THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII-No. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

DOUBLE STEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER. PERSONAL.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH. Confirmation of the News in the French

A despatch from Paris dated on the 5th of July, evening, says:—"To day in the Senate the President, referring to the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, said:—'A horrible crime has been committed against the laws of war, laternational right, and humanity. The blood of Maximilian will cling to those by whom it has been shed. Let us protest against this abominable outrage against the civilization of our times, and let us attach ourselves still more closely to those generous and liberal principles which led us to consider such an act impossible.' The President's words were received with prolonged marks of approbation." Senate,

England on the Sad Reality.

From the London Post, July 8. The act of Juarez was one of inhuman and savage revenge. It was committed of mere brutality and with merely a pretense of being necessary for the public safety. In returning a verdict on the whole occurrences as they are before us we, may safely say the execution of Maximilian was a glaring crime before heaven and men; and that to justify it by the counter accusation brought against him—at first sight specious, but in reality deceptive—is to comspecious, but in reality deceptive—is to com-pound the operations of intended justice with those of deliberate and premeditated ven-From the London Times, July 6.

* The good feeling and the common sense of the world will reject the excuses which the new governors of Mexico will probably make for this crime. European States can at least express their opinion of it in the reception they give to whatever persons Juarez may think fit to send to them as his representatives. The feeling excited will not be confined to the Old World. We know not how the Govern-ment at Washington exerted itself to save the Archduke; but if the American press represents the opinion of its readers, there has existed among Americans a profound sympathy for the fallen Austrian, and a desire that he should be allowed to depart from the country in safety. The feeling of the Americans in Paris, always among the most educated and refined of their countrymen, has been shown by their determination to abandon or by their determination to abandon or defer the celebration of the anniversary of inde-pendence. Such an act is the more creditable to them since their political sympathics are, of to them since their political sympathies are, of course, with the cause of Juarez, whose authority the United States have ever recognized, and to whom the American people have given important material assistance; the Texan frontier having been, in fact, the Liberal base of operations, and the quarter from which Juarez and his party received supplies of every sort. There is a general consent that this has been a cruel and dastardly act, and such a feeling will only be deepened by time. We cannot but believe that after so many years of anarchy and political vengeance the cup of Mexican evil-doing is well nigh full, and that the time approaches when the land must be possessed pproaches when the land must be possessed y an abler, a nobler, and a better race.

The Effect on the Paris Exhibition. A Paris letter of the 5th of July in the London News says:—The duliness which overspreads the Exhibition will not pass away for many days. The court has gone into mourning, the fetes are countermanded, the Emperor is in retirement, and men's mind's are perplexed with their dreams about the future. The death of Maximilian and the very depressed state or Maximilian and the very depressed state existing, they declare is a death-blow to the Exhibition. It is at least a heavy calamity to the exhibitiors, who have been doing a heavy trade with the majestles, excellencies, graces, and lordships who have been crowding the courts and julieries. The gala carriage may be housed again at Versailles. The flags may be folded; the pyrotechnic artists may pack up their red and blue fire. The last of the sovereigns has come, and soon there will remain reigns has come, and soon there will remain in Faris only Napoleon the Third, in no mood for triumphal arches nor brilliant effect, with the ghost of Maximilian at his elbow. Most of the shookeepers have been doing a brisk busi ness. It is now the turn of the Malson de Deuil. The only sovereign in men's minds is the miserable widow at Miramar. The coming of Sultan and Emperor is postponed, and yester-day night's regatta was but a flat affair.

Secretary Seward's Responsibility in From the London Herald, July 2.

* * * After Maximilian, the duty of restoring some principle of government in Mexico devolves necessarily upon those who have prevented the establishment of the empire. The influence of the United States Government has been exercised directly and openly in benalf of what is called the Mexican Liberal party. Juarez, the successor of Maximilian, has at-tained his position, it may be said, mainly through the countenance of Mr. Seward. For his acts the world will henceforth hold the American Government responsible. We have been told that an imperial dynasty was a bar-barons and antiquated invention for Mexico, and those who prophesied Maximilian's fallure have been very busy in ensuring the credit of their prediction. Let us see how much better Mexico will be governed by the creature of Mr Seward and by the native Liberal party which America has preferred.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES. England's Ultimatum to the Emperor Imperial Theodorus in a Poor Plight.

The London Fost of the 6th of July contains he following from India, dated Bombay, onel Merewether has returned to Massowah, whence he forwarded an ultimatum to the Emperor Theodorus, demanding the release of the Abyssinian captives.

Internal dissensions are said to have deprived the Emperor of all but a small portion of his

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON. The Macedonian and Cadets to Attend the British Navai Review.

The London Times of the 5th states that the United States screw sloop Macedonian, twenty guns, from New York, is hourly expected at Plymouth, whence she will proceed to Splthead. After attending the naval review the Macedonian will go to Havre in order that her cadets, of whom she has a considerable number, may visit the Exhibibion at Paris.

FENIAN GATHERING AT BUFFALO

Preparations for a Grand Fenian Picnic -Prominent Fenian Leaders in Buffalo -A Canadian Gunboat Watching the Movements of the Fentaus.

