MEXICO.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH AND WAIL.

Departure of Juarez and His Cabinet for Mexico City-Sailing of Madame Juarez for Vera Cruz : in a United States Revenue Cutter-The Tehuantopec Railroad Scheme Again on the Beards-The Bearers of the Mysterious Despatches by the Wilderness.

New Obleans, July 10 .- An official report, transmitted to the Mexican Consul here, states that President Juarez and his Cabinet left San Luis Potosi on the 1st instant for the capital, where he would be received with great pomp and ectat as the deliverer of his country and the defender of republican principles in Mexico.

The Wilderness left this morning, having on board Madame Juarez, Senor Romero, brother of the Mexican Minister, and bearer of im-portant despatches to President Juarez, Senor Santacilio, son-in-law of the President, and

Mr. Robinson, of the New Orleans Republican, and Emile Lazere, an ex Confederate, at one time an agent of Maximilian, and of Tehauntepec Rauroad grant notoriery, were the bearers of the United States despatches so often and so mysteriously alluded to. Lazere, it is understood, is still in the interest of the railway scheme, and represents Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, in securing that which Santa Anna failed to secure for want of power to fulfil his obligations. The officers and men of the Imperial army recently landed at Mobile have arrived here, and will be furnished, if desired, transportation to New York.

The Treatment of Maximilian's Body. The New Orleans Bee of July 6 contains the following story which, we doubt not, will prove

a base invention:-"We were informed yesterday by a citizen who had an interview with three professed Imperialist officers, representing that they had just arrived from Mexico, who say they were witnesses of Maximilian's execution, and that Escobedo inflicted twenty-five lashes on the person of the illustricus Prince with a while or person of the illustrious Prince, with a whip or cowhide; and that the populace were permitted to dance around his mutilated and outraged body. We give the statement without vouching for its correctness, and hoping that it may prove

Documents Relating to Maximilian's Trial.

QUARRETARO, June 5, 1867.—Oitizen Minister Sebastian Lordo de Tejada. San Luis Potosi:—Last night, at 11°30 P. M., I arrived here in company with the remainder of Maximilian's counsel, and as we understand that he must undergo his trial, we shall scrutinize and examine, with the closest care, every matter connected therewith.

The fate of Maximilian depends on this trial; but you are aware to what extent the honor of our country is concerned that he have a real and solid defense granted to him, and not merely the appearance of one. Can this be done in twenty-four hours, when it takes over double that time to overhaul the documents which Maximilian is to deliver to us this afternoon? So short a period would render his defense impossible; and we, as well as the nation, could give no satisfactory answer to the charge of having left a man undefended who believes that the documents referred to constitute one of the principal bases on which he must rest his delense. To this end, some few days are requisite, and we beseech the President to grant them, and thus allow me to set out and speak with him (Juarez) on the subject, But before setting out I must be satisfied that my associate counsel can reckon on sufficient time to accomplish their labors.

If your Excellency accede to my request, as I beseech you will, I shail start by diligence—coach—inmediately on receipt of your reply,

mediately on receipt of your reply,
M. RIVA PALACIO. SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5, 1867-7 o'clock P. M.-Citi-zen M. Riva Pajacio, Qu'retarot-The citizen Presi-

zen M. Riva Palacio, Qui retaro;—'he citizen President of the Republic has taken into consideration the despatch which you addressed me to-day (received at 3'%) P. M.), and the citizen Minister of War is now communicating by telegraph the orders for such an extension of the time as the Go renment deems possible.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 5-7 P. M.—Citizen-General Mariano Escobedo, Queretaro:—In consideration of the petition made by citizen Mariano Elva Palacio, in the name of the counsel of Maximilian, to obtain an extension of the time allowed to prepare a defense, the citizen President of the Republic has agreed that besides the extension already allowed (Mejia's besides the extension aiready allowed (Mejia's twenty-four hours ended June 2, at 6 P. M., Maximilian's June 3, and Miramon's June 4. They then were all collectively allowed twenty four hours additional, reckoning from June 4.—Ed.)—three days were all collectively allowed twenty four hours addi-tional, reckening from June 4.—Ed.)—three days more be allowed. This extension is granted in common to Maximilian and the two other prisoners, so that they may take advantage of it for their de-fense; but with the undersranding that no further extension shall be allowed, as this is the second one granted by the Government, so as to give the de-fense all the time that it has deemed compatible with the demands of reason and the spirit of the law Please to inform the three prisoners of this determi-

Please to inform the three prisoners of this determination.

San Luis Potosi, June 14, 1867,—Citizens Mariano Riva Palacio and Don Rafasi Martinez de la Torre:—In view of the petition presented by you the day before yesterday, praying that, is case Ferdinand Maximilian, of Hapsburg, be condemned to capital punishment on the trial which be is now undergoing, the 1, vor of parden may be granted him, the citizen President of the republic has directed that you be informed it is not possible to declare any decision on the subject of a pardon before knowing whether the prisoner has been condemned; and that, is case he be sentenced to death, if this request be presented to the Covernment in time, it will take into consideration what you happ set forth in your petition when defiberating as to whether a pardon may or may not be granted.

