in the

regulation of that affair. M. Rouber—I am ready to communicate to the Chamber the text of the convention between the concessionaries of Mexican bonds and the Min-ister of Finance, and also the correspondence between M. Pinard, Director of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and that Minister, under date of September 28, 1865, before the convention was signed. The following is the text of the convention :--

PARIS, September 28.—Between his Excellency M. Achille Fould, Minister of Finance, on the one part; And M. Pinard, Director of the Computer d'Excempte of Paris, acting as well in his own personal name as mandatory of French and foreign basking houses, the powers of which he undertakes to justify on the other part:

powers of which he undertakes to justify on the other part: It has been stated as follows:--In consequence of a decision of the Commission ons the Finances of Mexico, under date of the 20th Sep-tember, 1855, the stock of the external Mexican Teol, sty per cent. Issued in 1864, shall be, at the will of the holders converted into bonds of Sof, composing a second series, enjoying the same advantages as the Mexican bonds for the Mexican loan of 1855. The public treasury, finding in its bands, in virtue of the silpulations of the convention of Miramar, a sum of £561.955 sterling (5,600,006 france) of Mexican Rente, three per Gents, viz.--£214,265 sterling (5,400,007, 20c.), good to be held as indemnity of war. £4761 sterling (1,190,990f, 80c.) on account of the In-demnities due to French subjects These titles are, then, to be converted Into 174,8385 bonds, surject to conditions of exchange stipulated by the decision of the 25th of September, 1855, viz.--Information of the 25th of September, 1855, viz.--Met and an of the 25th of September, 1855, viz.--Met of the signed for the public treasury, and 31,746 for the indemnities. Met of metal.

stantly if the Chamber wishes it. (No, no.) I therefore ask M. Pleard not to discuss it inci-dentally, since he announced that he did not intend to argue the question at present. (Hear.) M. Glais Bizoin—The honorable Minister of State should not show too much susceptibility when the recollection of the Jecker bonds is evoked. One fact is incontestable, and that is, that the convention of Soledad was broken on precisely the occasion of that debt. (Exclama-

precisely the occasion of that debt. (Exclama-tions.) M. Rouher-Yes, the Jecker claim was men-tioned at the time of the discussion of the con-vention of Soledad; that debt became, in fact a cause of considerable difficulties for Frenchmen. The Jecker bonds wave emitted with the condi-tion that they should be accepted by the Mexi-can Government in payment of the customs duties in the ports of Vera Crus and Tampico. A great number of French merchants were holders of them. At that moment President Juarez, succeeding Miramon, decided that they should be no longer received by the custom-house; and that declaration caused great iosses to the possessors. Besides, the firm of Jecker, which was an important one, was depositary of the funds of a society of mutual assistance esta-blished among Frenchmen residing in Mexico. By the suspension of payment that deposit was that in July, 1861, M. Dubois de Saligny ear-nestly protested against what had been done, and in consequence of these facts an eranina-tion of the complaints of the Frenchmen was instituted in 1862, and a demand made that the Jecker bonds should be again received in pay-ment of the customs duties. Such is the way Jecker bonds should be again received in pay-ment of the customs duties. Such is the way in which there was a question of those bonds in the Convention of Soledad. (Hear.) M. Haentjens-J should wish to know if the Government intends to let the session close without making known its intentions relative to

the holders of Mexican bonds ? (Various movements.)

M. Rouher-I beg the Legislative body and M Haentjens to permit me to leave that question unanswered, so as not to give rise to diverse interpretations out of doors. (Hear, hear.) After some further observations on the expenses incurred by the Mexican expedition, the bill on the supplementary credits was adopted by 228 votes to 13.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Progress of the Dano-Prussian Negotia-tions-France in Complete Sympathy with the Danes.

The Dagblad of Copenhagen, in its French review, says that the guarantees demanded by Prussia for the German inhabitants of North Schleswig form only a subordinate part of the question. The negotiations in reality turn upon the recovery of Alsen and Duppel. The writer points out that the Danish Government could not possibly withdraw behind the national lines so plainly marked by the elections to the North German Parliament.

German Parliament. The Schleswig Danes, says the Daablad, would prefer the common lot of elavery until the great day of liberation should dawn. The Paris Patrie says that, although the Schleswig question may have become wearisome to the public, yet the Danes will command the entire sympathy of the French people.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Garibaldi on the Situation and Priest-hood.

