VOL. VIII-No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

PROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

UNIFORM CURRENCY.

Action of the Monctary Conference—The American Dollar Virtually the Unit for Gold.

Paris, July 2.—The monetary conference in session in Paris, with the object of bringing abbet a unificative currexcy among the nations of the world, has adopted the five franc piece as the unit of gold coins.

It is understood that the United States Government, under this arrangement, will reduce the value of the gold dollar to that of the five-franc piece, and that the French Government will coin pieces of twenty-five francs, which will then be of the same value as the United States five dollar gold piece, while England, by a slight reduction in the value of the sovereign, will bring it down to the same standard.

The English members of the conference were

The English members of the conference were very loth to agree to this arrangement, which will virtually make the American dollar the unit for gold, and tried to effect a compromise upon the ten franc piece. This, however, falled; and now that the three principal commercial arrange of the world are agreed upon a standard nations of the world are agreed upon a standard, it is probable that it will not be long before most of the others will unite with them.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Condition of the London 'Change-Sympathy with the with the Paris Bourse-The

From the London Times (city article), July 1.
Consols continue to full, while the influx o Consols continue to fail, while the influx of gold to the Bank and the brilliant weather for the crops are uninterrupted. The market on Baturday opened without recovery from the decline of the previous days, and a further reduction of one-quarter was ultimately established. Sympathy with the inactivity and heaviness of the Paris Bourse seems the only apparent cause of the movement, although the state of prices at Paris is partly owing to the anticipation of a new loan of £6,000,000 or £10,000,000 sterling—an operation that could have no material influence on this side. Supposing the public to be actuated at present by have no material influence on this side. Supposing the public to be actuated at present by any definite view, it can only be conjectured that they are holding back under the impression that some disasters, political or otherwise, must soon occur of sufficient magnitude to turn the buillon tide, and create a general demand for money. So long as gold continues to pour in it must lead to investments in securities or swell the amount of notes lying idle in the bills of the various banks. In the former case there must be a direct action upon the prices of stocks; in the latter the rate of discount must be further lowered, and an indirect influence will be exerthe latter the rate of discount must be further lowered, and an indirect influence will be exercised, since the temptation to buy stocks that pay from three to five per cent, will be proportionably increased as discount goes down to two or one and a half per cent. It is idle to speak of sales of stocks by the public in the sense of their creating an alteration in the existing prospects. If a man sells £1000 of consols, something must be done with the proceeds. They must either be lodged at his banker's or must be paid to some other man, who will then must be paid to some other man, who will then in turn have to decide what he is to do with them. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a rise in the funds on the one hand, or a fall in the discount market on the other; and the question is how far the public will permit the latter to proceed before the rate will have reached a point sufficiently low to promote a return of courage on their part sufficent to induce them to hold stocked any kind.

on their part sufficent to induce them to hold stocks of any kind.

Of course any persons who fancy they see a strong probability of war, a bad harvest, a mania for foreign loans or speculations, or any other calamity that in the course of six or twelve months may entirely change the present position and disappoint all existing hopes, will pursue a perfectly rational course in submitting to a temporary loss of interest in order that they may have all their capital in hand at the critical moment, but it may be doubted if such critical moment; but it may be doubted if such apprehensions really prevail to a serious extent. It would be some time before even the most adverse influences could now break down the accumulations in the banks of England and France; and meanwhile the loss of interest by who wait for them would perhaps be equal to the percentage saved. It may be hoped, therefore, that the public will weigh every point of the subject, so that they may act at all events from clear conceptions and not from a blind distrust, which is no less discreditable than the madness of 1865. It is lamentable that the principles of economical science have made so little or conomical science have made so fittle progress in this country that, while the operative classes are endeavoring at every cost to cancel even the primary rights of free labor, the capitalist classes have no sense to steer between the wildest excesses of prodigality and the most abject conditions of miserly disposite that the contents of the conditions of the conditio

The Bank of France.

The last returns of the Bank of France, by mail, show that the metallic resource has again increased, the augmentation not being less than French Review of the Position of the Bank of England-Money Crisis-Tae

Banks of Scotland and France. Paris (June 25) Correspondence London Times.

A work of more than five hundred pages, from the pen of M. Wolowski, the well-known economist, has just appeared. The subjects are the Bank of England and the banks of Scotland, and they are treated in a manner which proves the writer to be thoroughly acquainted

with all the details concerning these institu-

The volume consists of five parts—the first, on the bank and the suspension of eash payments (1787-1819); the second, on the financial crisis of 1866 in England, and which originally appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes in August last year, under the title "Vendred! Noir." The third part contains the letter of M. Michel Chevalier, whose views on banks differ so widely from those of the writer, and M. Wolowski's answer thereto; his letters to the Avenir Commercial and to the Economiste Francaise, with M. Duval's (the editor of the Economiste) replies; the fourth, an essay on the Bank of France and paper currency, written in 1865; and the fifth on Scotch banks. The last part is full of information hitherto little known in this count y. "Men of business in England," observes the writer, "act much, speak little, and write less;" and the manager of one of the most ancient and principal banks of Edinburgh, in reply to inquiries addressed to him, said he was sorry to say that there is no good work on Scotch banks. In that part which treats of the The volume consists of five parts-the first, sorry to say that there is no good work on Scotch banks. In that part which treats of the Bank of England no essential fact appears to be forgotten, and the explanations respecting the controversy between those who defend and those who attack it omit nothing that is useful to know on the working of that great institu-tion, on the act of 1844, and on the present situ-ation of the question of banks and of credit in