BUFFALO, July 16.—General O'Neill, Colonel Hynes, Senator Fitzgerald, Colonel Brennau, Vice-President Gibbons, and General Murphy arrived here to-night. Since his arrival General O'Neill has been in consultation with a number of the military leaders of the organization. The United States steamer Michigan, which arrived here yesterday, is; anchored at Black

A number of strangers are arriving from every ction of the country to attend the picule to

The Canadian gunboat Cherub is at Fort Erie, watching the Fenian movements at Black Rock. The Fenian Military Council, with delegates from different sections of the country, were in session in this city on Sunday to a late hour. rominent members of the organization state that despatches have been received from Roberts, which, when made public, will surprise the British Government. The circles in Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis, New York, and Rochester are to be well represented on Wednesday. A number of families residing at Fortist who took an active part against the needsy. A number of matthes residing at Fort Erie, who took an active part against the Fenians, have removed to the interior, fearing another raid on Wednesday night. The British Consul has requested the Canadian Govern-ment to station a regiment of regulars at Fort Erie during the week.

-A farmer named Hornsby, residing in Johnson county, Mo., has brought suit against General Sterling Price and other officers of the Rebel army, for damages sustained by him in the summer of 1861, by reason of being imprisoned by Rebel soldiers under Price.

Governor Brownlow. The following card of Governor Brownlow appears in the Knozville Whig:—

appears in the Knowville Whig:

"To Whom IT MAT CONCERN.

"The vindictive Rebels and their apostate Union co-workers are asserting from one end of the State to the other that I am dying, or will die—teiling the truth, but intending to make the false impression that I am now in the act of departing this world. With those who are trumpeting this news abroad, the wish is father to the thought. Like my political enemies, and my friends, and all other human beings, I am dying, and will certainly die sooner or later. With us all, it is only a question of time. My health, although indifferent, through God's mercy, is now as good as it has been at anytime in the last twelve months. I eat three hearty mercy, is now as good as it has been at anytime in the last twelve months. I eat three hearty meals each day, I sleep well at night, and, asleep or awake, I have a good conscience, and the pleasing prospect before me of obtaining the largest majority in the race for Governor that any man has obtained in the State for the last 30 years.

WM. G. BROWNLOW. "July 10, 1867."

General Grant.

General Grant arrived in this city yesterday morning from Governor's Island, where his family are staying. The General dined at the family are staying. The General dined at the Astor House in company with a number of friends and prominent citizens, intending to proceed to Long Branch by the five o'clock boat. In the afternoon, however, a telegraphic despatch arrived summoning him to Washington, for which place the General left New York late last night, instead of going to Long Branch according to his original intention. Preparation had been made for his reception at Stetson's, where during last night a serenade was to have been tendered him. A despatch received about four o'clock by Major Stetson announced that the General had been suddenly called to Washington, and great disappointment was felt in consequence by the sojourners at the Branch.

—New York Herald.

Proclamation of Colorade Jewett.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph;-NIAGARA FALLS, July 18.—Sir:—It is unnecessary for me to go to Washington in the "Surratt" matter. I believe "Booth" alone responsible for the death of President Lincoln. The cause of Poland led to the late attempt upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. The upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. The cause of the South led to Mr. Lincoln's death. I condemn both, while realizing the "Brutus" motive. The interviews I had during the war with leading Southern gentlemen in Canada were in connection with peace. I know nothing of the justice of their proclaimed identity with the death of Mr. Lincoln. I believe they had none whatever. It is nonsense to suppose the gentleman in question, President Davis, or his Cabinet, combined to murder President Lincoln, their best friend, from not only his determined upon generous policy, but known favor to the generous policy, but known favor to the Iriendly "mediation" purpose of France and "Niagara peace negotiations," both defeated by Mr. Seward to defeat Mr. Greeley. Mr. Seward thereby, with President Lincoln's unfortunate want of Jackson's independent spirit, is responsible for continued sword hostilities.

Lilities.

I was not aware Mr. Surratt was a passenger with me on a European steamer until informed by General R. S. Ripley, commander of the forces at Charleston. General Ripley stated Mr. Surratt introduced himself to him on the steamer. Mr. Tucker's presence on the steamer's tug I have reason to know was a compliment to General Ripley, his family, and myself. Not a word have I heard from General Ripley, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Holcomb, Mr. Clay, General Breckinridge, Mr. Benjamin, and others of the Southern Confederacy, to justify even an inference that Mr. Davis or his Cabinet were identified in any way with the death of were identified in any way with the death of Mr. Lincoln, or that was not consistent with

the highest honor.