De granted.

Independence and liberty,
Quenitrano, June 14-7:30 P. M.—Minister of State,
San Luis Potost—Vesterday at 8 o'clock A. M. the
count martial opened its sessions, and at this hour
(7:30 P. M.) it has not ended its labors. I think that I
shall be able to inform you of the result within two
hours at the outside.

cont-martial opened its sessions, and at this hour (730 P. M.) It has not ended its labors. I think that I shall be able to inform you of the result within two hours at the outside.

I made the Princess Salm Salm, as well as several to reigners, leave this city, as they were still striving with great boldness, and their workings were very dangerous.

QUERETARO, June 14-12:10 at night.—Citisen Minister of State, San Luis Potosi:—The court-martial has come demed the three prisoners to death by manimous document of the court.

San Luis Potosi, Jane 16, 1867.—Citisen Mariano Riva Paincio and R. Martinez de la Torre:—You have set forth in your new petition of this date that, having received notice that the court-martial assembled at Quartero have condemned to death Ferdinand Maximillan, of Hapsburg, you, as his counsel, pray that the Government may grant him pardon; or that, if it be not possible to form a decision at once on the matter, it may suspend the execution of the sentence to take the matter into consideration.

The citizen President of the Republic, it view of the new petition, has ordered that you be informed, as was done yesterday already, that it is impossible to take the subject of pardon into consideration before knowing what the sentence has been; and no sentence can be considered as having force as such, until the decision of the court be confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, in accord-since with the law and ordinances relating to the matter.

Independence and Liberty.

San Luis, June 16, 1867.—Citizens M. Riva Paiacio and Rafael Martinez de la Torre:—In reply to the petition which you presented to-day to the Citizen President of the Republic, praying that the pardon be granted to Maximilian, of Hapsburg, who has been rentenced in Quertaro by the court, martin, which tried him to undergo the last penalty, the following decision has been come to:—

After having examined, with all the care demanded by the gravity of the case. this prayer for pardon, as well as the preceding ones for the seame object, t

Next follows an order granting two days— until Wednesday, June 10, at 7 A. M.—suspen-sion of the execution at the request of Baron Von Magnas and Senors Palacio and De la Torre.

The Havana press noticed several discrepancies in the dates of Escobeso's telegrams an cles in the dates of Escoulors telegrams announcing the capture of Queretaro to the different commanders at Mexico, Vera Gruz, and on the Rio Grande. It is evident from one of the despatches above that Escoulodo is, to say the least, out of date. At all events, he has made the shades of night hide the latter half of his days. The despatch referred to is dated Queretaro, June 14, 1667—1 2:10 at night.

COUNCIL OF EPISCOPAL BISHOPS AT LAMBETH.

The Departure of Bishop Potter-His Address-Postponement of the Diocesan Convention.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter sailed from New York yesterday in the steamer Russia, for Liverpool, to attend the Episcopal Council at Lambeth. He was accompanied by his daughter, and will probably be absent about three months. Before his departure he issued the following pastoral address:-

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New

Dear Brethren:—It becomes my duty to announce, officially, what is already known to very many of you, that I propose to embark for England on the 10th of July, chiefly with a view to attend a meeting, at the Palace Lambeth, of so many of the Bishops in communion with the Anglican Church as can be assembled in September are never the invitation of the Archbitance. tember, upon the invitation of the Archbishop sent forth some weeks since.

The decision in favor of this step was not reached by me till after long and auxious consideration. I had no wish to cross the ocean this year, and no thought of doing so. Indeed, there were peculiar circumstances, personal to myself, which made me very averse to leaving the country at this time. During the past year I had, indeed, read over some of my old English letters, and thought of the faces which had beamed upon me with so much kindness (some of which are passing away), and I had felt keenly that I would like to look upon those that remain once more before this earthly scene should close upon us. But I had entertained the hope that a year or two hence such a vision might be realized more conveniently than at present.

Nevertheless, from the first moment of the

Nevertheless, from the first moment of the announcement of the proposed conneil at Lambert, I felt that the very attempt, whatever might be its immediate issue, would make an important era in the history of our own apostolic Church; and I felt, moreover, that the invitation of the Archbishop, issued not hastily, but after receiving counsel from the most weighty quarters, including the convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, was of a character to command the respect and enlist the sympathy of every catholic-minded was of a character to command the respect and enlist the sympathy of every catholic-minded Bishop, as of every earnest and loyal churchman, being, it is true, for the chief pastors of a great Reformed Catholic and Apostolic communion, reaching all round the globe, embracing different nationalities, but knit together by the same faith, the same ardor, and the same ritual, to think of meeting together to consult about their work and about the interests of "the truth as it is in Jesus." And if it be proper to contemplate the idea of such a meetproper to contemplate the idea of such a meeting, it is surely proper for any bishop to consider very seriously with himself, whether he sider very seriously with himself, whether he cannot be present without material loss to the interests more immediately related to him. It is not a paltry question whether his health demand or his tastes prompt him to a foreign excursion, but whether an Apostolic appeal like that which comes forth from the Archbishop of Canterbury, calling his brethren from every shore to a united and loving conference, be not worthy of a cordial affirmative response, if it be possible, that is, consistent with other duties, to make it. Of course, it will not be possible to all, but I trust it will be both possible and agreeable to many.

to many.