England.
M. Wolowski says:—The relations between the dectrines adopted by our neighbors and the discussions which the Bank of France have given rise to among us are treated in a distinct chapter. Finally, I have examined that most useful institution, and one which is generally so ill understood—the banks of Scotiand. I trust that the documents hitherto inedited, upon which I all well rectify certain dess too upon which I rely, will rectify certain ideas too readily accepted on this matter, and that people will cease to attribute to the admirable mechanism of the banks of Scotland an erroneous signification. Far from furnishing arguments to those who pretend to find in unrestricted teams the papages of credit the Scotch hapits. issue the panacea of credit, the Scotch banks, seriously studied, show how frail and limited is the action of that instrument in comparison with the force derived from the agglomeration and distribution of capital

with the force derived from the aggromeration and distribution of capital.

On the whole, in all that relates to the character and working of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and especially the Scotch banks, which are imperfectly understood here, M. Wolowski's book will be read with advantage by those who are interested in the grave questions of credit and paper currency.

In Russin.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says:—An imperial decree has been issued authorizing the Bank of Russia to issue temporarity 35,000,000 of roubles in paper money, guaranteed on Treasury bonds. The object of the issue is the pro-

ROME. The Bishops' Reply to the Pope's Allo-Rome (July 2) Telegram London Times.

The address presented yesterday by 400 bishops to the Pope, in reply to his Allocation, attests

their entire obedievce to his Holiness, and declares that they believe and teach what he believes and teaches. The bishops thank the Pope for his solicitude in endeavoring to preserve intact public morality, to resist dangerous machinations and to confound error, and express the wish that the voice of the Pontiff may lead those who are erring back to the good path. The address proceeds to speak of the admirable harmony of the Christian nations rallying round the Papal chair, and expresses joy at the proclamation of the speedy assembly of an Ecumenical Council, from which the bishops expect abundant fruit. It concludes by declaring that neither princes nor nations will permit the rights or authority of the Pope to be ignored. In reply to the address which has been presented to the Pope by the deputation from the Italian towns, his Holiness declared that he had always aided Italy, but in such a manner only as was in accordance with her true interests, and he hoped that those who dispose of her destinies will save the common Fatherland from moral and religious ruin.

The Pope has again received a number of Catbolies of various nationalities, to whom he

The Pope has again received a number of Catholics of various nationalities, to whom he made a speech in the French language. His words were greeted with enthusiasm.

MORMONISM.

Brigham Young, Jr., in New York-A Visit to His Hotel - His Wives, and What They Think of the Institution of Polygamy.

A few days ago the announcement of the arrival of Brigham Young, Jr., the President of the Mormon Church, and suite, was announced in the daily papers. He arrived here in the steamship Scotia, from England, having concluded a tour in Europe. It was soon rumored that the suite consisted of that gentleman's train of wives—and the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they were stopping, was the synosure of all the eyes that the lair promenaders of Broadway could bring to bear on it. The general opinion of the "dear creatures" was wonder as to now the many Mesdames Young could bear opinion of the "dear creatures" was wonder as to now the many Mesdames Young could bear their pitiable existence, mingled with the belief that the windows were barred to prevent their escaping. But while this was the case with the majority, the minority, which is sometimes in the right, knew that no ladies could be retained forcibly in a house of the prominence and character of the St. Nicholas. A lew of these, and they were among the most distinguished in the city, called at the hotel, and sent up their cards to "the ladies of the suite of Brigham Young, Jr." Only one lady was at home, and she had just come in from the pleasant occupation of snopping, having had, and alas! lost a fine opportunity of making her escape. She was announced to the ladies, by ner servant, as Mrs. Young (whether No. 8, 9, or 10 was not stated). The ladies exchanged the compliments of the day; asked about Paris, from which city the lady had just come, about her voyage, about the fashious, about botel life, and about the proposed trip across the plains; about Indian depredations, and finally about the main subject of their visit, i. e., Mormon women, their domestic life, their possible or actual happiness. They did not wonder, they said, that men liked polygamy. In fact, most of them had little grave suspictions of the polygamic proclivities on the part of the gentlemen of their own families and households that, from its frequency, had come to be looked on as a matter of course. But did she really believe it possible for a woman to content herself, and be happy, with a third, fourth, fifth, sixth, or sixtieth share of her husband's affections, with the prospect of probable decrease in the size of the share.