A few words now to my countrymen. Support the present Congress, as a legitimate temporary power of the entire people, Support the military bills as estential to a temporary suspension of the power of the South, to enable the victorious people of the North to decide upon a reconstruction policy. Reconstruction, to secure a permanent, peaceful, and free republic should provide tor a new Congress of Representatives, elected at one time by all the States; it should extend aid to the Southern people to assist them in a restoration of their lost position and fortunes; it should guarantee nearly freedom, but oppose the nearly either negro freedom, but oppose the negro either voting or holding public office, except as regu-lated by the people of each State. I believe Mr. Seward to be a failure as a states-

man, and the werst enemy of the republic. I believe Mr. Stevens and Mr. Sumner to be able and patriotic leaders, and that their radical views, with conservative Republican influence, dated and harmonious union. If, however, the sentiment North will not-as in case of women —permit the people of each State to regulate the negro-question, except as to negro freedom, then better have an empire, with General Grant as Dictator, WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

URUGUAY.

Fresh Revolts in the Argentine Provinces-State of the Uruguayan Debt-Reduction in Pilet Charges.

Montevideo, May 29.—Besides the news from the seat of war which your Buenos Ayres cor-respondent will have sent you, we have from up the river the announcement that a new revolution has broken out in Catamarca, where the national Governor, Mr. Espeche, has been deposed, and the Abbe Tolosa forced to accept

deposed, and the Abbe Tolosa forced to accept the gubernatorial chair.

It also appears that Felix Varela has reap-peared in Jachal, at the head of three hundred armed bandits, and that General Paunero has sent a battalion of four hundred men in pursuit. The other rebels, Saa and Rodriguez, have taken reinge, with about four hundred of their followers. In Santiago, Chili, where they are said to be well received and handsomely

published an account of the receipts and expen-ditures for 1866. The former amounted to \$4,322,-570-50, the latter to \$5,068,137 17, showing a defial of \$745,766-67. This last sum is due the bank of

of \$745,765.76. This last sum is due the bank of Mana & Co.

The public debt on January 1, 1866, amounted to \$18,843,151.60; on January 1, 1867, it amounted to \$17,941.849.67. During the year 1896 were paid off \$1,133,291.77, and the Government expended in the purchase of property \$2,205,899 that will be of public use and will prove an investment that must enhance in value, such as sites for Custom Houses, &c. From this it appears that the finances of the little Republic are not ill managed.

On the 16th a decree was issued reducing the rates of port and river pilotage.- N. Y. Herald. NEWS FROM HAYTI.

Election of a President-Salnave Unantmously Chosen for a Term of Four Years.

The Jamaica Gleaner of the 24th ult, publishes news of the election of a president for Hayti, which event took place at Port-au-Prince on the 16th of June, when General Salnave, for some time past Protector of the Republic, was chosen for a term of four years, to terminate in May, 1871. No other candidate was brought forward, and Sainave was unanimously elected, forward, and Sainave was unanimously elected, to the satisfaction of the whole community, he being very popular. The limitation of the term of office to four years is one of the reforms introduced into the Constitution by the party that compelled Geffrard to abdicate, as under the old Constitution the Presidency was for life. Tranquillity prevailed throughout the country. country.

Count Bismark's organ at Berlin ridicules the anxiety professed by some French journals with reterence to the commercial treaties with the States of South Germany. It asserts that these treatics have no such political importance as is ascribed to them at Paris, and adds that Prussia might as well take umbrage at the commer cial treaty between England and France. "Did we say." It asks with virtuous indignation. we say," it asks with virtuous indignation, "when that treaty was ratified, that England had allenated her independence and put herself under the guardianship of France?"

[REPECTAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] SECOND CAPE ISLAND, July 17.—The steamer Feiton did not arrive at the steamboat landing until ten o'clock last night. When near New Castle some bolts or rivets in the boller gave out, causing it to leak so badly that it put out the fires. The boat was safely run into New Castle, where she was detained seven bours in order to make the necessary repairs. The Captain of a United States steamer at anchor off that place, sent a pertion of his crew on board to assist in making the repairs. There was no consternation on board, nor was there at any time the least danger to be apprehended. The Felton brought down over one hundred passengers and a heavy freight.

and a heavy freight.

The trotting match at the Diamond Beach
Park has been postponed until Monday, the A hop came off at the Congress Hall last night. Another takes place at the Columbia House on Saturday night.

MEXICO.

The Revolution of Gomez and Canales in Tamanlipas-Their Aims to be Furthered by the New Orleans Fillbusters.

New Orleans, July 16.—The Heroine, two days and a half from Tampico, arrived at the Southwest Pass this morning, and brings scraps of surmise and authentic intelligence, most strangely mixed, from that port. General Gomez, who, having declared in favor of Santa Anna last month, was compelled to surrender Tampico to the Juarists, is still fillbustering at the head of a handful of men, and has issued a proclamation declaring Tamaulipas a sovereign State, and Gomez its sovereign Dictator. In his efforts to get possession of the State, Gomez is seconded by Sarabando Canales, and both are enlisting troops for the purpose of retaking Tampico, which is at present held by the Juarists. Advices received from the same point, by telegraph, confirm the above news brought by the Heroine, and further state that the government of Gomez and Canales is receiving considerable moneyed support from parties in the United States, and has been iosiered into action by the representations of emissaries from this quarter, who represent iostered into action by the representations of emissaries from this quarter, who represent that thousands of Louisianians and Texans are ready to flock under his banner to the avenging of Maximilian.
A strong influence is being brought to bear

pon Gomez and Canales to declare in favor of Ortega, who is supposed to be favorable to the restoring of certain railroad grants made by Maximilian to parties in the United States. The movement, unless it should receive uncommon support both in money and men from this side of the Rio Grande, has no likelihood of streets and the general impression is that of success, and the general impression is that, owing to the popularity of Juarez through the execution of the ex-Emperor, Gomez will not be able to enlist sufficient Mexican support to enable him to hold more than temporary possession of the State.