General Garibaldi, on receipt from the Stu-dents' Committee of Bologna of his appoint-ment as honorary member, returned the iollow-

ing reply:-Rome, the slave of tyranny, as you say, and colluted by the embraces of the priest, knows well that I shall not fail in my task. An old remnant of Mount Janiculus, in that city, I desire above all to return there and to share in

FRANCE. The Monstary Conference in Paris.

The Moniteur of June 25 contains the fol-

Italy.

MEXICO.

Interesting Advices by Mail.

Maximilian's Appeal to Juarez for the Assistance of Counsel-An Appeal for a Per-

sonal Interview.

From La Sombra de Zaragoza of San Luis Potosi, June 19.

TELEGRAM FROM MAXIMILIAN TO JUAREZ, RE" CEIVED AT SAN LUIS POTOSI, MAY 27.

Mr. PRESIDENT:-With permission and author-ity of General Escobedo, I have sent a telegram to Mexico requesting the attendance of Baron de Magnus, with two lawyers, in order that they may undertake my defense. General Diag has replied by telegram of yesterday that he cannot permit my request to enter Mexico without an order from the supreme government. I desire, M. President, that you will be pleased to forward such an order, so that the persons whom I desire, and who are indiapen able for my defense, may sooner come, and with them the representatives of Austria and Belgium, or in default of them, those of England and Italy, for it is necessary that I arrange with them family and international affairs, which should have been arranged two months since. MAXIMILIAN.

SECOND TELEGRAM.

MAXIMILIAN. ties.

BEPLY TO THE ABOVE.

San Luis Porosi, May 27.-General Mariano Escobedo:-The President has been informed of the request of Maximilian, in which he desires that General Diaz will permit the exit from the City of Mexico, now occupied by the enemy City of Mexico, now occupied by the enemy and in a state of siege by the said General Diaz, of the Baron de Magnus, with two lawyers, in order that they may undertake his defense; also those who have been near to the said Maxi-milian, the Ministers of Austria and Belgium, or in default of them, the Ministers of Italy and Eneland, in order to arrange with them family affairs. Respecting the said request, it has pleased the President to order, in case the persons solicited by Maximilian can arrive at Queretaro in time to satisfy his desire, without interruption of the proceedings of the court, and without transgressing the bounds which the law has prescribed for its conclusion, that no obstacle shall be placed in the way, and to that effect you will transmit this indulgence to no obstacle shall be placed in the way, and to that effect you will transmit this indulgence to General Porfirio Diaz. In case the above per-sons cannot arrive in time, the case will take its course, and the prisoner must choose others to defend him. In regard to the petition of Maximilian relative to the interview which he desires to have with the President, as it cannot be realized, considering the distance which separates them and the ends of justice, you will notify him that everything fitting will be done in the case. In regard to the consultation as to notity him that everything fitting will be done in the case. In regard to the consultation as to whether the term of twenty-four hours is for the defense of each one of the prisoners or for all in common, the President has decided that the said term of twenty-four hours shall be for the defense of each one of those accused. This I communicate to you for the necessary

-Juarez, standing erect, and by the side of that man-Liberty. "Let the world behold this prodigious thing; SECOND the Republic holds in its power its assassim-in Emperor. Wher about to crush him, it per-ceives that he is a man, it lots him go, and says to those executioners who are obeyed by death —to those Emperors who so lightly cause men-to be beheaded—show them how an Emperor's head is spared! High over all the monarchical codes from whence is!! drops of blood, spread out the law of light, and in the centre of the holiest page of the Supreme Book let there be seen the Enger of the Republic fixed on the commandment of God—Thou shalt not kill.' These four words contain your duty. You will do that duty. The usurper shall be saved, but the liberator, alas I could not be saved. Eight years ago, on the 2d of December, 1659, exerci-sing a common right, I raised my voice, in the sing a common right, I raised my voice, in the name of democracy, and I asked from the United States the life of John Brown. I could not obtain it. To-day I ask of Mexico the life of Maximilian; shall I obtain it? Yes, perhaps at this very moment it is already granted. Maxi-milian will owe his hite to Juarez. But it may be said, what is the punishment? This is the punishment-Maximilian, live 'by the mercy of the Bcpublic.'"