Mrs. Young, who is a slight, graceful, ladylike

Mrs. Young, who is a slight, graceful, ladylike matron of about thirty, said, with an unconscious naivete, that she feared she might not be scious mairete, that she feared she might not be impartial enough to satisfy the cialms of justice in the matter; that she was so thoroughly wedded to her husband—in common with his other wives—that his faiths, and hopes, and interests were hers. "But," said she, "let us go and see the babies and talk over it there." Leading the way to her rooms, her guests followed, and were all met at the door by "the babies," two in number—one in the nurse's arms, but still able to walk, the other two years and a half old and very beautiful, an embryo belle—inold and very beautiful, an embryo belie-in deed, a diminutive fairy queen—dressed in white and rose colored lawn, with flesh-colored kid slippers. Surrounded by her "jewels," this Mormon Cornelia told of the honor conferred on her in being chosen one of the wives of a sanctified man, in being the mother of sons of promise, daughters beautiful in the faith and possible mothers of futuresons of promise. She spoke of her husband's other wives as sisters and co-helpers, and their children she regarded as much hers as her own. She seemed the re-production of a Jewish idea—womanly, wifely, maternal, having children for a purpose—to people the city of God. It realized the char-acter almost wholly unknown among Ameri-can women, of a wife as a helpmate, and seemed

as heroic and beautiful as it is unusual.

After a while Mr. Young entered, and was introduced to the ladies by his wife, notwith standing that he might take a fancy to one or all of them, and induce them to share the luxury of his household. The conversation now became general. Other gentlemen arrived with their reports of purchases in the fine grocery and dry goods line, together with descrip-tions of the planes, carriages, and sewing machines they had purchased to be shipped to their wives in Utan.

A charming little tea was served up in one of the private pariors; and as those healtny, handsome, wealthy; honest-looking "saints" passed buttered toast to their lady guests and talked badinage, they thought it would not be so bad, considering that entire husbands are so wory hard to get, to take a share of some woman's—or women's—husbands, especially when perfect immunity is guaranteed; against destruction of hair, ears, and "make up" generalized.

The description of the home of the parties, and of their city, pleased the fair visitors ex-ceedingly, and it would not be strange if they circulate it, after the habit of ladies, that the story of its delightful climate, the consideration paid to women, the stores, the temple, the theatre, the race-course, and other places of amusement, will form attractions which will draw greater numbers of marriageable maidens from our Atlantic cities than did ever dream of Washington Territory.—N. Y. Herald.

DARING BURGLARY.

A Bank Safe Robbed of its Contents in One of the Most Frequented Localities

Considerable excitement was created in ity yesterday by the run:or that Burtis & Co., bankers, in Spaulding's Exchange, had sus-pended payment on account of the despoilation of their safe by some daring burglars on Tues-day night. The amount of money taken was variously stated, some saying that \$13,000 was deposited in the safe, but we are credibly informed that the amount was a little over \$6000. The detectives when informed of the matter visited the premises, and Superintendent Reynolds informed our reporter that the wards of the lock on the inside of the vault had been so arranged that the bolts could be moved with a stout piece of wire or iron rod. The office is located in one of the most frequented places in the city, and two sides consist mainly of glass, while the others are brick walls. The side next the Terrace has very large windows extending almost the entire length of the office, and on Main street the windows are also quite large. There were no signs of violent measures having been resorted to either in effecting an entrance to the office or to the vault, which occupies a position in the southwest corner. The fact that a robbery should have been perpetrated in such an exposed locality has excited a great deal of comment, and the general opinion prevails that the act must have been committed by some person who had access to the vault and plenty of time who had access to the vault and plenty of time to make the necessary preparations for carrying out the scheme. The firm, which stands high in financial circles, has occupied the office but a few weeks, and it is conjectured that the lock was arranged in the manner as found by some skilful night operators, who coolly waited and watched the chances until the large amount stolen was placed in the vault, and then consummated their plans.—Buffalo Express, 13th.

A VISIT TO BRIDGET DURGAN.

Her Demeanor in Prison-Appearance of the Prisoner-Her Expected Confession -Much Remains Untold.

Yesterday we visited the unfortunate Bridge Durgan in her cell, in company with her leading counsel, Mr. Garned B. Adrain. Petitions for her pardon have been extensively signed, but the Court of Pardons has decided that the law shall take its course. The fact was made known to her by her counsel, and the only effect that it had upon her has been to make her more nervous than usual, and taciturn in con-

On our entering her cell she was in conversa On our entering her cell she was in conversa-tion with some ladies who, through a feeling of bumanity, had called upon her. She seemed to be very glad to see her counsel, and warmly shook hands with him. She is certainly not the hideous looking person that has been repre-sented. True it is, her forehead is low, and the eyelashes so hang down that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the expression of the eyes. The brows are heavy even to a fault, and form a correct idea of the expression of the eyes. The brows are heavy even to a fault, and the upper part of the countenance indicates weakness of character. The lower part of her face is anything but disagreeable. There is almost a continuous placid smile about the mouth, which in a great degree counteracts the repulsiveness of the upper part of the countenance. Sitting in her cell, and considering, as has been proven on the trial, there was a total absence of all motive, one can hardly believe absence of all motive, one can hardly believe her to be the perpetrator of the horrible crime

of which she has been convicted.