It has been said that such a council will be without authority of acts of Parliament, or of canons ecclesiastical, providing for such a meeting; there are, indeed, none, nor are any necessary. Can a council of the chief pastors of such a communion, spread over the whole earth, be without authority? They will make no canons.

canons.

They may issue no formal declaration. I hope they will not. But their loving consultation, bringing together intelligence and experience from every quarter of the globe, will be sure to draw after them consequences, and be nature to cheer the hearts of the faithful. While such thoughts were passing in my mind, I gradually began to recognize the appearance of a very general desire, not only in this Diocese, but in other quarters, that the Bishop of New York should not be absent from Bishop of New York should not be absent from the proposed Council. Under such circumstances, it became at once my duty and my pleasure to consult the Standing Committee of the Diocese—the recognized Council of advice to the Bishop. I requested their opinion, if they should conclude to give it, as to the expediency of my making an effort to attend the proposed Council, and also as to the expediency of an adjournment, in such case, of the annual Convention of the Diocese (appointed for the same time with the meeting of the Bishops at Lambeth) to some day in November next. The Standing Committee sent me a prompt reply that in their

mittee sent me a prompt reply that in their judgment it is expedient that the Bishop attend the proposed Council, and also that in that case it is expedient that he recommend the Convention to adjourn to some day of November next. In this judgment of the Standing Committee I have no doubt the Diocess will cordially concur. Indeed, the meeting of the Convention some time in the month of Novem-

ber will be, on several accounts, more acceptable to a large part of the Diocese than would be one at the usual time.

In recommending, therefore, as I do, in accordance with the advice of the Stauding Committee, that all business of the Convention, save that of merely organizing, if that be deemed necessary, to the extent of a quorum, for the purpose of adjourning, be postponed to an adjourned or special convention, to be held on some day near the middle of November, to be be reafter designated, I feel quite sure that I am meeting the preferences of the clergy and laity of the diocess.

of the diocese.

Were there hay important interest requiring the convention of the Diocese to meet at the usual, time and transact all its business in my absence, I should have entire confidence in the wisdom and kindness of its action. But such not being the case, and a very general and earnest desire having been expressed by the clergy and laity that the Bishop may be present with them at their annual gathering, the measure of postponement has been thought most proper. It will be understood, then, by my brethren of the clergy and laity from a distance, that there the clergy and lalty from a distance, that there will be no occasion for them to trouble themselves to appear in convention until they have een summoned for the proposed day in No

God, most merciful, grant, dear brethren, that

God, most merciful, grant, dear brethren, that we may meet together in peace, and be enabled, through His goodness, to tender a good report of our stewardship.

Even while I write, the mortal remains of one of the most venerable and beloved of our country (the Hon, John A. King) rests in the mansion so long associated with his name, awaiting the last offices of friendship and religion. It is a double grief to me that I must depart without appearing among the mourners for one whom appearing among the mourners for one whom I so truly honored and loved, Every day brings its own admonition to us to be diligent and earnest in our work, ever ready for the closing

mp of our record on earth
May I sak the prayers of the Church for my
preservation on the great deep?

Hefore the meeting of the proposed Council
at Lambeth in September, I shall hope to set
forth a prayer to be used immediately preced-

forth a prayer to be used immediately preceding and during the session.

Permit me to commend to your particular attention the interests of the fund of our Diocean Missions. Up to this time, during the present ecclesiastical year, the Treasurer has been able to meet promptly all claims upon that fund. But the summer months are usually found most difficult to provide for. I need not say how important ample supplies for that fund has to the mission work of the diocese, and to the comfortable emission work of the diocese, and to the comfortable emission work of the faithful laborers who are prosecuting it. Charge your memories with it, my dear brethren, and let no interest suffer for lack of your timely and earnest support.

I will only add, that during my absence the

I will only add, that during my absence the Standing Committee will be the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese for all purposes for which it can need to act.

And now, beloved brethren, I commend you to God, and to the guidance of His spirit. I bid you an affectionate farewell, as I trust, for only a brief season. May the adorable Head of the Church watch over His flock, keeping safe both pastors and people, and at length restoring them to each other in peace and love.

Your affectionate friend and servant in Christ, Horatto Potter, Bishop of New York.

New York, July 9, 1867.

Congress and its Work,

From the Tribune.

Let Congress do its work well. We want no botching, no supplementary bills, no ex-planations requiring explanation. The one point to be kept well in mind in this, that any contest is between the President and Congress, and not between Congress and the South. All this trouble was made, not by the South, but by the President. We only desire to bring the South back to the Union upon the basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. That must be well and quickly done.