THE NEW DOMINION.

Election of Ministers to Parliament-Flourishing Condition of Cotton Manu-Inctures.

factures. OTTAWA, C. W., July 8.—The Ministers have all gone to their constituencies to look after their elections, and the writs are about to be issued. In Ontario and Nova Scotia the reform ticket will be largely returned. In the latter province Mr. Howe declared lately that if it were not for the presence of regular troops in the citadel of Halifax, he, together with his sons, would head an armed party and proceed to the border to offer resistance to the coniede-rate authorities. In the east of Ontario and west of Quebec the conservative ticket will be returned generally.

returned generally. The St. John Morning Journal states that large orders from a Montreal house have been received at the New Brunswick cotton mills, and that they cannot be filled up at present, owing to the demands for local consumption.

The Salaries of the Members of the New Government.

Government. OTTAWA, July 8.—The Federal Government will cost the country in salaries \$115,000 per annum, including the salary of the Governor-General. If Ministers are to receive \$8000 per annum, instead of \$6000, the cost will be in-creased \$39,000. The number of members com-posing the Government-namely, thirteen-is deemed unlucky, and is profanely called the "devil's dozen." It was suggested by the friends of the Government to make the number twelve, but Cartier, with that resard tor economy which but Cartier, with that regard for economy which distinguishes him when bandling the public money, said it could as easily be made a lucky or even number by adding, not deducting number.



Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day. By the Atlantic Cuble.

By the Atlantic Cuble. LONDON, July 9-Noon.-Consols for money, 943; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 7652; Erie Raffread, 3124. LivekPool, July 9-Noon.-Cotton very dull; the sales to-day will not exceed 7000 bales; mid-dling uplands, 10546; middling Orleans, 11d. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce are un-changed.

LONDON, July 9.—The markets are unaitered. ANTWERP, July 9.—Petroleum closed last evening at 45 france.

Five Steamers Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, July 9-Noon.-The following steamships have arrived:-City of Cork, Ham-monia, Pereire, City of Boston, and Austrian.

Loss of the Ship Meteor. The ship Meteor, from New York for London, has been burned at sea. The mates, carpenter, and four of the crew were lost.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 9-2 P. M.-Consols have de-clined 1, and are now quoted at 94%; United States Five-twentles have advanced 1, and are now 73%; Illinois Central and Erie unchanged. Liverpoor, July 9-2 P. M.-Cotton is un-changed.

Corn is declining. Peas have declined 9d. Wheat, Onts, and Barley are unchanged. Beef has advanced is, and Bacon 6d. Lard has declined 3d., and Cheese 6d. Pork is unchanged.

Spirits of Petroleum has declined 34d. Com-mon Resin has advanced to 7s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, July 9.-The markets here are unchanged. The steamship Cella has arrived from New

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Meeting of Union Leagues Last Night A Deputation to Washington, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH] [FFECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH] BALITINORE, July 9.—The Republican Union Leagues, of East Baltimore, held a large meet-ing at the Broadway Institute last night, with-out distinction of color. The Sumner-Wilson bill was strongly advocated, and the Francis-Thomas enrolling act. A committee of one hundred was appointed to visit Washington to-morrow, and urge Congress to secure man-hood suffrage to Maryland, and provide against the militia organization now perfecting in the State under the control of the Rebels. Joseph Little, of Maitinsburg, Va., was sentenced yesterday, by Judge Glies, to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit postal currency.

Female Pickpockets at Saratoga.

SABATOGA, July 8.-Two female pickpockets were arrested yesterday by Detective Case in Dr. Woodbridge's Presbyterian church, during morning service, after they had secured two porte-monnaies. These accomplished young

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

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deported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third at