Her conversations are rational enough until some leading fact in connection with the der comes up, when she will break off suddenly to some other subject, or remain entirely silent. Up to yesterday, she has made no confession of her guilt. On Thursday she expressed a wish to Mr. Adrain that he would, on the following day, send to her the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, the Roman Catholic pastor of New Brunswick, Father Rodgers called upon her on Friday at 11 o'clock, and remained with her for nearly an hour. It was the general impression in New Brunswick yesterday that she had made a full confession of the matter; whether under the eal of confession or not was not determined. Nothing has dropped from Father Rodgers to indicate that such has taken place. Whatever has occurred between her and Father Rodgers, and between her and Mr. Adrain, is strictly private, and neither will communicate any facts at present which have come to their knowledge In conversation with the unfortunate woman.

Previous to her trial it may be observed that she was visited in prison by Dr. Coriell, but since her conviction, although she has expressed a desire to see him, he has not come to see her. Long previous to her becoming an inmate of Dr. Coriell's establishment he had frequently attended her in the township of Piscataway for those attacks of epilepsy to which she was sub-ject; and it was at the Doctor's request that she went to live at his house, as he could more successfully attend to curing her disease and the general state of her health. Judging by her ar pearance, she is a person easily influenced and led away by the advice and dectation of others. Her present advisers think it would be prema-ture on her part to make any statement just now, and consequently anything she may have to say on the subject might only be propagating slander, without having any legal testimouy to sustain it, and, therefore, it is, that various statements of Bridget Durgan's have been withheld from the public, and which we would not be warranted in publishing. She will, how-ever, it is supposed, make a clean breast of the entire matter when the proper time arrives, and by her public confession of her participation in the awful occurrence, in some degree make atonement for her crime. When that confession is made, however, there will be some important matter added to the record of this cause celebre. -N. Y. Sunday News.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Further Developments-Bridget Dorgan Implicates Another Woman and Brings to Light Additional Particulars of the Murder.

New Brunswick N. J., July 13.—As was pre-dicted a few weeks ago, additional light is being thrown on this mysterious case by the develop-ments of the condemned woman, whose de-meanor at the close of her trial underwent such a change as justified the opinion that she would become communicative as soon as she realized terrors of her doom. When asked what she has to say why sentence should not be pronounced, she maintained her usual stub born reserve, but when she understood it was the last opportunity offered, she disclosed the name of a certain individual to her counsel who held out nopes to her of uitimate deliverance. That name it was not thought proper to give on her mere assertion, in view of the fact that she had before frequently recognized as the eventues of the control of quently prevaricated. Since the execution of Williams, however, her mind has undergone a total change, and as she begins to "look o'er life's narrow ver.e" on the fathomiess abyas that awaits her, the weakness of her nature asserts itself, and she feels unable to bear the creat burden of the draud secret which operate to the contract of the creat burden of the draud secret which operates the contract of the creat burden of the draud secret which operates the contract of the creat burden of the creat b great burden of the dread secret which op-presses her. She has made some disclosures within the past few days which implicate at least one certain woman, and this part of her story has all the appearance of truth. The name of this woman was furnished in confidence to the Herald, the authorities deeming it unwise the Herald, the authorities deeming it unwise to have it made public until the arrest of the individual implicated. On the day after the commission of the murder, this woman left the locality in a mysterious manner, and the suspicions of District Attorney Herbert being aroused, he seat detectives to hunt her up. It is known that she was for some time in New York city. Bridget in Dorgan now alleges that this woman aided in Dorgan now alleges that this woman added in the commission of the murder. She further adds that Mrs. Coriell was lying upon a lounge with the right side of her face up when the first blow was struck, and she then retreated to a back room, where a terrible struggle ensued, in which Mrs. Coriell succeeded in wrenching the which Mrs. Coriel succeeded in wrenching the knife from her assaliants, and it was in doing so she received the cuts on her hand. Another knife was then procured by the murderess and the bloody work was accomplished, after which the weapon was thrown into the fire. Bridget refuses to give any other names in connection with the affair; but it is known that the woman referred to received deep scratches on her face on the night of the murder, which will make her arrest a matter of less ier, which will make her arrest a matter of less ifficulty.
It may be further stated that the Court of

Pardons were unanimous in affirming the sen-tence of the condemned woman; and the point that weighed most against her was the reputation she gained for herself in deliberately con-cocting the ruin of innocent persons, and at the same time doggedly refusing to disclose the names of the real accessories, while boasting she possessed a secret she would not divulge. Under all the dreamstances, every statement will be received with continuousless approved.

will be received with caution unless supported by some palpable evidence. Hitherto she has not manifested much concern regarding the future; ber mind is so engrossed by some one prevailing idea that it requires an effort she cannot command to divert it to anything else. Mary Gilroy still remains in custody for trial.