The war left us reconstruction. The aboli tion of slavery made it necessary that it should be radical. We had to return to the old plan when the majority of the members of Congress were the slave-drivers of the South, and the slavery-spaniels of the North, with the inevi-table payment of the Rebel debt, slave laws, and the negroes as freedmen, and not freemen, or else make a new South. This was the practical problem. Andrew Johnson could have solved it in an hour, if, instead of howling about hanging people for treason, he had made one brief proclamation covering this. He put stumbling-blocks in the way, fired the heart of the North, injured the South, kept the country in turmoil, and had his great office clipped and shorn of two-thirds of its power. Under the present bill the Southern States might have finished registration, held their might have finished registration, held their conventions, adopted suitable constitutions, and taken seats in the next Congress. great amount of money would have been saved. Sheridan's work, for instance, was done, and in other departments it was nearly finished. Now it must be done over again,

with additional expenditures. Let this be well matured. Two weeks more are trivial compared with the great interests at stake and the perils of inefficient reconstruction. The South must be pacified, and our Mexican affairs must be inquired into. Congress cannot adjourn without a rigid inquiry into our diplomatic relations with Mexico. It is said that during the war we were playing falsely, that we showed no real neutrality, that we made our Republic a base of operations for France, and denied the Liberals any power; that while the people were warmly and pas-sionately in favor of the Mexican Republic, our Government was at heart in sympathy with the French. It is said that Mr. Campbell was not ordered to Mexico until after the surrender at Queretaro, that his appointment was not in good faith, and that he was directed to remain in New Orleans because we did not wish to offend the Emperor of the French by sending a Minister to Juarez. It certainly seems suspicious that during the agony of the strife, after the return of Mr. Corwin, no Minister was accredited to Juarez. It is even more than suspicious when we reflect that our diplomacy in many cases seems to have been dictated by England and France—to have been frequently in direct antagonism to the wishes of Congress and the country. So far as Mexico is concerned, our diplomacy has been either imbecility or knavery. Our national honor has been wounded. Congress should hold the guilty to a strict reckoning, and let

the truth be known. It might be well to do something with the finances, but we deprecate anything hasty on that subject. The harvests are now our best occasional ripening, grateful showers, will do more in the next two months than two years of debate. So, unless some necessity arises, we think Congress had better do its work well and quickly, and adjourn. Let us have as little talk as possible, only earnest counsel, prudence, magnanimity and promptness. Let confiscation, and impeachment, and Presidentmaking rest. So far as the South is concerned we do not want surgery, or probing the knife or blood-letting, only generous, grateful medicines, that will make it comely and strongcomely with freedom and justice, and strong in contented and independent labor, bounteous harvests, the cattle feeding upon a thousand hills, school houses and spelling books, mills upon her water-courses, and science tearing out of her bosom rich and endless treasures.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Meeting of the Equal Rights Associa-tion-Arrival of Chief Justice Chase. Albany, N. Y., July 10.—A meeting of the American Equal Rights Association was held this evening in the Convention Chamber, at which Miss Lucy Stone repeated her lecture on "Woman's Right to Suffrage." Mr. Bickford, representative, of Jefferson, presided, and a large number of ladies were among the Chief Justice Chase arrived in the city this

afternoon. He comes to attend the wedding of a lady of Senator Harris' family. Conductor Thompson was run over by a freight train at the Central Bridge, this mornmg, and both of his legs were cut off. He died

in two hours. THE DOMINION OF CANADA. OTTAWA, C. W., July 10.—The Intercolonial Railroad is to be proceeded with at once. The section between Truro and Monckston will be

first constructed. By a post office regulation letters for Canada are to be addressed hereafter to the province of Quebec or province of Ontario, Canada, instead of Canada East or West, as heretofore.

The militia scheme proposes a force of one hundred and fifty thousand men, not two hun-dred and fifty thousand, as erroneously stated in the papers some time age.

Mr. Canchon has been enfrusted by Lieutenant-Governor Belleau with the formation of a local government, and it is reported that Mesers. Irvine, Stearnes, Bauline, Archibault, and Dunkin will be members of it.

Notwith-tanding the ec'at of confederation the Federal cabinet is not safe. The ministerial press is actively defending the Government, and

abusing Messrs. Brown and Howe. FENIAN EXPEDITION.

The Fenian excitement is reviving in this city, and the authorities of the Brotherhood prodict that within three months Canada's population will be increased by thirty thousand men in green and gold, armed and equipped for a cam-paign. In the Arsenal on Fourth street there are 15,000 uniforms, and twice that number of rifles, with fixed ammunition. The name of the leader that is to be has not yet been spoken in blic, but hints are thrown out about an officer high rank in the Federal army, who has noted large and small bodies of troops skilfully during the late war; but a rumor also exists that unless an organized army of 30,000 men, well equipped and officered, is prepared for him, he will not accept the commanding generalship. In the West, and in the New England States, everything is reported ready for a strite, and Manhattan is only definquent to the extent of raising her quota of 5000 men. -N. Y. Tribune.

The Army Worm Among the Cotton. LOUISVILLE, July 10.—A reliable telegram from Ellis Cliffs, twenty-two miles below Natchez, says the army worm has appeared two months earlier than usual, threatening destruction to all the cotton plantations on overflowed STATES SARRIAGE

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

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

LONDON, July 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 9436; Erie Railroad, 454; U. S. Five-twenties, 752; filinois Central, 804.
Liverpool, July 11—Noon.—Cotton irregular. The estimate of sales to-day is 8000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Corn has declined to 36s. 9d. for Western mixed.