FIRST BOARD.	
800 5-20s '65 Jy. cp 108	100 ah Hest'yle 1216
60 do. 64.cp109	100 do
000 do.'65.Jy.yg.107%	10 ah Leh N sik #6%
500 Pa fis, 1 ser.ac.intio1%	71 sh Leh V R.d bill_ 57%
100 Pa R 2 m 68 9436	50 da
100 City 68, New In%	as ah Girard Bk
200 do. New 99%	2091 sh Read R. Base
800 do. New100	300 do
000 doOld.Gas 95%	200 do
000 do01d 98%	300 do
000 doOld 95.M	100 00
do. Old., 95%	200 00
200 doOld	100 do
000 Elmira 78 63%	2 do
000 Phil & Erie ss 923a	100 ah Sch Ny PL 530. 31
000 Read es, 'TC 95%	100 do
000 do 9536	200 do
000 Bch N 08 '82 74	100 do
0 sh Butler Coal 165. 10%	10 sh Ridge Av R 7

100 sh Butler Coal as. 194 10 sh Ridge Av R. ... 7 —Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6 of 1881, 1094 @1095; do., 1862, 111/2011/4; do., 1864, 1094@ 1094; do., 1865, 109@1094; do., 1865, new, 1074@ 1071; do 5s, 10-40s, 1024@1071; do., 1864, 1094@ 1071; do 5s, 10-40s, 1024@1071; do., 7:305, Aug., 1071@1074; do., June, 1064@1071; do., July, 1064@ 107; Compound Interest Notes, Lune, 1864, 11940; do., July, 1864, 119@1194; do., May, 1865, 1164 [@116]; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@1174; do., Septem-ber, 1865, 1154@1154; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 1384@1384; Silver, 1314@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, July 9 .- There is no change in Cotton; small sales of middling at 26c. for upland and 27c, for New Orleans.

A small sale of No. 1 Quereitron Bark at \$42 Ston.

In Coffee not much doing. Sugar is held firmly, with sales of Cuba at 11%al2c.; and Porto Rico at 12%c.

is one of liberty or of slavery for the whole

the indemnifiles. M. Pinard, as aforesaid, having proposed to become the acquirer of the said bonds, the undersigned have

ber, 1865. That acquisition is made at the net and fixed price of 300f, each bond, interest to date from the lat of

Or sol, each bond, interact to date that the first of October, 1895. The sum of 52,580.000f, will be productive of interest calculated at the rate of three per cent, per annum, from the 7th November, 1865, and will be paid in twelve squal menthly instalments—the first falling due on the 7th November, 1865, and the last on the 7th

due on the 7th November, 1865, and the last on the 7th October, 1865. M. Pinard may anticipate the payments of one or several terms; and he will have a right, in that case, to a bonus of discount calculated at three per cent, per annum. The bonds shall be given to the contractor, alr ady stamped. The chances resulting from the half-yearly drawings for reimbursement of the bonds, with premiums, as also the coupous of interest to fail due until the last payment, on the 174,6871.3 bonds above mentioned, will belong of right to the con-tractor. Done in duplicate at Paris, the 28th September, 1803, ACHITLE FOULD, PINARD.

The following letters preceded the Convention. The brat is from M. Pinard :-

the first is from M. Plaurd:--tion. The first is from M. Plaurd:--TARMS, September 25.--Monsteur le Ministre:-At the moment of signing the contract by which I take, at my risk and peril, the 14 60% Mexican bonds of the public treasury, representing a sum of 52,881,000fr., permit me to adputate a reserve of which your Ex-ceilency will spacelake the opportuneness and the equity. In case of forced circumstances-that is to any if the Mexican Government were to be over-thrown by a war or a revolution-the contract would be reached of full right without indemnity, for the part rem sining to be executed. In case I should ea-counter difficulties in placing out during the twelve mounts the size-ribe officient of the periods of myment for six months; adding, be it well understood, to each period interest at three per cent. per annum If your Excellency be good enough to approve of the re-serves which I have just indicated. I beg of you to notify your assent to me. Theve the new, etc... *PLNARD*. The Minister of Finance, in reply to the fore-

The Minister of Finance, in reply to the fore-going latter, infimated his entire acquiescence in the reservations named in it. His reply was thus worded :--

PARTS. September 28.—Sir:—I hasten to acknow-ledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and to in form you that I give my complete adhesion to the eventual conditions contained in it. In consequence, the contract, according to the cases which you specify, can be cancelled or extended. Accept. ACHILLE FOULD,