N. Y. Herald.

Hamilton College Observatory, Clinton July 9, 1867. — Yesterday morning early, July 7 astronomical date, a new member of the group of asteroids was discovered here, in 21 hours and 21 minutes of right ascension, and 21 degrees and 31 minutes of Southern declination This morning it was found to have moved, in 2hours, about 25 seconds to the west and 6 minutes to the south. Being of the eleventh magnitude and still about one month before opposition with the sun, the planet promises to be a bright one. Very respectfully yours,

C. H. F. PETERS, Ph. D.

MILK QUOTATIONS,-At Berlin a milk market, with official quotations, has been estabAFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Rumored Departure of a Filtbustering Expedition-The Effect of the Railroad Legislation of Congress on the Southern Railroads - The Authenticity of Gen. Escobedo's Proclamation Against Foreign Residents Denied.

New Orleans, July 13—Information has been received at Sheridan's headquarters to the effect that a small party of flibusters, including among them some half-a-dozen deserters from the United States army, and amounting in all to nearly a hundred persons, has left New Orleans within a day or two. That the next with the party did not move directly for the Signature. has left New Orleans within a day or two. That the party did not move directly for the Rio Grande has been elicited, and it is surmised that they must have gone by way of Havana. No details of the expedition have been learned at headquarters, and it is quite possible that in his zeal the detective may have been mistaken. If any party has left at all, which is still doubted, it has been under cover of emigration to British Honduras, an emigration which has been started, and includes from fifteen to twenty thousand fortune seekers. Meantime no pains will be spared by the military authorities here and by the commander of the line of the Rio Grande to suppress any warlike raids upon Mexican territory. mander of the line of the Rio Grande to suppress any warlike raids upon Mexican territory, and offenders of that sort will be promptly tried by military commission. The movement has not, however, in the commanding general's opinion, assumed sufficient consistency to warrant the issuance of an order, or any special military interference; and as the Mexican fever is subsiding, it is not uslikely that the whole movement will fast through of its own weight.

whole movement will fast through of its own weight.

The Congressional resolutions withdrawing the grants of public lands made to railroad corporations in five of the Southern States, have have made something of a flutter among interested parties here. The construction put upon the withdrawal is that it only applies to uncompleted sections of the roads, and that it will have the effect of reducing the stock of several companies, thereby inviting an influx of Northern and Western capital. It may be shrewdly suspected that Northern capitalists will think twice before they invest. twice before they invest.

I have authentic information that the letter or proclamation purporting to have been issued by General Escobedo, and directed against foreign residents, is a forgery, as might have been supposed from the record of the journal in which it first appeared.

Flutter Among Rebel Office Holders-General Sheridan About to Clarify the City Scrip Muddle-A Severs Rain Storm.

New Obleans, July 14.—All parties here, radical, conservative, and of all complexions between, seem to be lying quietly on their arms awaiting the action of Congress. Considerable effort is now being made on the part of the city officials to curry favor with Sheridan, who, at present indications, bids fair to win the race and become master of the situation. Allofficial fillbustering has ceased, but the fact of having ceased too late will certainly cost the few exRebel office holders left their positions con-

ceased too late will certainly cost the few exRebel office holders left their positions considerable annoyance.

The severest shower of the season has occurred to-day. About 1 o'clock P. M. the sky
was suddenly overcast, and from 2 until 3 in
the afternoon the rain poured down absolutely
in cataracts. At 3 o'clock P. M. the water was
nearly knee deep from curbstone to curbstone
on nearly every street in the city. In many
cases the sidewalk was overflowed, and every
street was a turbid torrent, roaring as if let
loose from some mountain fastness. After
about two hours the flood abated, and the evening is clear, sultry, and oppressively warm. ning is clear, sultry, and oppressively warm.

General Sheridan will very soon take the muddle of the city scrip in hand, and endeavor to save the credit of the city by some method of redemption and cancellation both of the legal and illegal issues.

SERIOUS RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

Open Defiance of the Law-Fight with the Police-Nine of the Rioters Arrested.

A party of Germans, numbering about five hundred, left this city yesterday at 11 A. M., and were towed in a couple of barges to Staten Island, where they landed, and, disembarking, went to Elm Park. The party had made no previous arrangement with the proprietors of the Park, nor did they even essay to make use of the proper entrances to the enclosure, but in a turbulent and riotous manner tore down fences and trampled over shrubbery and gar-

dens, defying all authority.
Intelligence of the affair was given at the Edgewater Police Station, and Captain Holbrook at once detailed Roundsman Adamson, brook at once detailed Roundsman Adamson, with three men, who hurried to the spot and found the whole party in uproar. A bar had been improvised and lager beer was being dispensed to the people. The officers interfered to stop the sale of the liquor, when they were seized and beaten, and then driven from the ground. Evidently fearing the advent of reinforcements to aid the policemen, the rloters broke up their bar, embarked on their boats, made fast to the steam-tux, and put about for made fast to the steam-tug, and put about for this city. As soon as they were under way, the police officers took the ferry boat, and arriving in New York in advance of the excursionists, ande application for aid at the New Street Po-

The news was telegraphed to Inspector Walling, who directed that a squad of men should be sent aboard the police boat to make the necessary arrests before the landing of the ioters. In accordance with these instructions riciers. In accordance with these instructions, a plateon of twenty mee, including the police officers from Staten Island—the whole under command of Sergeant Fitzgerald—smbarked on the police boat, and, as the ricters were nearing the Battery, boarded the barges, and took therefrom nine of the most conspicuous of the victors who under strong second ways sent

therefrom nine of the most conspictions of the rioters, who, under strong escort, were sent on the Liberty Street Ferry to the Flity-first Precinct Station at Staten Island.