Mr. Ottophoner, though not particularly dis-

Mr. Otterbourg, though not particularly dis-tasteful to the ex-Confederate influence, has no record except as a partisan of the ex-Emperor, from whom, it is alleged, he received \$7000 in gold for services which were never rendered. The matter of bargain has oozed out, and while the projectors and promoters of the scheme of war with Mexico here have no objection to Mr. Otterbourg on that score, it is no part of their programme that it should be known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Frederick Lutz plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Anna Rolph, Mr. Lutz had placed in the hands of Officer Benjamin Taylor, of this Court, a bench warrant for the perso nof one Clara Keyser. The officer and Mr. Lutz were directed to a house in Thirteenth street, near Callowhill, where it was said this girl Clara resided. They went to this place and searched it thoroughly, without finding the object of their search. By the mistress of this catablishment, he was directed sided. They went to this place and searched it thoroughly, without finding the object of their search. By the mistress of this establishment, he was directed to a bouse at the corner of Crown and Vine streets. While they were at this bouse the young lady, Anna Roiph, who had but lately come with her mother to this city, wasgoing down Vine street to her boarding house below Second street, and as she passed Crown and Vine streets Lutz rushed out and took hold of her, saying "you are Ciarai" She replied that her name was not Ciara, and screamed out. The officer, Mr. Taylor, ran to where this took place, and being satisfied that ther was a mistake, insisted upon letting the young lady go her way; but Lutz first wished to have her taken into a low lager beer saloon near by, and afterwards said she must be taken to the Station House and locked up. But she was allowed to go to her boarding house, where the officer was convinced that the wrong person had been arrested. Several witnesses testified to the respectability of the young lady.

The Court ordered the defendant topay a fine of \$25 and the costs.

William Genther plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at \$18, belonging to Edward Moran. He entered Mr. Moran's house in the daytime and stole away the goods.

Charles Holbrook plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a gold warch and chain belonging to Alexander C. Bryson & Co., No. 607 Chesnut street. He was an employe in the establishment, and had access to very part of it. Taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him, he robbed the safe of this watch and chain.

Mr. Mann called the attention of the Court to an

Mr. Mann called the attention of the Court to an and chain.

Mr. Mann called the attention of the Court to an occurrence that has happened since the continuance of a case from last Monday until to-day. It was the case of the Commonwealth vs. W. J. Fluch, charged with keeping a bawdy house and a gambling house, which was continued from Monday at the request of the defendant, in order to give him time to procure the attendance of his witnesses. Two young ladies who are prosecuting the case were in attendance Monday and yesterday, and after the adjournment of the Court yesterday one of them was arrested at the instance of Finch, upon a charge of perjury in swearing falsely in this very case. She was taken to the Station House and locked up, and she herself testified that while she was in the cell at the Station House, Finch and his wife came to her, and said that if she would not testify in the case they would effect her release. Mr. Mann said he did not think it was customary to treat the Commonwealth's witnesses in this manner during the continuance of a case, and thought it was no more than proper that the matter should be brought to the knowledge of the Court. The Court said it was best then that the defendant should be put on trial some time during the day.

The case was called about one o'clock. Elizabeth

ledge of the Court. The Court said it was best then that the defendant should be put on trial some time during the day.

The case was called about one c'clock. Elizabeth Ryan testified that she knew the defendant, and knew that he kept two establishment; one No. 714 Hace street, and one No. 28 South Tenth street: she boarded at both places, and knew he kept them for the infamous purposes mentioned in the bill of indictment. At the close of our report the case was on trial.

John W. Powell and David Buck were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud John Kerns of a silver watch, valued at \$15. Kerns a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, and an employe at the Girard House, testified that, on last Monday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, he was passing a little leisure time in Washington Square. He was approached by Buck, whom he had never seen before, and who soon engaged him in conversation. He (Buck) took a bail from his pocket and told Kerns that it was a Fenian ball; and opened the ball, took some brown paper from it, and closed it again. About that time another man drew near, and Buck raised the question with him whether or not there was paper in the bail, and finally raised a bet on it. The new man offered to bet \$25, and Buck had no money. However, he said he would bet if Kerns would back him with his watch. He winked at Kerns and said they were sure to win, since he had taken the paper from the bail, and was betting that there was no paper in it; and by means of siy winks and sharp expressions induced Kerns to put up his watch. Powell was then called up to hold the stakes, and the watch was given to him. Upon getting the watch, the whole party started off on a run. Kerns held to Buck, and Powell was arrested the next day. Verdict guilty.

watch, the whole party started off on a run. Kerns held to Buck, and Powell was arrested the next day. Verdict guity.

