THE PART PVERING TRAIGRAPH \_PHILADERITY, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## VOL. VIII-No. 15.

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## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

## DOUBLE SHEET- THREE CENTS.

#### TWO GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Loss Over One Million Dollars-Destruction of a Distillery and Bonded Ware-house and Other Buildings-Loss Over \$500,000.

About \$4 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the northeast corner of the large building in East Twenty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues, numbering from 322 to 330, inclusive. Nos. 322 and 324 were used as a Covernment bonded warehouse for the storage of whisky by A. A. Cunningham. Nos. 326, 328and 330 were used by J. Boehm as a distillery for alcohol and whisky. These five numbers constituted one building, three stories in height, and in an incredibly short space of time the fiames had run through the entire building, and burst from the doors and windows with a

volume and fury perfectly appalling, the barrels and tanks of whisky and alcohol exploding at short intervals, and causing considerable alarm among the firemen and others. In a short time the buildings in the rear, fronting on Twenty-firth street, and those adjoining, occupied by a

number of families, had caught. Within an hour a portion of the front wall had fallen, and this was followed in a short time by the side walls, the flames, if possible, increasing in density and volume, fed by the quantities o spirits in the cellars. Two firemen were blown from a ladder in iront of the building by the force of one of the explosions, and somewhat injured. They were cared for by their com-rades. Later in the evening, at intervals, the gases generated by the burning spirits, which had run into the sewers, exploded with a loud report, forcing the covers of the sewers upreport, forcing the covers of the sewers up-wards, and causing a general stampede for a moment by those who did not understand the cause. By midnight the flames were entirely subdued, but not until the distillery and ware-house, a two-story wooden building, No. 320, and another in the rear of the warehouse, had been entirely destroyed, and a number of others more or less injured by fire and water.

The following is a list of the losses and in-surances so far as could be ascertained: - The ess on whisky in Nos. 322 and 324 is about \$100,000, there having been about 1200 barrels stored there. Mr. Boehm estimates his loss on machinery and stock at \$300,000, on which he has an insurance of \$80,000 by city companies, whose names he could not at the time remember. The building belongs to the Rutherford estate, and was valued at about \$60,000; insured for \$30,000 in city companies. No. 332 is a four-story building, occupied on the first floor and basement by Joseph E. Christian, wine and lager beer saloon. The other floors were occu-pied by a number of poor families, who lost the greater portion of their furniture. The rear and unper story were badly demaged Loss and upper story were badly damaged. Loss about \$3000. The beer saloon was somewhat

damaged by water. Insured. No. 334 was owned and occupied on the first floor as a grocery and dwelling by C. Maginais. Loss by fire and water about \$1000; insured for \$2400 in the Equitable Company. The second floor was occupied by James Masterson, and the third floor by one other family. They removed the most of their furniture. No. 320 was a wooden building, two stories

in height, occupied as a staughter-house by James Appleby. It was crushed by the failing of the side wail of the warehouse. Loss about \$300. Insured.

Nos. 316 and 318 is a three-story wooden building, occupied by John Stevenson, car and stage manufacturer, for the storage of lumber. Loss by fire and water about \$500. Insured.

The following are the losses on Twenty-fifth

the property destroyed, with the insurance thereon, is, as nearly, as can be ascertailed, thus: - Field & Sons' Agricultural Machine Works, \$55,000; insured for \$30 000 in New York and Eastern Companies. Dodge & Co.'s loss \$350,000; heavily insured, of which \$6000 was in the Royal Insurance Company, in London, and \$2500 in the State, of Jersey City. Sylvester Van Buren's loss on machinery, etc., \$2000; in-sured for \$400 in New York Companies. Derby, Snow & Prentiss loss \$35,000; covered by in-surance, of which \$11,000 is in the London, Liverpool, and Giobe. Hudson River Cement Works Company, loss \$25,000; insured for \$15,000. Mr. Cobb's loss estimated at \$10,000 on building, machinery, etc.; said to be fully inthe property destroyed, with the insurance building, machinery, etc.; said to be fully in-sured. Paint mills, loss \$2000. The State In-surance Cou pany also had an insurance of \$2000 on Mr. Field's property, making their total loss \$6000.