Breadstude and other articles are accounted.

Breadstuffs and other articles are generally

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 11.

The National Finances. It was ascertained from an official source that the coin interest has been paid, amount-ing to \$18,500,000, on the loans of 1867 and 1868, and on what are termed bonds of 1881 and 5-20s and on what are termed bonds of 1881 and 5-20s of recent issue, which fell due on the lat first. On the 15th of July the interest on 7-30s falls due, amounting to \$6,600,000 in lawful money. Thereafter no coin interest will be payable until the 1st of November, with the exception of that falling due on the 10-40s on September 1, amounting to \$4,500,000. The interest on compound interest notes, amounting to \$14,600,000 in currency, will be paid in July, August, October, and December, respectively.

The coin in the Treasury is about \$73,000,000, with \$20,000,000 of coin certificates.

The Military Notables at West Point.

The Military Notables at West Point.

WEST POINT, July 10.—The grand gathering of prominent military officials here is occasioned by the ioliowing order:—

WAS BEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S 'OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867.—A board will assemble at West Point, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1867, to take into consideration the system of infantry factics prepared by Brevet Major-General E. Upton, United States Army, and will report its opinion whether the said tactics should be adopted as the system for the armies of the United States, in iteo of all others. The Board will be composed as follows:

—General U.S. Grant, United States Army, President; Major-General G. C. Meade, United States Army; Brevet Major-General E. B. S. Camby, United States Army; Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, Cotonel Second Artillery: Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. Grier, Colonel Third Cavalry; Brevet Colonal A. M., Black, Major Seventh Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The members of the Board are all here. They

The members of the Board are all here. They have been welcomed by salutes and pyrotechnical displays. Convening this morning, they witnessed an exhibition in the school of the company of cadets in these tactics. Beyond that nothing has been done. Should this system be adopted upon their recommendation, it will create a fundamental revolution in

Grant is the guest of Governor Fish, and Meade visits with Governeur Kemble to-pignt. This evening the cadets are revelling in the pleasures of a weekly hop. The same beauty and display characteristic of these gatherings are observable.

Charles H. Fox, a sapper stationed here, was drowned on Sunday night. His body was recovered this morning.

The Alleged Bank Frauds in Boston. Boston, July 10 .- The examination of John K. Fuller, the arrested cashier of the Merchants' Bank, has been postponed for a week. It is stated that the movement made by Government, which caused his arrest on Saturday, will bring to light certain transactions which will here-after be abandoned, and cause the stockholders in national banks to be better secured. It is asserted that the \$4000 alleged to have been paid to Mr. Fuller was strictly a business trans-action, which will be fully explained at the proper time.

There is no foundation for the statements that Peter Butler and Joseph Vita, who became sureties for Mr. Fuller, were members of the late firm of Mellon, Ward & Co. Mr. Butler is of the hardware firm of Butler, Sise & Co., and Mr. Vita of the banking firm of Spencer, Vita & Co.

From Havana. HAVANA, July 6 .- The slaves recently landed

were five hundred Congos, who were imme-diately distributed among the importers. A heavy invoice of artillery has been received from Cadiz.

The Fourth of July was handsomely celebrated by the American residents in Havana.

Jamaica advices recresent the planters as overburdened with taxes, and leaving the The Havana Sugar Market is less active.

New Orleans Finances.

New Orleans, July 10.—There has been an unusual depression in city scrip to-day, brokers refusing to take it at any price; and an obscure rumor is affoat that city notes, once redeemed to be burned, have been cautiously given out

Suicide at Rondout, N. Y.

POUGHEREISIE, July 10 .- A German, whose came could not be ascertained, committed suicide at Rondout on Sunday, by drowning himself. Family troubles are said to have been the cause of the rash deed.

The Reported Mormon Schism. SALT LAKE CITY, July 9 .- There is no split among the Mormons. They were never more united, prosperous, and peaceful.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson, charged with the firgery of a deed, before reported, was concluded last night. After efforing in evidence a quitchaim deed from the defendant to Mr. Harper, given last fall after the discovery of the forged deed on record, in which the property was described to be the same as that which purported to have been conveyed to him, the defendant, by fraudulent deed, the Commonwealth closed.

The defense offered no evidence, but went to the jury upon the Commonwealth closed.

The defense offered no evidence, but went to the jury upon the Commonwealth's case, arguing that a man could not lessally be convicted of a charge of forgery without the production of the original writing sileged to have been forged, and that the evidence produced against the delendant did not make out a conclusive case of guilt, but at the most left a serious doubt. The argument of coursel occupied considerable time. The charge of the Court was brief and to the purpose. After a short deliberation, the jury rendered a verifict of guilty. Amos Briggs, Esu, for the Commonwealth: Mewers, Ruddiman, Goforth, Sioan, and Redneffer for defendant.

COCHT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Altorney.—This Court this morning took up the regular business of the term.

Court this morning took up the regular business of the term.