George Ellis and Michael Connelly were charged with an attempt to commit a burglary. Mr. John Brooke testified that about 7½ or 8 o'clock last Monday evening, he was informed that some one was endeavoring to break into the honse of Mr. Childs, at Seventeenth and Wallace streets. He went to the place and saw the defendants endeavoring to pry open a window shutter of Mr. Child's house. Officers were procured and the defendants were arrested, Several other citizens, residents in the neighborhood, and several policemen testified to the same state of facts. It seems that no one was in the house at the time, Mr. Childs and his family having gone to the country. Verdict guilty.

Samuel R. Schult was charged with the larceny of cigars valued at \$50. The evidence was that he went to a cigar manufacturer, and said he had sold five hundred cigars, and knew where he could sell more, and asked for some cigars to take out. The manufacturer gave him these cigars, and told him to come hack that evening to account for them. He took out the cigars, but din not return the money to the man who had given them to him.

The Judge charged the jury that if they were convinced that at the time of obtaining the cigars the defendant intended to appropriate them to his own use, it was larceny, but if this dishouset intent was a secondary affair, and not entertained at the original receiving, it was not larceny, the principal question being the felonious intent. Jury out.;

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

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

London, July 17—Noon—Consols for money, 94%; United States Five-twenties, 72%; Illinois Central, 76%, ex dividend; Eric Railroad, 46%; Atlantic and Great Western, 23%.

Liverpool, July 17—Noon—Cotton—Sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10%4; Middling Orleans, 10%4. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged, except for Cheese, which is quiet at 58s.

London, July 17—Noon—The markets are unchanged. SOUTHAMPTON, July 17.—The steamship Ful-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Railroad, Steamboat, and Commercial Interests of Norfolk and its Vicinity.

Interests of Norfolk and its Vicinity.

Fortress Monroe, July 15.—The railroad and steamship interests of the city of Norfolk have been gradually advancing in importance and wealth since the termination of the war, stimulated and enlivened by the influx of Northern capital, and the industry and energy of the business men from the North, who have settled in the State and identified themselves with the advantages and commercial capabilities which the condition of things before secession allowed to remain idle and dormant. A reaction has taken place, and from the efforts of foreign capitalists the agricultural and financial prospects of the people are rapidly assumcial prospects of the people are rapidly assuming a far different and more envisible position than in the days of slavery, when the aristocracy and the system of large land-holding impeded the advancement of the laboring classes, and gave to the State merely a fifth-rate rank in the Union.

From the gigantic strides which are being made, a few years will suffice to obliterate in a made, a few years will suffice to obliterate in a measure the effects of the war, and place her people in positions to avail themselves of the assistance held out from the North, and to ald in the great work of regenerating and reconstructing the State to the attainment of that commercial importance which her resources and geographical position have so long guaranteed her, Several steamship lines regularly visit the city, and the shipments and travel between the North and South by every one of the routes converging at that point appear to the routes converging at that point appear to be constantly on the increase. The Old Dominion Steamship Line, consisting

of the Saratoga and the Niagara, were recently purchased by the new line, owned in New York, formerly comprising the steamers Hatteras and Albemarle, and the consolidation thus effected Albemarle, and the consolidation thus effected is working energetically, with the assistance of its four large steamships, in the transportation of the immense amount of travel and freight northward and southward. A line of British steamships regularly touch at Norfolk, and are loaded with cargoes of cotton, navaistores, etc., and this direct trade movement thus so happily inaugurated has received the assistance and support of all the business men of the State.

State.
The Annamessic line of steamers, the great The Annamessic line of steamers, the great short route to the North, making through connections with all the cities in the South and North, as far as New Orleans and Boston, has been the latest of these Northern enterprises started for the investment of capital and the development of the hidden wealth and future of the Old Dominion. Other lines of steamers run through the Dismal Swamp Canal to the great pine regions of North Carolina, and on the wharves are seen the products of that State.

great pine regions of North Carolina, and on the wharves are seen the products of that State, being in transitu to Northern and foreign ports. The Seaboard and Roanoke and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads are the two great inland arteries having their termini at Nor-folk, and notwithstanding the destruction of bridges and the burning of their rails and ties during the war, they have both rapidly recuperated from all disasters, and are now in the dally possession of increasing and remunera-tive receipts.

Railroad combinations and consolidations are constantly being projected, and in coming years an immense portion of the Southern pro-ducts, which now find an outlet by steamships from more Southern points, will centre at Nor-folk, and reach more directly a European

The shipment of wheat northward via Norfolk has already commenced, and as an inten-tion and experimental movement has been attended with great success. The high rates of tariff have been the principal obstacle to the continued shipments of wheat, but the Presicontinued shipments of wheat, but the Presidents of the East Tennessee and East Georgia Railroads are now laboring to secure a considerable reduction from the regular freights; and promise, if a satisfactory through charge from Bristol to Norfolk can be obtained, and arrangements made for bringing the wheat from Bristol over the Virginia roads as rapidity as the Tennessee roads can deliver it, that they will deliver 60 car-loads a day at Bristol for the period of 100 days, or at the rate of 15,000 bushels a day, or one million and a half bushels during the season. Most of this wheat would come through to Norfolk, for the utmost capacity of all the mills in Virginia will not be equal to grinding the crop of this State alone.