\$6000. In their efforts to arrest the progress of the fire John McMann and F. W. Van Buren, ot Engine Company No. 3, were burned in their escape from an siley-way, in which they were surrounded by flames. Some trouble was caused by the frequent bursting of the hose, all, except the Amoskeag combination hose, proving too weak to bear the heavy pressure of the water. the water.

During the progress of the fire the corners of the streets near by were the scenes of brawling and fighting, which at one time bade fair to be-come a riot. One muscular fellow, in a half intoxicated condition, struck wildly about him in dangerous style, and kicked viciously at the friends who endeavored to lead him off. large crowd collected, among whom were several policemen, who contented themselves with shouting at him until be was taken away by his companions. A general row also occurred at a basement grocery and saloon, a block west of the tire, to which four policemen listened until a full offered an opportunity for a decent re-treat.-New York Tribune.

#### MEXICAN RUMORS.

#### Important, if True-The Filibustering Movement a Cloak to Inaugurate Another Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, July 17.-Certain information bas leaked out here which, if true, gives a new and startling explanation of the sudden and widespread movement to avenge the death of Maximilian. A statement was made to-day, by a person who has been initiated into the inner circle of the present so-called filibustering en-terprise, that the real object of this organiza-tion is to inaugurate another attempt to gain

tion is to inaugurate another attempt to gain the insependence of the Southern States. It is said that the enrolling of volunteers, which for a lime was a spontaneous movement in different parts of the country, with the real intention of going into Mexico and joining with some one of the factions opposed to the Juarez Government, partly to avenge the death of Maximilian, and partly to advance their own individual interests, is now rapidly assuming the form of a well-regulated organization, under the management of cunning politicians and experienced soldiers. Men are to be initiated and enrolled, subject to the arbitrary direction of milliary discipline, and are to preserve strict secrecy with regard to the movements of the organization, as well as to those who are mem-bers of it. bers of it.

Arms, ammunition, and other supplies are to be accumulated at designated points, and everything is to be in readiness to take advaneverything is to be in readiness to take advan-tage of the opportune moment. Of the time when operations are to be commenced there is nothing definite decided upon. Two particular contingencies have been mentioned, either of which arising would be taken as a fitting oppor-tunity to strike the first blow. One is the im-peachment of the President and his resistance to removal from office. In such a contingency the leaders of the "Maximilian Avengers" will, it is said, concentrate their forces, which, it is it is said, concentrate their forces, which, it is expected, will in a few months number a huning them to the support of the Presidential party. The other event which it is thought would afford a convenient opening is to invade Mexico with a filibustering force, and thus precipitate a war between the United States and that country, in which case the organization of "Aven-gers" will at once take sides with the Mexican Government against the United States. It is also stated that the organization is receiving accessions in the late insurrectionary States with astonishing rapidity, principally from those men who fought in the late Rebellion, and are disfranchised therefor. Much of the above details is given by the in-forment as the assortions of men proor inent in formant as the assertions of men prominent in the movement, but the statement that the objects of the orzanization are inimical to the Government, and contemplate its final destruction, resis upon a more substantial foundation than mere rumor. I do not undertake, how-ever, to vouch for the absolute reliability of these developments, but deem it proper to give them to the public, considering the importance of the subject.

#### FIVE YEARS OF PILFERING.

# Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Worth of Stock Stolen by Factory Operatives.

For some months Messrs, Wheeler & Wilson have su-pected they were the victims of persistent thieving from their sewing-machine es-tablishments. It must be premised that all the tablishments. It must be premised that all the various parts of their sewing machine (some sixty-ave pieces in all) are manufactured at their factory at Bridgeport, Conn., where 900 operatives are employed. These parts are not for sale outside the factory—all repairs being done by the agents of the house, who are sup-plied from the factory. The only clue to the mystery lay in the fact that such parts were sold by some persons outside.

mystery my in the last that state parts were sold by some persons outside. In February last the matter was placed in the hands of Pinkerton's National Police Agency, who at once laid their plans quietly to "work up the case," Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have their principal depot at No. 625 Broadway, New York, where a large number of men and women are employed in handling the sewing machines, putting them together, and repairing them. putting them together, and repairing them. Having no clue to start upon, these employes were "snadowed," their rendences, habia, and associates ascertained. At the same time, detoc-tives were introduced into the establishment as employes in various capacities, and also at Bridgeport; these, of course, minuled quietly among the others, attracting no suspicion. They soon learned that parts of machines passed out of view from the shelves, work-benches They soon rearried that parts of machines passed out of view from the shelves, work-benches, and even from securely fastened store-rooms, apparently accessible to none but the most trustworthy employes—the New York people especially having acquired a high degree of skill in their manipulations. The detectives were buffled, and so a new expedient was re-corted to for the emergence. sorted to for the emergency.