Shortly after embarking the police officers on their boat a collision occurred between the latter and the Union ferry-boat New York, The police boat ran into the New York bow on, and struck her on the port quarter abaft the wheel, crushing in the cabin and cutting through the guards to the hull. None of the passengers were injured.—N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

REVOLVERS .- The Turkish Government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of revolvers. However, such of those weapons as were ordered before the 16th will be admitted upon the production of proof of the fact. All others will be rigorously excluded.

DECIMAL COINAGE .- One of the first acts of Hungary, on the recovery of liberty of action, has been to adopt the decimal system of coin-The money will be, in future, distinct from that of Austria, and very much more convenient for the trader and traveller.

NUMEROUS .- The Dundee Courier relates that in the village of Anstruther, in Fife, Scotland. there is living an old lady, Mrs. Young, whose descendants—sons and daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren—number one hundred and

CATTLE.-Efforts are now making by some of the leading Welsh agriculturists to devise a scheme by which the breed of black cattle may be improved and perpetuated, and one of the objects in contemplation is the establish-ment of a herd book. A society is expected to be formed with this and other objects in view.

A LUCKY LABORER.—The grand prize in the Paris lottery of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, \$30,000, was won by a poor farm laborer at Bures Morainvilliers, in the canton of Poissy. He had requested a friend to get him a ticket, and had taken unto himself a wife shortly before the drawing took place.

DEATH .- Mr. Horatio M'Culloch, C. S. A., the head of the Scottish school of landscape painters, died on the 24th ultimo, in his sixtysecond year.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Neon To-day. By the Atlantic Ouble.

LONDON, July 15—Noon.—Consols for money, 94%. Brie Railroad firmer at 45%. United states Five-twenties, 73. Illinois Central, 80%. LIVERPOOL, July 15—Noon.—Cotton is firmer, though the quotations are unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firm. Other articles are without change. out change.
QUEENSTOWN, July 15—Noon.—The steamer
Palmyra, from New York July 3, arrived here this morning.

Two o'clock Market Report. London, July 15-2 P. M.-Erie Railroad shares have advanced to 47. The other American securities are unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, July 15-2 P. M.—Spirits Petro-leum has advanced to 3d. Whale Oil has de-clined to £32. Other articles are unchanged,

From Cape Island:

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] CAPE ISLAND, July 15.—The arrivals since Saturday up to this morning reach three hundred and seventy five.

The thermometer at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon marked 69. This morning the air is clear

The Subscription Concert and Hop at Congress Half on Saturday night was attended by about two hundred and fifty persons, a large proportion being ladies. It passed off very pleasantly.

An excursion party of about seven hundred persons, from Millville and Vineland, spent the day here on Saturday, The Millville Cornet Band accompanied the excursion.

The Express trains commence running to-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Probable Murder-For the Swngerfest-Parade of the Druids, &tc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, July 15 .- A man named Allen E. Lafleur went into a house of bad repute yester-day, and shot a girl named Mary Gracy in the tead with a pistol. It is supposed that she will die. A large number of Germans left to-day to attend the Sængerfest celebration in Philadei-phia. The United Ancient Order of Druids had a grand procession here to-day in full costume.

Severe Assault on an Officer in Boston. Boston, July 14.—Officer Richardson, of the First Police District, was so badly injured to-day by a party of upwards of a dozen I istamen and women, that his life is despaired of. He was called into a house in North Margin street, to quell a disturbance, and was set upon by the parties and beaten until insensible. Ten of the assailants have been arrested.

Fire in Mendville, Pa.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 15.—A fire this morning destroyed the Barton House, Smith's livery stable, with six horses, Langham's dry goods store, and the residence of Mr. Mullin. The loss is \$40,000, with an insurance of \$15,000.

Arrival of the Cuba. HALIFAX, July 15.—The steamship Cuba. from Liverpool, arrived this morning, with 143 passengers for Boston.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 15.—Cotton easier at 26@23%C. Flour firmer; sales of 6000 barrels—State, 47.40231.25; Ohio, 410-00001325; Western, 27.106126; Southern, 4975 (6)1725. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet; sales of 43.000 but halfs mixed Western at 410550.127. Onto on the control of the control of

43.000 busitels mixed Western at \$1.05\tilde{0}1.07. Oats quiet: sales of Ohio at \$2\tilde{0}c. Provisions quiet. New moss Pork, \$23.12\tilde{2}c prime, \$10.00. Whisky quiet. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William B. Mann. District Attorney: T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The second period of the July term began this morning.