Owing to the value and importance of this trade, the Presidents of the roads running from Norfolk to Lynchburg have proposed a schedule of charges which will give the Virginia and Tennessee road \$32.50, and the Norfolk and Lynchburg roads \$32.50 per car-load, equivalent to thirteen cents a bushel, each, to the two divisions of the line, and reducing the charge per bushel, from Bristol to Norfolk, from about forty-one cents to twenty-six cents for the through charge. The trade, by this proposition, is being actively urged by the business dents of the East Tennessee and East Georgia the through charge. The trade, by this proposition, is being actively urged by the business men, inasmuch as it would give a revenue, on through wheat alone, of \$2000 a day, or \$60,000 a month, to the Virginia and Tennessee road, a similar revenue to the roads east of it, includ-ing the Richmond and Danville, and would bring into Virginia markets nearly two million bushels of wheat.

The directors of the Virginia and Tennessee

Railroad Company were to have met in monthly session on Wednesday last, and it was thought that they designed accepting the offer of the Tennessee Railroad Presidents, and acceding to Tennessee Rairoad Presidents, and acceding to the proposition for low freights which has been submitted on the part of the Southside roads. The commercial and financial interests of Nor-folk, which are soon destined to push her shead of Richmond, at the same rate of increase marking her progress since the termination of the war, and with the assistance of the reliance the war, and with the assistance of the railway and steamships, now filing her streets with vast bales of freight, will, in a few years, give her a prominent place among the leading cities on the Atlantic seaboard.

A Military Commission. A Military Commission assembled in Raleigh, N. C., a few days ago, and adjourned to meet again to-day. The Commission was convened to try some of the citizens charged with killing a negro named Archibald Beeball, who it was alirged had attempted to outrage a respectable young lady of that town. The names of those arrested, who were taken to Raleigh under guard for trial, are Major D. G. McRae, Captain W. H. Tolar, and David Watkins.

Progress of Registration. Returns from the registration in Princess Anne county, Va., give the whites a majority of 260. The registration in Warwick county has also been completed—Colored, 278; whites, 128.

Ship News.

The schooner Lady Antrim arrived at Norfolk yesterday from Antigua, W. I., with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The United States gunboat Lenapee, Commander Irwin, arrived at Norfolk yesterday from the Guif Squadron for supplies and repairs; she shortly sails for Pensacola, Fla. cola, Fia.

The pilot boat Coquette reported this afternoon having boarded the British bark Helen, from Liverpool to Baltin, ore; American brig Susan Duncan, from Bangor to Washington, D.C.

The United States steamer Relief, from Baltington, the count on the standoor in the bay.

Relief for Southern Destitutes. LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The freight on provisions carried free by the Nashville Railroad to the suffering poor of the South this season is \$11,676. Included in this is \$10,000 worth of freight given to the Southwestern Relief ComFROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Negro Testimony Question in the Maryland Convention-Death of a Prominent Citizen. SPECIAL DESPATCE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BERLIMORE, July 17. The Constitutional Convention yesterday indefinitely postponed the question of allowing the negroes to testify in Maryland courts. This causes deep dissatis-

John Ridgley, of Hampton, Baltimore county, one of Maryland's most distinguished citizens, died yesterday, aged seventy-six.

From Washington—A Contradiction.

Washington, July 17.—It has been published by some papers, without qualification, "that in order to prevent any foreign nation from taking advantage of Maximilian's execution, by interfering in the affairs of Mexico, several war sleamers are to be sent from the Washington Navy Yard to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with a view to watch the Austrian fleet which is to arrive in Mexican waters to demand the body of the late Emperor."

In contradiction of this there is authority for saying that there is not the slightest foundation for this statement. No vessels have been ordered to the coast of Mexico for any such purpose, nor has the Navy Department knowledge of any facts upon which such a statement could have been predicated. The National Intelligencer says the announcement of Speaker Colfax, that he had good authority for belleving that the President's veto would would be communicated on Thursday, is not conclusive on that point. The President may have occasion for longer detention. From Washington-A Contradiction.

The Surratt Case.

The Surratt Case.

Washington, July 17.—The agreement alleged to have been entered into by Booth and his confederates on April 19, which was handed by Booth to Matthews, the actor, and subsequently destroyed by the latter, and a copy of which the counsel for defense in the Surrattense desired yesterday to offer in evidence, but was ruled out to-day by the Court, was, according to the copy made by Matthews, signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerott, and Harold in the order named, and set forth that an agreement was entered into between them, and none others, on that day, April 14, and that the conspiracy to abduct having falled and been abandoned, and Richmond having fallen, the parties doned, and Richmond having fallen, the parties that day determined to kill that night. In the original letter, as handed to Matthews, the last

Destructive Fire in Jersey City.