A detective approached a suspected man, and related that the employes were watched and many "spotted" by several police detectives then in their midst, pointing out to him certain other suspected employes as such detectives! The ruse worked to a charm; the poor fellow believed that some one had "played off" on him, that the whole matter was coming out, and that the only chance was to secure the benefit of a full contession. He rushed to a few of his iriends, the story was soon retailed "in confidence" through the factory, and Mr. Wheeler received many contessions of criminst-ity. This was in April, two months after the case had been taken in hand. Great excitement prevailed, and George King was arrested and committed for trial before Justice Dowling on the 4th of May. His trial has not yet been had. Otlers, many of them boys, made full confessions. The Company have not yet decided as to pressing the prosecutions against them. They retained their positions.

In the meanwhile the same game was being In the meanwhile the same game was being practised by the employes at Bridgeport. Pacts of machines were stolen, and sold, to the extent of a regular business. One trall was finally struck upon, and \$4000 worth of "parts" were seized in New York. One June 17 Messis. Pin-kertor, Bangs, and Lonergan visited Bridgeport in person. They examined nearly sixty opera-tives, nearly all of whom confessed the crime. Wheeler & Wilson Company were by this time thoroughly alarmed by the successive revela-tions, developing an extent of thieving far be-yond their suspicions. Only one of these operayond their suspicions. Only one of these opera-tives was placed under arrest, John H. French, and he, for refusing to give information that would facilitate the investigation, beyond tho acknowledgment of his own guilt. French was acknowledgmert of his own guilt. French was fully committed for trial at Bridgeport. When the three above-named gentlemen reached Bridgeport, their profession was made known, and their presence created a fluttering in this pleasant town. Their particular purpose not be-ing understood, it gave rise to many conjectures and some ludicrous results. Several persons, hitherto regarded as of unexceptionable stand-ing their broke broke of their homes and did ing, took French leave of their homes, and did not return for some weeks. One fellow had contracted to carry out and furnish, within two weeks, naterials for no less than thirty-five sewing machines! There are more authenticated facts, and many other details are tur-nushed. Some had arranged with dishonest agents of the company to furnish them with parts for sale and repair. The approximate estimate of the losses thus incurred may be roundly stated at an average of fifteen thousand dollar per year for five years, forming an aggregate of these peculations of \$75,0001 It is needless to add that checks have been placed against such operations in future, and detectives are still mingled with the employee .- N. Y. Tribune.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS. The Trial of Maximilian-Juarez's Plan of Prosecution as Presented by the Mo-

publican Minister of War. From la Sombra de Zaragoza, San Luis Potosi, June 10.

Ministry of War and of the Navy, First Divi-Ministry of War and of the Navy, First Divi-on, to General Mariano Escobedo, in com-i and of the Army of the North--When the ity of Queretaro was captured 1 communicated to you the intelligence that eight thousand sol-diers and upwards of four hundred chiefs and officials of the enemy, including Maximilian of Hapsburg, who has called himself Emperor of Mexico, had been taken prisoners. Before arriving at any determination in refer-ence to the disposition to be made of these men, the Government desired to deliberate with the calmness befitting the importance of the circumstances. The authorities of the Re-public have not heeded the feelings with which a prolonged struggle might have inspired them, wishing only to hearken to the voice of their high duties, and to that of the Maxican people.

The Government has taken into consideration not only the justice with which the laws might be entoreed, out the necessity for their enforce-ment. It has sought to determine how far elemency and maguanimity should be carried, and within what limits they were confined by justice and the strict necessity of insuring the peace, protecting ti e legitimate interests, and comoting the rights and future progress of the

promoting the rights and future progress of the Republic. After Mexico had suffered all the evils of a civil war of fifty years' duration—when the people had at length obtained that the Consi-tation and laws of the country be respected— when they had repressed and conquered the corrupt classes, who, to satisfy their pri-vale interests, sawfifted all social inter-ests and sill social rights—when peace and tranquility were being born anew by the will of the nation and the imputedee of those who sought to reduce them to submission, then the most degenerate of the conquered classes called upon the foreigner, hoping, with his aid, to satisfy their capidity and their thirst for vengeance. They availed the meelves of the simultion and lack of intelli-gence of a foreign monarch, and brought into the republic both foreign intervention and treson, each bound to the other by the bonds of iniquity.