Theodore Hoover pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. He was living at sortice with a gentleman in South Second street, and while he was there he committed a series of larcenies. The gentleman had him arrested for robbing a church also and taken before the Grand Jury; there he took pity upon the boy and had the bill ignored in order to give him another chance of doing well. But on the morning of February 16, about 4 o'clock, he broke into this gentleman's house, and stoic two watches, a pair of operaglasses, and other articles of value, It was said that this boy even robbed his mother; sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

Mr. Johnson, an old wan, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a push-cart, valued at \$10, belonging to James Bleecher. An officer oaw the prisoner take the eart from where the owner of the circumstances. Mr. Bleecher went to the Statton House and idealified his property. Sentenced to the Connty Prison for six months.

Mary Murray, colored, was convicted of a charge of test the cart.

need his months.

Mary Murray, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of ciothing, valued at \$7, belonging to Bother Webb, a colored friend.

John Graffin pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to kill. Sentenced to County Friwen for six months.

Charles A. Collins was charged with the tarceny of a coat, valued at \$35, belonging to John F. Young. The syldence against the prisoner was that Detective

Brown recovered the coat from a pawnbroker in Fourth street, where he, the defendant, had put it in pledge. The pawnbroker testified that he received the coat from the defendant, and Mr. Young identified is as his property. The jury rendered a verdict of gulity.

it as his property. The jury tendent in two other bills guilty.

The same defendant was charged in two other bills of indictment with the larceny of a number of coats belonging to other partles, George Bross and J. Lafourcade. The evidence was the same as that submitted on the first bill, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sontenced to eighteen months in the County Prison. dict of guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months in the County Prison.

George McDevitt was charged with the larceny of a coat, valued at \$0, belonging to Frederick Moyers. On the afternoon of last Wednesday two weeks he entered Mr. Meyers' store while the gentlemen were out, and stole the coat. Officer Young arrested him at Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, with the coat in his possession. Sentenced to County Prison for eight months.

months.

John Williams and John Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to steal. They went into the store No. 1805 Girard avenue, with a guilty intent, but were arrested before they had done any mischief. Hentenced to County Prison for ten

any mischief. Bentenced to County Prison for tenmontine.

James Campbell was charged with the larceny of
\$35, belonging to Agnes Kleinfelder. Mrs. Kleinleider testified that on the atternoon of last Saturday
two weeks the defendant, herself, and a little boy,
were together in her lager beer saloon. No. \$46 N.
Fourth street. She went out to the hydrant in the
yard, and when she came back she saw the money
drawer partiy open, and the two boys standing near.
I he approached them, and they fied, and when she
looked into the money drawer all the money was
gone. Verdict, gulity. Sentenced to County Prison
for ten months.

John Green was charged with assault and battery
upon Officer Eit Ridgway. The officer testified that
on a certain Monday evening, when a party of Germans were returning from a ple-pic at Wolf & Engel's farm, they were attacked by the defendant and
a number of bis rowdy comrades, and he the officer,
literfered to quelt the disturbance, and the defendant
strock bim.

Judge Ludlow told the prisoner that this Court

interfered to quelt the disturbance, and he the officer, interfered to quelt the disturbance, and the defendant struck him.

Judge Ludlow told the prisoner that this Court could not do too much to remedy such evils as this; just such unprovoked brutal attacks as this was, have frequently resulted in the death of some one was not killed in this melec. People have a right to enjoy the moselvee in this country, and shall be prote ted in doing so. Sentenced to the County Prison for one year, the extent of the law.

Mary Arnick was charged with the larceny of \$50 belonging to Cound O'Halaran. The prosecutrix testified that she arrived in this city from New York last Friday afternoon, and was walking along one of the streets down town in search of a room, when the defendant told her she would furnish her with a room. She went with her, and sat down with the defendant. She had but two bills in her pecket that day, one \$5 and one \$53. She sent out to buy some neer, and gave the delendant, by mistake, the \$50.

The defendant went to one place and presented the \$50 note, but the gentleman couldn't change it. She went to acother place, had the bill changed, put part of it into the breast of her draw, and going to the store she bad first entered, gave the gentleman a \$5 note. She then went back to the prosecutrix and gave her \$4.85, having bought fifteen cents worth of heer.

The colly question that arose under this evidence

\$5 note. She then went back to the prosecutrix and gave her \$4.55, having bought fifteen cents worth of beer.

The only question that arose under this evidence was whether the defendant intended to steal the money just when she received it, which would be pure larceny, or whether she received it with an honest intent, and afterwards determined fraudulently to keep it, in which latter case the appropriation would not amount to larceny. Verdet guilty. Sentenced to to the County Prison for six mouths.

Charles Hill pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a slik dress belonging to Clars Hamlet, and was sentenced to the County Prison for seven months. James Lynch was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Thomas, of the Fourth District. The officer was informed that defendant was standing on a corner, insulting the pussure by, and he went to stop such conduct. He ordered the defendant to leave the corner, but the defendant refused; the officer then arrested the defendant, and the defendant to leave the corner, but the defendant and the defendant to leave the corner but the defendant and the defendant to leave the corner but the defendant and the defendant to heave the corner but the defendant and the defendant to leave the corner but the defendant, and the defendant to leave the corner but the defendant and the defendant to leave the corner but the defendant and the defendant when the large the large that the officer then arrested the defendant and the defendant struck him.