New York, July 17.—At 5:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out at Norto Point, Jersey City, opposite this city. The following are the chief sufferers:—William E. Dodge & Co., box manufacturers; Field & Son's Machine Works; the Hudson River Cement Works; Derby, Snow & Prentiss, lumber yard; the Franklin Boiler Works; besides other buildings and property damaged. The loss is estimated at \$800,000, and the insurance will perhaps, cover a quarter of the insurance will, perhaps, cover a quarter of

that amount.

10 o'clock.—The fire is still raging. Assistance has been offered from the lower districts of the New York City Fire Department, but declined.

10-45.—The fire is still burning, but not so

The Odd-Fellows' Union Excursion. SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 17—Noon.—The grand Union Excursion of Amity, Enterprise, Friendship, Morning Star, and Decatur Lodges, I. O. of O. F., comprising about two thousand persons, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, from Philadelphia, under the direction of L. W. Moxey, and the general committee. Finnie's Brass and String Bands are with the excursionists, and all are having a pleasant time. Quite a large party are angaged in dancing on the lawn of Congress Hall, and others are taking a dip in old ocean.

From Bedford Springs.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 17 .- Governor Geary and family arrived last night, and were escorted to the hotel by the Bedford brass band. Ex-President Buchanan is expected this week. Senator Cameron and the Hon, Thaddens Stevens are expected after the adjournment of

Judge Derrickson and Wayne McVeigh, of the Civil Code Commissioners, have been here for several days.

Fall from a Roof.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 16.—This morning, as Frank Gerard, aged twelve years, son of William H. Gerard, was flying a kite from the roof of the block of three-story buildings, corner of Second and Montgomery streets, Newburg, in one of which his father resides, he walked backwards off the roof, falling on his back, and was picked up insensible. He will probably die.

Rumored Explosion of an Ohio River Steamboat.

LOUISVILLE, July 16,-Considerable excitement exists this afternoon in consequence of reports—which are, however, most probably false—that the boilers of the Major Anderson, the large mail steamer to Cincinnati, had ex-

Sinking of the Steamer Sylvan Stream. New York, July 17,—About 6 o'clock this morning the steamer Sylvan Stream, on her trip from Harlem, struck a rock opposite the foot of Twenty-second street, and soon after went down. All the passengers were saved.

Quick Voyage from Greytown, New York, July 17.—The steamer Nevada has arrived from Greytown, after a voyege of less than six days, being the shortest passage on

Sailing of the Java. Boston, July 17.—The steamship Java sailed his forenoon, taking 102 passengers for Liverthis forenoon, taking 102 pe pool, and \$192,813 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 17.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 98%: Canton Company. 40%; Erie, 72%; Cleveland and Toledo, 121%; Cleveland and Fortwayne, 192%; M. Obigan Central, 193%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 192%; M. Obigan Central, 193%; Cumberland preferred, 39%; Virginia 68, 53; Missouri 68, 182%; Hudson River, 113%; United States Five-twenties of 1882, 111%; do, 1884, 103%; do, 1865, 109; do, new issue, 107%; Tenforties, 101%; Seventhirties, first issue, 107%; others, 197%; Money, 5608, Gold, 140%; Mell's, Gold, 140%; Gold, 140%; Gold, 140%;

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 17, 1867. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 109½ for 6s of 1881; 107½ 607½ for June and August 7'30s; 107½ for 1865, 5-20s; 108½ for 1865, 5-20s; and 107½ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 99½ (190), and old do at 95½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 58, no change; Pennsylvanta Railroad at 52½ (35½, a slight decline, and Catawissa preferred at 28½, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schnylkille; 56 for Minebill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 28½ for Philadelphia and Frie; and 43 for Northern

Philadelphia and Frie; and 43 for Northern

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 108 was bid for Seventh National: 228 for North America; 160 for Philadelphia: 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 561 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 674 for Girard; 70 for City; and 634 tor Commonwealth.

for Commonwealth.

In City Passenser Railroad shares there was more doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45; Hestonville at 134, a slight advance; and Spruce and Pine at 274, a slight advance. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 174 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 30 for Green and Coates.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Susquehanna Canal sold at 171, a shight advance. 30 was bid for Schopkill Navigation, preferred; 442 for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1402; 11 A. M., 1402; 12 M., 140]; 1 P. M., 1403.

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

ver, 1324@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— Gold, 140; @140]; U. S. 6s. 1881, 1994@109]; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1114@1111; do., 1864, 1084@1084;; do., 1865, 1084@1094; do. new, 1071@108; 5s, 10-40s, 1011@102; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1071@107; do., 2d series, 1071@107]; 3d series, 1071@107]; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, July 17 .- Cotton moves slowly, but is steady at 26c for middling uplands and

27c. for New Orleans. There is nothing doing in Quercitron Barks but holders are firm at \$42 p ton.

There is very little doing in Groceries. Small sales of Rio Coffee are reported at 18@18%co, gold; Cuba Sugar at 12@12%c., and clayed Molusses at 46@47c.