These three documents answer, I think, the first question of M. Picard. That gentleman has put two others - one concerning the in-demnities due to Frenchmen, and the other to the Jecker affair. I reply that the documents containing the claims of Frenchman are at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I do not imagine that the Legislative body requires them to be deposited in its archives, or to have them printed. (No, no.) The total amount of the claums is one hundred and fifty millions. The Mexican Commission had admitted forty six millions. The whole of the operations are at this moment under the consideration of the Superior Commission sitting at Paris. the sta e of the question. The Chamber will admit that it is impossible to enter into the admit that it is impossible to enter into the details of three or jour hundred reclama-tions. (Marks of adhesion.) On the third point alluded to by M. Picard, I feel bound to make a remark. A deputy speaks, declares he does not wish to discuss, and yet in the teeth of that effects the subsciences had your and that affirmation he selects his day and hour, and holds a language which may have a very regretable effect. The phrase the Jecker debt, which has given rise to so many calumnies, is brought before the Obsumber. I cannot help protesting against what there is painful in that recollection. The French Government was an absolute stranger to the Jecker affair; it only interfered in order to protest against all privi-leged payment, and it did so so effectually that the contract was stopped in its execution. As to the original facts, I am ready to reply in-

ends, and in reply to the request of Maximilian received at 5 o'clock this evening. the deliverance of that sanctuary of Italian glories. And you, generous youths, you will be present also at the decisive banquet of redemption, from which not a single Italian must be missing, since the question to be dealt with

An Appeal by Maximilian for More Time. From La Sombra de Zaragoza, June 19.

QUERETARO, May 25.—Sir:—Not being well enough acquainted with the Spanish idiom in the legal sense, I desire that in case my counsel arrive a little late, that you allow me the time necessary for my defense, and to arrange my private affairs. MAXIMILIAN.

BEPLY TO THE ABOVE.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 28, 1867 .- The President has to-day received a letter of Maximilian, dent has to day received a letter of Maximilian, dated the 25th of this month, specifying that not being well enough acquainted with the Spanish issguage in the legal sense, he asks that in case of the counsel which he has called not arriving in time, that he be allowed the necessary time for his defense and for the arrangement of his private affairs. The Presi-dent, on sight of the said letter, has declared that if the counsel called by Maximilian do not if the counsel called by Maximilian do not arrive within the time which the law allows for the defense, or arrive at the close or near the close of that time, you may concede in either of the three cases, that from then shall commence the term which the law allows for the defence, giving the benefit also of this postponement to the other two prisoners. You will please make known this decision to Maximilian as a reply to his letter. MEJIA.

Victor Hugo's Address to Junrez. The Guernsey Star publishes the appeal which Victor Hugo addressed in vain to the President of the Mexican Republic on behalf of the Emperor Maximilian. M. Hugo says:-

"Europe, in 1863, fell upon America, Two monarchies attacked your democracy; one with a prince the other with an army—the army bringing in the Prince. The world then beheld this spectacle—an army, the most warlike of Europe, having as its base a fleet as powerful on the sea as the army itself on land, having for its sustenance the whole revenue of France, and well commanded, victorious in Africa, in the Crimes, in Italy, in China, bravely fanatic of its fing, having a profusion of horses, artil-lery, provisions, munitions, formidable. On the other hand, Juarez. On one side two empires, on the other a man-a man, with a hand-ful of other men. A man hunted from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from forest to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from forest to forest, aimed at by the infamous volleys of councils of war, tracked, hiding in dens of the earth like a wild beast, wandering in the wilderness, with a price fixed upon his head, having for generals a few men of desperate fortunes, and for soldiers a few tattered wretches. Without money, without bread, without powder, without canwithout bread, without powder, without can-non, with the bush only for a stronghold. Here usurpation styled legitimacy-there right styled brigandage, usurpation with helmet on his head, saluted by bishops, and with imperial sword in hand, pushing before it, and drawing atter it all the legions of power; Right stood alone and unarmed. You-the embodiment of Right-you accepted the combat. The battle of One against All lasted three years. Wanting men, you made use of things. The terrible climate aided you; you had your sun for your ally. You had defenders in the impassable lakes, and torrents swarming with altigators, the and torrents swarming with altigators, the marshes terming with fevers, the deadly vegetation, the cometo prieto of torrid lands, the salt deserts, the vast unwatered arid sands, where horses die of thirst, and the wide and frowning horses de of unis, aud the wide and frowing plateau of Anabuse, which is impregnable from its nudity. Like Castile, the plains contain gulfs ever trembling with the shocks of volca-noes from the Colima to Novata de Toluca; you called to your help the natural barriers, the lotty walls of basalt, the colossal rocks of

porphyry. "You have fought a war of giants, hurling mountains at your foes. And there came a day after five years of smoke, of dust, of blindness, when the cloud was dispersed, and there were seen two empires prostrate on the earth. No more monarchy, no more armies-nothing but the enormity of the usurpation in ruins-a man atal Casualties at Montreal-Maximi lian's Execution Reprehended-The Cabinet for Quebec.