AThe officer did not see the defendant commit any wrong, nor did he have a warrant for his arrest; and Mr. Dwight said to the lury that if the officer's testimory was to be believed, a case of technical assault and factory had been made out.

Henry Kaufman pleaded guilty to a charge of filise pretense. He had gone to several tobseconists in the city, and upon falsely representing that he had \$500 in the Third National Bank, obtained from them in all about 14,000 cigars.

John Sharkey was charged with the larceny, as balie

money from Dr. Dungan to deliver to Mr. McKea the ballment was complete. But the evidence all proved that he appropriated the money to his ow use, and did not execute the trust reposed in him which was to give the money to Mr. McKean; ther-fore, the ballment and the fraudulent appropriatio being proven, an entire case of larceny as ballee wa made out. Verdict, guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }
Thursday, July 11, 1867.

There is no falling off in the supply of money, either on the street or at the banks, and no change in the rates. The encouraging crop prospects have proved most opportune to the drooping confidence of merchants. It is felt that there is now a solid basis for hopes of improvement, and both in financial and trading circles there is a relaxation of the extreme caution which for months past has paralyzed business. The severe experience of late months left many with diminished means for carrying on business, while it has sobered all, and produced a general disposition to trade prudently. The Financial Chronicle says, "If we do not misinterpret indications, there is a liability on the part of manufacturers to regard the crop prospects as demanding a large supply of goods. In this city there are large stocks in the hands of commission agents, and reports from New England and Pennsylvania state that heavy stocks are piled upon the factories. Some of the manufacturers are using this glutted condition of the market as an argument with their hands for a reduction of wages, but none appear to favor the policy of curtailing production. Applications are made at the banks of New York for advances upon manufacturers' stocks to an extent unusual at this season of the year. These, with other facts, would seem to indicate a strong probability that the supply of domestic goods for the tall trade will be unusually ample. Under these circum-stances there would seem to be little reason in the hope entertained among manufacturers that an active business in the fall will induce an advance in prices. There was no life at the Stock Board this

morning. Beading Railroad closed dull at 522, and all the other speculative shares were Government loans continue to look up, and

closed at 1114@1114 for the coupon 6s, 1881; 1124@1124 for the 5-20s, 1862: 1004@110 for the 1864s: 1004@1004 for the 1865's; 1024 for the 10-40s: 1074@108 for the June and July 7-30s; and 1084@1084 for the February do.

State and City loans were remarkably quiet. The sales of the latter were only in small sums at 99f for the new, and 95f for the old do. All the better class of Railroad and Canal bonds are held very firm. In Canal and Bank shares the sales were un-

important, and prices without material change. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 1384; 12 M., 1384; 1 P. M., 1387.

The Boston Evening Traveller, July 9, says:—
"The banks are freely lending currency to their regular customers, and to transient borrowers for short periods, but they are dotting little or nothing on long time. Exper cent, is the rate of interest charged in a majority of cases, where promissors and collaborate meet with the approbation of finance committees or full boards of directors. Higher and lower rates are reported in a few instances, but they form the exceptions which prove the general rule. The discount market is rather tame, on account of the continued scarcity of desirable notes and acceptances for sale. These of the right stamp, which are classed in the familiar category of "gilt-edged." find eager takers at from six to seven per cent. The buyers of interior grades and of single names, unless come dered as being very strong, are confined to a limited circle, Prime mortinges are in good favor with capitalists and institutions for savings. The leading brokers and banks or savings. The leading brokers and which yield half yearly interest in specie. Manufacturins and bank stocks are rather quiet, but there are eronge purchasses to take up the atray lots offered for market values of the Morchants and State banks abstra, but the recept quotations."

— The reported failure of the dry goods house of well as the contraction from the recept quotations." -The Boston Evening Traveller, July 9, sack:

The reported failure of the dry goods house of Wicks & Co. is much reduced in the amount of the habilities, being now stated at about one million and three-quarters, with assets to the amount of \$1,405,711—the difference being reduced to about \$370,000.

-The Treasury Department has closed investigation into the May-Whittaker Sub-Treasury detalcation in New Orleans, and indictments have been found against both of the ments have been found against both of the accused parties, which will be tried at the coming session of the United States Court. The Government has thus far secured from the assets of the defaulters a sum amounting to about \$600,000, or one-half of the defalcation.

The Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company have de-clared a dividend or five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 19th instant.

—The Northern Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable to Philadelphia stockholders at the Bank of North America, on demand.

The Bank of Kentucky announces a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to Phila-delphia stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of North America.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, July 11 .- The demand for Cotton is limited, with sales of middling uplands at 26c. and New Orleans at 27c.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way from second hands at \$8:50@9; Timothy is worth \$3:50 and Flaxseed \$3 % bush.