Margaret Conner was charged with the larceny of money from Mr. Graham, who testified that, as he was going home on the night of the 5th of July, at the corner of Tenth and Dickinson streets the defendant and another woman passed him, the defendant rubbling against him. He felt in his pocket and missed his purse from the pocket that the defendant touched. He pursurd the two women, and, upon nearing the corner of Tenth street and Passyunk road, he saw them looking into the pocket-book; he arrested them, and the defendant dropped the pocket-book to the ground, empty.

arrested them, and the defendant dropped the pocketbook to the ground, empty.

It was argued, by the defense that, as the prosecutor neither saw nor felt the detendant's hand in nipocket, there was no evidence against her, and the
commonwealth argued that, if a woman at the dead
of night rubbed against a mad's pocket, and that man
immediately missed his pocket book, and the next
moment saw the woman looking into it, he might be
stupid enough to suppose the woman stole it, and
such was this case. The jury rendered a verdict of
guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the
court.

George Smith was charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The evidence was, that on the ath of this month the defendant went to a provision store on the river, and ordered meat and other food. When the articles were put no for him he said he had forgot his pocket-book. But he said he was Captain Howard, of the sloop Ward, then I ging at the wharf, where he had left his money. But the prosecutor would not let him take the goods. Upon search it was found that there was no such sloop on the wharf as the Ward, nor was there such a captain as Howard.

as the Ward, nor was there such a captain as Howard.

The defense argued that as the defendant did not take the goods, he did not obtain them, and therefore could not be convicted of a charge of obtaining them under false pretences.

The District Attorney replied that, though the precise offense charged in the bill had not been proven to have been committed, yet there was piainly an attempt to commit the offense, of which the jury had a right to convict him under this bill.

This argument was addressed to the Court, but was left open until the conclusion of the argument to the jury. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1024 was bid for 10-40s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 1074 @1074 for June and August 7-30s; 1114 for 1862 5-20s; 108 for July 1865 5-20s; and 1094 for 1864 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new large and to 1941 ssue sold at 991.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52f, an advance of f; and Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; 52f was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Mine-Railroad; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Mine-bill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; 28½ for Cata-wissa preferred; and 43½ for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 43½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hes-tonville; 30½ for Green and Coates, and 5 for Ridge Avenue.

Ridge Avenue. Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold for 311.
1091 was bid for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 100 for Northern Liberties; 110 for Keysington; 572 for Girard; 70 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 63 for Common wealth.

In Canal Shares there was nothing doing, 30 was tild for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 174 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 1394; 11 A. M., 1394; 12 M., 1394; 1 P. M., 1394

-The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money is very easy at 400, per cont, and at the latter rate all borrowers are rully supplied.

"Foreign Exchange is dull, Hills at 60 days on London are quoted at 100 (610); for commercial: 1102, 6110; 1107 for bankers' do at short sight, 1102, 6110; paris, at 80 days, 5 60, 600, 125; do, at short sight, 5 121, 65 10; Antwerp, 5 164, 518; Rwiss, 5 164, 600 121; Ramburg, 265, 600; Amsterdam, 304, 600; Frankfort, 604, 664 15; Brunes, 764, 600; Frankfort, 604, 664 15; Brunes, 764, 600; Frankfort, 604, 664 15;

-The Boston Traveller of July 13 says:-"Money is abundant at the banks, and in the outside sources of supply. So much is this the picthoric case that very considerable sums of currency are remaining idle for lack of employment. The present demand is small comparatively both for commercial and other purposes, and lenders are somewhat purzled to know what to do with their surplus funds. Short loans on Government scrip were made to day at 5, and other substantial pledges, less easily handled, at 5 per contum. At these low rates of interest there were more lenders than borrowers. Legislative enactments prove to be less potent in regulating or licensing interest than the almost immutable laws of demand and supply applicable alike to money, merchandise, and stocks."

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday even-

"The banks continue to gain slowly in currency, and the money market is, consequently, working easier, with only a moderate demand to day for loans. Rates of interest range from 10ghi2 per cent., bankers loan-ing to customers at 8610. The increased supply of currency strengthens exchange, and the market was steady to-day at par buying and 30 premium solling."

-The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday even-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 80 S, Third street BEFORE BOARDS. .. 25 wn. 52% 100 sh Rend

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, July 15 .- Cotton moves slowly at former rates. Small sales of middling upland

There is but little Quereitron Bark here, and No. 1 is firm at \$42 % ton. Coffee is quiet, with small sales of Rio at 226

251/c., currency. Sugar is less active. Molasses is quiet, with small sales of Cuba Muscovado at 50c.