MONTREAL. July 8.—Three fatal accidents happened here on Saturday. A child was crushed to death by a cart tilting over on its crossed to death by a cart titing over on its body; a man in a sugar refinery was caught by the machinery, tearing him open, completely disemboweling him, and killing him instantly, and another was walking along Papineau square, when the earth opened and slid towards the river, mangling him horribiy. Some rouge papers and many ultra-rouges rejoice over the execution of Maximilian, which is generally reprehended, and Secretary Seward denounced. Hon. Joseph Cauchon has been sent to form a Cabinet, for Quebec. It is reported, on good au-thority that Messrs. Chauveau, Irvine, and Dun-kin will be in it. Denis will probably be the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

other man.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce. -T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.-Atter an adjournment from Wednesday last, the Court met this morning, and resumed business. The Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson. In this case the defendant was charged with the forgery of a deed, conveying to himself from James Harper. Mr. James Harper testified that he owned certain property of Germaniown avanue, and Linden street.

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Professor Rufus Adams, the celebrated elocutionist has just obtained a divorce from his wife. Cath srine M. Adams, in the Court of Quarter Beasions.

Markets by Telegraph. New Yoar, July 8.-Cotton is dull middling up-Innds, 25%. Flour is 100%10c higher room bils sold State, 55% Bills of the first first sold bister, 55% Bills of the sold for the sold for the sold bister, 55% Bills of the sold for the sold for the sold bister, first of the sold for the sold for the sold for uld bus firmer. Corn Ic. Higner: anise of 40,000 bists. The firm. Barley guiet. One active and 26% higher moto hunh, sold Heef guies, Pork firm, new mess, 2250. Lard guies at 111, 211%. Whinky steady

in his power, is guilty of it.

Indies arrived here on Saturday last, and regis-tered at the Clarendon Hotel as Mrs. Elrich and Mrs. Stewart, of New Orleans. The same morn-ing they relieved a lady, while shopping, of her entire pocket and contents, including thirty dollars in greenbacks. The matter was given to Officer J. Case, an expert detective, who on Sunday morning arrested them in church, and recovered the money. They were examined to day and held to answer. One is rather autumnal, the other young and interesting, and both the pictures of injured innocence. The Clarendon is certainly an unpleasant place for pickpock-ets, Detective Case being quartered there.

Affairs in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—General Sickles has postponed the period of registration until defi-nite action is taken by Congress on the subject, declaring who are and who are not entitled to register. In the United States Court to-day eloquent eulogiums on Judge Wayne were de-livered by Judge Bryan aud ex-Judge Magrath, after which the Court adjourned.

Capture of an Alleged Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.-Kerns, who mur-dered Finley on the 4th inst., was captured on Saturday, about thirty miles from here, while on a train, returning towards New Albany. unsuccessfully attempted to shoot one of his captors.

-He who serves none but himself is a slave to a fool.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 9, 1867.

Tuesday, July 9, 1867. 7 The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1024 was bid for 10-40s; 1074 for July, '65, 5-20s. 1094 for 6s of 1881; and 107@1074 for June and August 7:30s; City leans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 994@100, and old do, at 964. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 522, a silent decline:

list. Reading sold largely at 523, a slight decline: Lebigh Valley at 573, no change; and Pennsyl-vania Bailroad at 523, a slight decline. 314 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 56 for Minchill; 35% for North Pennsylvania; 29 Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 29) for Catawissa preferred; 28] for Philadelphia and Erie, and 43 for Northern Central.