The Flour market is dull and weak, there

The Flour market is dull and weak, there being no inquiry except for the supply of the home trade, who buy cautiously. Small sales of superfine at \$8@8.50; extras at \$9@9.50; Nortuwestern extra family at \$10@12.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@13, and fancy lots at \$14@18. Rye Flour is scarce and dull at \$8.25@8.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat comes forward more freely, and meets a fair inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels new red at \$2.60@2.75 % bush. Rye commands \$1.60@1.65. Corn is rather quiet. Sales of 1400 bushels yellow at \$1.13@1.15, and some mixed Western at \$1.10@1.12. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of 2000 bushels at 98c.@\$1.52, closing at the former rate. 1000 bushels Earley Malt sold at \$1.65@1.70,

Eccs.—The imports of eggs into the United Kingdom appear to be still extending, having amounted in the foar months ending April 30 this year to 142,220,760, as compared with 140,188,560 in the corresponding period of 1866, and 107,821,440 in the corresponding period of 1865. In April alone the prodigious number of 58,731,480 eggs was imported. The progress of our egg imports has been extraordinary of late years, the number imported in 1866, having been 438,873,880, as compared with 365,013,280 in 1865, 335,298,540 in 1864, 266,929, 680 in 1863, 232,321,200 in 1862,203,313,360 in 1861, 167,695,400 in 1860, 148,631,000 t 134,685,000 in 1858, and 126,818,000 in 1857

-At a corporation meeting of Brown University, a letter from Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Rochester, N. Y., declining the Presidency of the institution, was read.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Scotland, Rose, Boston, J. E. Basiey & Co.
Schr Dauntiess, Coombs. Charlestown. do.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, Castner, Stickney & Wei-Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, Providence, Westmoreland Schr R. G. Whillden, Messick, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr Urbanna, Hough, Cohassett Narrows, Lennox &

Burgess, Schr Manaway, Hampton, Miliville, R. D. Wood&Co. St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannan, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 15th, 8 A. M., 35 miles S. by W. of Cape Heniopee, saw steamship Wyomling, hence for Savannah; 8 A. M., same day, passed steamship hence for Savannah; 8 A. M., same day, passed steamship San Balvador, from New York, bound S.; 19 A. M., 20 miles E.N.E. of Cape Lookout passed steamships Saragossa and Champion, from New York, bound S.; 19th, 6 P. M., off Heniopeen, saw steamships Stars and Stripes, for Havana, and Tartar, bound out.

Brig Haze, Hall, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain. captain.

Schr H. Sampson, Blake, from Portland, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, from Lanesville, with

Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, from Lanesville, with stone to captain.

Schr Manaway, Hampton, 2 days from Millville, with iron pipes to R. D. Wood & Co.

Schr Dauntiess, Coombe, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr E. Doron, Jarvis, from Providence, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Ref., 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.

Lewes, Del., July 18-6 A. M.—The ship Stadacons, for St. John, N. B.; barques Minna, for Bremen: Otteren, for Antwerp; Emma, for Faimouth, E.; brigs J. B. Kirby, for St. Thomas: and Mary Watkins, for Liverposi, all from Philadelphia, and detained at the Breakwater yesterday by head winds, went to sea this morning with a bW. wind.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterbarque Reatless, Sheldon, hence, at Demerara 20th Darque Rosticos, Saeldon, hence, at Demerara 2001
litimo.
Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pail River 18th Inst.
Brig Margaretha, Thesing, from Shields for Philadelphia, remained at St. Thomas 1st Inst., 10 sail 300n.
Brigs Princeton, Wells, and Abby Watson, Wilson, hence, at Bosten yesterday.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Sehr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford Sth Inst.
Schr W. Jones, Emery, hence, at Portland 18th Inst.
Schr Vicksburg, McCormick, hence, at Bangor, 14th Instant. Schre Presto. Briggs; D. Oakee, Berry; Dauntless; Coombs: and W. H. Westcott, Westcott, for Philadel-pbia, sailed from Newport 13th inst. Schr Pwo Brothers. Dickerson, bence, at Baltimore 15th inst. Schr New Jersey, Horton, hence, at Alexandria 14th Schr S. Price, Stevens, for Philadelphia, at Wilmington, N. C., lith inst.
Schr Ware, for Philadelphia, salled from Norwich.

isth inst.
Schre J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, and L. Audenried,
Crawford, bence, at Salem 13th inst.
Schr Lizzie D. Smail, Tice, hence, at Danvers-18th echr J. Martio, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at echr J. Martio. Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston lith inst.

Bohton lith inst.

Bohton lith inst.

Bohton lith inst.

Bohton lith inst.

Schr S. E. Godrey, Godfrey, hence, at Marbiehead lith inst.

schr S. E. Godrey, Godfrey, hence, at Marbiehead lith inst.

schr S. E. Grwood, Godfrey; S. C. Tyler, Steelman; A. E. Valentine, Mills; and W. H. Dennis, Reeves, for Philadelphia, salled from Salem 18th inst.

Steemer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Georgesown lith inst.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived, steamship Manhat-an, Weedhull, from Charleston. Ship Grace Darling, Glbbs, from San Francisco, Brig Rosalia, Rosal, from Licata.