There is no change in Quercitron Bark; a small sale of No. 1 at \$12 % ton. The upward movement in Flour recorded The upward movement in Flour recorded yesterday still continues, and for the high grades we advance our quotations 75c, \$\pi\$ bbl.; sales of 400\(\pi\$600 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at \$10.50\(\pi\$12.50, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11\(\pi\$12.50, Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$1.612, fancy at \$14\(\pi\$16.50, extra at \$90\(\pi\$9.50, and superfine at \$8\(\pi\$8.50, Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are advancing; small sales of the former at \$7.75 \(\pi\$ bbl.\)

There is scarcely any good wheat here, and this description is wanted at \$2.26\(\pi\$3 \times \text{bhs}, an advance '\text{Hye is worth \$1.50\(\pi\$1.52.\) Corn has again advanced 2c \(\pi\$ bush.; sales of 4000 bushels yellow, in store, at \$1.18. Oats are steady at 90c.

Whisky—No sales have been reported.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Moonlight. Birney. Providence. J. R. WhitedSon.
Schr H. Croskey. Potter, Providence.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingersoil, Hingham, J. G. & G. S.
Reppiler.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Young, Baston.

Repplier.

br R. W. Godfrey, Young, Boston,
br F. St. C. Edwards, Ireland, Boston,
chr S. S. Lee, Huntley, Medford,
chr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, Boston, Van Dusen, Loch-

man & Co. Schr L, and M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Schr J, H. Bartiett, Harris, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, Baskleton, Orach & Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Harwich,
Schr Helen P. Jones, Hartlord, Rathbun, Stearns&Co.
Schr C. Tilton, Somers, Boston, Rommeli & Hunter.
Schr Village Queen, Phillips, Providence, do.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, New York
and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, Lyun, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr G. Girder, Smith, Boston, L. Autsaried & Co.
Schr W. F. Borden, Adams, Providence, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.

lar & Nutting. Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, Providence, Hammett & Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Day, Huddell

Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Day, Adda.
& Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston.
Schr J. Sluaman. Banks, Boston. Tyler & Co.
Schr G. Schr

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr F. R. Baird, Ireian, 10 days from New Orleans, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, from Providence, in ballast to W. A. English. No date, lat. 29 10, spoke schr Trident, from Boston for Charleston—4 days out.

Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, 3 days from New York, with mdse, to captain.

Schr Dirigo, Baker, 5 days from Salem, with rice to

Schr Dirigo, Baker, 5 days from Salem, with tice to captain.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Commercial Point, in baliast to captain.

Schr M. C. Burnett, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. Peterson, Enclish, from Dighton.

Schr R. Peterson, Enclish, from Dighton.

Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Weymouth.

Schr Eva Belle, Howes, from Lynn.

Schr Eva Belle, Howes, from Pair Haven.

Schr Ann Alizabeth, Philips, from Norwalk Schr Ann Alizabeth, Philips, from Norwalk Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Young, from Boston.

Schr J. Waples, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr Grace Girdier, Smith, from Boston.

Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.

Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.

Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach, from Boston.

Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.

Schr Moonlight, Birney, from Providence.

Schr W. F. Horden, Adams, from Providence.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, from Providence.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, from Providence.

Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, from Salem.

Schr C. Mcore, lagarsali, from Hispham.

Schr C. Mcore, lagarsali, from Hispham.

Schr C. Mcore, lagarsali, from Hispham.

Schr G. Mcore, lagarsali, from Hispham.

Schr C. Mcore, lagarsali, from Hispham.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange
LEWES, Del., July 9-6 P. M.—Schra L. S. Levering,
M. S. Hathaway, Island Belle, and M. Steelman, all
from Philadelphia for Bostom Nalad Queen, do, for
Fall River; and E. Doron, do, for Providence, went to
sea this recognition.

Fall River; and E. Doron, dark
sea this morning.

A barque, supposed the Minua, for Bremen, in tow
of a small tug, went to sea at 5 o clock this afternoon.
Brig Angenora, before reported, resolved orders, and
Brig Angenora, before reported, resolved orders, and
self-ed for Baltimore. Schri Flight, Fesserus, H. C.
seiled for Balt

Ship Invincible, Daie, hence, at New York yesterday. Brig Clyde, Winers, hence, at St. John, N. B., 3th Brig Clyde, Winers, Bence, at Br. John W. Br. Sh. instant.
Schrs M. V. Cook Falkenburg; T. Borden, WrightSchrs M. V. Cook Falkenburg; T. Borden, Wrightington: Dauntiess, Coomba; and L. E. Ives, Bowditch,
for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence eth inst.
Schr And Twibill, Edwards, bence, at Pawtucket9th 108.
Sehr White Foam, Howes, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence eth inst.
Schrs Mary Price, Gay, hence, for Plymonth: Henrietta, Dyer, and A. Edwards, Somers, do. for Boston
rand J. Griffith, Coob, do, for Newburypott, at Helmes'
Hole 9th inst.
Belly E. Potter, Potter, hence, at Myatic 8th inst. Hole oth inst.

Hole oth inst.

Bebry E. E. Potter, Potter, hence, at Mystic oth inst.

Schre A. R. Wetmore, Lippincota, and J. Clark,

Powler, hunce, at Providence oth inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, July 10.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, linkham, from London.

Steamship Penssylvania, Lawis, from Liverpool.

Ship F, B, Catting, Tyson, from Liverpool.