Eric, and 43 for Northern Central. City Passenger Bailroad shares were firmly held. Ridge Avenue sold at 7 and Hestonville at 124. 70 was bid for Second aud Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Filteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Ender. for Union.

for Union. Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Girard sold at 1575, 1065 was bid for Seventh National; 1402 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 tor Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 521 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 31, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 484, a decline of 1 195 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation com-mon; 1183 for Morris Canal preferred; 165 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 tor Delaware

Division. Quotations of Gold-10) A. M., 1384: 11 A. M., 1386: 12 M., 1384: 1 P. M., 1384.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"The failure of a large dry goods house in this oly -inat of George A. Wickes & Co.-has thrown dry goo's paper like some cheredit for the time being, and the rumor that two other prominent firms in the same husiness are privately setting with their credi-tors adds to the distribution of the United States are and to aggregate two millions and a half, and it is ex-pected that is will pay a dividend of forty or fifty cents on the dollar. The failure is attributed to losses by depreciation, of stock during the past for the commercial community in both countries. Low water mark has been reached, however, both large and in Angland, and prosperous times are in store for the commercial community in both countries. In this consection it is gravitying to note that the improve-ment in the tone of general business releared progress, athough considerable caution is naturally observed after the prolonged depression we have passed

The Flour market continues remarkably onlet at yesterday's quotations. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the retailers

entirely confined to the wants of the retailers and bakers, who took 7@800 barrels in sample lots at \$8@8:50 % barrel for superfine; \$0@9:50 for extras; \$9.75@11:25 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and at higher figures for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye flour selss at \$7. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. There is very little Wheat coming forward. A few small lots of new have changed hands at \$2 25@250. Rye is unchanged; 500 bushels State sold at \$1:52. Corn is higher; sales of 3000 bush-els mixed and yellow at \$1:12; now held at \$1:14; and Western white at \$1:08. Oats are advancing, and 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$5 to 880. W hisky—The sales are unimportant. Whisky-The sales are unimportant.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JULY 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELS-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Gliana, Thronsen, Cork or Falmonth, Workman & Co. Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, Langley, Remedios, Knight &

Sons. Schr Piro, Rogers, Portland, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, Tyler & Co. Schr Mary Elizabeth, Evans, Millord, James Barrott, st.r Commerce, Wilson, Sassafras river, Captain, Sc'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, St'r Diamond Biate, Talbos, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

Str Diamond Biste, Taibot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Stamblip Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadeiphia and Southarn Mail scamship Co. Braue Annie Augusta, Davis, 22 days from SL Jago de Cuba, with sugar to G. W. Bernadon & Bro. Provention of the State State Stream Stream Stream erro, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Braque Charles Gumm, Rogers, 15 days from Ne-vasa, with guano to J. E. Basley & Co. Schr Hope, Carter, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to an error Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltmore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer W. Whilidia, Riggans, 18 hours from Balti-more, with midse, to J. B. Hand.

AT QUARANTINE. AT QUARANTINE. Steamship Tioga, from New Orleans, via Havana. Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Szohanos. Lewrs, Del., July 5-6 P. M. - The brig Agenora. from Turks Island. came to the Breakwater yester dar, and still remains, waiting orders. The following vessels from Philadelphis went to sea pesterday:-Ship Asia, for Bremen; barque St. Peber, for Havre; brig Asad W. Welsh, for Turks Island; and schr Azeida and Laura, for Boston. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

JOSEPH LAFETRA. Bhip Semirania, Gerrish, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult, Barque Glasgow, Crane, hence, at Bremerhaven 25d

uitimo. Barque Cynthia Palmer, Witmer, hence for Rotter-dam, was off Dongeness Sith uit. Barque Dueppel, Remers, hence, at Bremerhaven Solt nit. Brig James Davis, Clough, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangoráth Inst. Sour R. Law, York, from Stonington for Philadel-phila, at New York yesterday. Scir E. English Sipple, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence dib Inst. sohr Trade Wind, Hoffman, hence, at Portsmouth id Inst.

the Ada A. Andrews, Kelly, hence, at Providence

hr Lottle Beard, Perry, hence, at Provincetown th lass. Schr C. C. Bearse, Bearse, hence, at Portsmouth 4th

instant. Schre J. C. Runyon, Miller; M. Kinnie, Parsons: M. E. Simmons, Gandy: Northern Light. Moore: and A. Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Provi-dence 7th Inst. Schre Wm. F. Garrison, Lieyd, and R. Vanhaman, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th Inst. Schr Saratoga, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bevurly th Inst.