The Flour Market presents no new feature, the demand being entirely confined to the wants of the home trade, who purchase very sparingly. Small sales of superfine at \$8@3.50 % barrel; extra at \$9@9.50; Pennsylvania and Onto extra family at \$11@13; and fancy lots at \$14@17, Rye Flour is firm and selling in a small way at \$7.87\2.08. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. The receipts of Wheat are small, but there is very little demand; the millers are holding off. We quote new red at \$2.40@2.75 % bushel, with sales at the latter rate, and California at \$2.50. Rye is held at \$1.70. Corn is dull and drooping We quote yellow at \$1.15; and mixed Western at \$1.12. Oats are less active; holders ask \$1.05, but buyers refuse to pay this figure.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 15 .- Beef Cattle were in good demand this week, and prices were rather firmer, 1450 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 1714@1814c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14@17c. for fair to good, and 11@13c. 7 lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

the sales:—
61 head Owen Smith, Western, 16@18.
40 "A. Christy, Western, 17@18.
99 "P. McFilleu, Western, 8@10, gross.
80 "P. Hathaway, Western, 16@18½.
53 "J. S. Kirk, Western, 8@9, gross.
105 "Jas. McFillen, Western, 9@10½, gross.
105 "Jas. McFillen, Western, 9@10½, gross.
106 "E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@10½, gross.
100 "M. Fuller & Co., Chester, 9½@10½, gross.
180 "Mooney & Smith, Wes'n9½@10,gross.
180 "Mooney & Bro, Western, 16@17, gross.
180 "T. Mooney & Bro, Western, 16@17, gross.
180 "H. Chain, Penna, 7@9, gross.
180 "H. Crain, Penna, 7@9, gross.
180 "Hope & Co., Western, 16%18½, gross.

head sold at \$50@80 for Springers, and \$75@100 % head for Cow and Cair,
Sheep were dull and rather lower. 5000 head sold at 5@6% c % lb., gross.
Hogs were firmly held. 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$9@10.25 % 100 lbs., net; the latter rate for extra.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... JULY 18. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. Barque Ironsides, Tokey, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Ironsides, Tokey, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Inasc R. Davis, Hand, Wilmington, Del., Latebury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig Executive, Gorham, Bangor, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 42 hours from Boston, with mose, to H. Winsor & Co.

Harque Arbutus, Knowiton, from Cardiff May 24 with railroad fron to L. Westergnard & Co.

Br. brig Venus, Eapy, 9 days from Windsor, N. 8., with plaster to L. Westergnard & Co.

Schr M. Van Dusen Corson, 13 days from Jackson-ville, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr S. T. Garrison, Chaye, 5 days from Boston, with mose, to Mershon & Cloud,

Schr L. M. Duffield, Rayner, 5 days from Portland, with stone to captain. with stone to captain, Schr W. Kennedy, Rogers, 6 days from Georgetown, with coat to captain, Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, from Georgetown, with Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, from Georgetown, with coal to captain.

Schr President A. Johnson. Demmick, a days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, 6 days from Boston, in bal-last to captain.

Schr R. G. Whillden, Messick, from Boston.

Schr M. Stowe, Rankin, from New York.

Schr J. B. Myers, Elwell, from Providence.

Schr J. B. Myers, Elwell, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, for Philadelphia, salied from Liverpool 29th uit.

Steamship Olinda, Reynolds, for Philadelphia, salied from Liverpool 36th uit.

Steamship Tonawanda, Catharine, hence, at Savannahn 19th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N.C. 18th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, salied from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Atlantic, Vernin, hence for Antwerp, was off Dungeness 25th uit.

Rarque Cynthia Palmer, Wilner, hence, at Helvost 29th uit.

Brig Isaac Carver, Shule, hence, at Relfort 20 june. Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence, at Belfast 3d inst., and salled for Searaport 7th. Schr Aselda and Laura, McIndos, hence, at Boston 13th inst. Schr Azelda and Laura. McIndoe, hence, at Boston 18th Inst.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, and F. Keating, Higgins, hence, at Portland 18th Inst.
Schr J. Twibili. Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th Inst.
Schr J. Twibili. Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th Inst.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail River 11th Inst.
Schr J. Stockham, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marhielphead 18th Inst.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Westcott, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th Inst.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland: J. Jones, Jones: J. W. Schrs M. D. Ireland, Ireland: J. Jones, Jones: J. W. Schrs M. D. Ireland, Ireland: J. Jones, Jones: J. W. Schr M. D. Ireland from Provincence 18th Inst.
Schr Matte, Carlor, hence, at Belfast 3d last, Schr Hattle, Carlor, hence, at Belfast 3d last, Schr Jos. Hay. Hathaway, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warcham 12th Inst.
Schr E. Doron, Jarvia, and C. S. Carstaim, Price, hence, at Providence 18th Inst.
Schr Harbinger, Tibbetts, from Port Norris for Philadelphia, at New York 18th Inst.
Schr White Swan, Colling, bonce, at Calais 7th Inst.
Schr Helen, Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 7th Inst.
Schr Helen, Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 7th Inst.
Schr Helen, Carroll, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 7th Inst.
Schr Seventy six, Teel, and M. H. Hart, Hart, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th Inst.

BOMESTIO PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Arrived, Fr. steam-frigate emiramis, Mardet from Rochefort.

Steamship Germanis, Schwassen, from Hamburg, Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, from Galveston, Steamship Mariposa, Guick, from New Orleans, Steamship O. Cromwell, Vall, from New Orleans, Steamship O. Cromwell, Vall, from New Orleans, Ship King Philip, Blackord, from San Francisco, Ship Aficia, Shuart, from Liverpool,

Barque Neversink, Weeks, from Liverpool,