a inst. schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 6th

Instant Schrs J. B. Allen, Case, and L. Church, Cash, hence, at Nantucket 1d inst. Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, hence, at Gloucester 3d

Schr Palms, Brewster, benge, at Fail River 7th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS. DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORE, July s.-Arrived, steamship Guiding Star, Van Sice, from Havre. Steamship City of London, Brooks, from Liverpool. Steamship Icou Age, Cassop, from A uverpool. Steamship Trade Wind, from New Orieans, Steamship Trade Wind, from Manila, Barwas Hanry, Blair, from Manila,

DIVORCED.

-He that hinders not a mischief when it

The Moniteur of June 25 contains the fol-lowing:-PARE, June 21.- Sire:-Your Majesty has deigned to acquaint me with the deep interest you feel in the question of monetary uniformity, the object of the habors of an international commission which upon the initiative of the Emperors Government is now assembled at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in which all the European States, as well as the United States of America, are represented. The Conference has aircady discussed some of the elements of this important question, and its delibera-tions are directed by M. de Parieu. Vice-President of the Conference has aircady discussed some of the elements of this important question, and its delibera-tions are directed by M. de Parieu. Vice-President of the Conference of state, with the authority due to his previous labors and a profound knowledge of the sub-previous labors and a profound knowledge of the sub-ic of the thrave thought that the Emperor could not sive a nors precious testimony of his solicitude for a work so intimately associated with the economical re-forms accomplished under his reign, than by entrast-high the Presidency of the Monetary Conference to his high mess Prince Napoleon. Should your Majesty deign to approve the concle that I take the liberty of submitting to you, it would be regarded as an honor by the anembers of the Commission, who know that the sympathetic support and the emightened co-ope-ment of international relations. I am, Sire, with re-spect, your very humble, very obselent servant and subject. Minister of Foreign Affairs. Beneath this are the words:-""Approved-Napo-ion." Sate of Paramini's Ehoe-Violin. Sale of Paganini's Shoe-Violin.

The Paris Figaro announces the sale of one of the most curious violins the musical world ever possessed. It fanatici per la musica will find possessed. It fanatici per la musica will find at No. 9 Rue Vivienne a violin of Paganini's which on first sight merely presents the appear-ance of a misshapen, wooden shoe. The story thereof is curious. During the winter of 1838 Paganini was living in a maison de sante called Les Neothermes, Rue de la Victoire, 48. A large box was brought to him by the Normandy diligence, on opening which he found inclosed two inner boxes, and carefully wrapped in several folds of tissue paper a wooden shoe, and a letter stating that paper a wooden shoe, and a letter stating that the writer, having heard much of his gentus, proged as a proof thereof he would perform in public on an instrument made out of this sabot. 'aganini felt this to be an impertinent satire, and mentioned the story with some aunovance to his friend the Chevalier de Baride. The latter ook the sabot to a violin maker, who, with wondrous ingenuity, converted it into a musical instrument. The Chevalier insisted on Paganini trying the sabot. He not only did so, but per-formed on it some of his most exquisite fac-tastas; which fact, in the handwriting of the great musician, is recorded on a slip of paper now to be seen posted on the sabot-violin for sale in the Bue Vivienne.

Francis Ponsard.

The cable informs us of the death of the cele-

brated dramatic writer, Francis Ponsard. The deceased was born at Vienna, on the ist of june, 1814. At the wish of his father, he studied levelon for poetry. His first poetical work was a translation of Byron's 'Manfred,'' which, un-solve to find a publisher, he published at his own expense. Soon Mr. Ponsard, usder the influence of the classic tasts which the success of Mademoiselle Rachet had inaugurated upon the French theatre, wrote his celevrated tra-sed, *Laurece*. It was a considerable time before he successes. Heceived at the theatre with immense applicates, it was soon after crowind by the French Academy. *Laurece* was followed by the the author the reputation of being one of the biest living dramatic writers of France, in 1855 he was made a member of the French and the object and a member of the French in 1855 he was made a member of the French and the object and a the theat heat heat in the biest in the start works were greatly ad-mired by scholars, but received with less favor at the theatre. prated dramatic writer, Francis Ponsard, The

OBITUARY.