tresson, each bound to the other by the bonds of inquity. The Archduke Fernando Maximilian, of Hapsburg, allowed himself to be used as the principal tool in that work of wickeliness which has afflicted the Republic for five years with crimes and calamities of every description. He came to oppress a people, intending to destroy their Constitution and laws, without any more rights warranting such action than were conferred on him by a few valueless votes -valueless because expressed under the pres-

any more rights warranting such action than were conferred on him by a few valueiess votes -valueless because expressed under the pres-sure of a foreign power, and at the menace of foreign bayonets. He came to commit volun-tarily the crimes reproved by the code of na-tions, and for which punishment is provided by the different pre-existing laws of the repub-lic-expressive by the law dated January 25, 1862, and framed to define the deeds committed against the independence and safety of the na-tion, the rights of clitzens, individual guaran-tees, and the public peace. The crimes committed by the Emperor Maxi-milian include the greater numger of those specified in the aforesaid law. He not only allowed himself to be used as the tool of foreign intervention, but for the purpose of waging a flibustering war, enlisted in his armies other forefigners, Austrians and Belgians, subjects of nations that were not at enmity with the Republic.

with the Republic. He attempted to overthrow forever the politi-cal institutions and the Government which the nation, of liss own free will, established, and grasped the supreme power, without greater claim to it than that which he has acknow-ledged to possess by the votes of a few persons named and delegated by the foreign invader, or reduced to submission by the presence and threats of his troops. He disposed, by the sole right of might, and with no legitimate indorsement for his actions, of the lives, privileges and interests of the

# EDITION SECOND

#### LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

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

By the Atlantic Cable, LONDON, July 18-Noon, --Consols for money, 94%; Illinois Central, 801%; Eric Railroad, 47; U. S. 5 208, 72%; Atlantic and Great Western, 20% Liverpool, July 18-Noon, --Cotton is firm and unchanged. The sales for to-day are esti-mated at 12,000 bales. The weather is very favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs are firmer; Wheat has advanced 2d.; white California wheat, 188, 8d. Corn is steady at 36s; other articles are unaitered. ANTWERP, July 18.-Petroleum is quoted at 40f. % barrel for refined.

The Teutonia Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18-Noon, -The steamer Teutonia from. New York July 6, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. The Raft Nonparell.

LIVERPOOL, July 18-2 P. M.-The little Ame-rican raft Nonparell, Captain Wilkey, which sailed from New York June 4 for South am sou and Havre, was spoken at sea on Wednesday, July 10, by a vessel which arrived here yester-day from New York. The captain of the little craft, and his crew, Messra. Miller and Lawson, were well, and required no assistance.

#### THE BRITISH NAVAL REVIEW.

Muster of the Royal Navy for Review in

Honor of the Sultan-Queen Victoria and a Brilliant Assemblage Present-The Display Spolled by Bad Weather.

The Display Spolled by Bad Weather. PORTSMOUTH, July 17.—The Brilish naval re-view, which was ordered to take place off Spit-head to-day, in honor of the Sultan of Turkey, was spolled, to a great extent, by the state of the weather. The display would have been a very fine one had the weather been favorable, as the entire available force of the royal navy—iron-clad squadron, unarmored squadron, and un-armored gunboats—were present. The hon-clad squadron consists of savan

armored ganboats—were present. The hon-clad squadron consists of seven screw frigates, three screw-turret ships, one screw sloop, two twin-screw gun vessels, and one hydrauile propelled gun vessel, carrying altogether two hundred and nineteen guns, on 51,454 tons measurement of hull, and propelled by a nominal engine power of 10 837 horses. The unarmored squadron consists of one screw three-decker, eight screw two deckers, six screw frigates, one screw corvette. one pad-

The unarmored squadron consists of one screw three-decker, eight screw two-deckers, six screw frigates, one screw corvette, one pad-dls corvette, one paddle sloop, two screw sloops, and twelve screw gunboats, carrying altogether 956 guns, on a tonnage of 54,546, propelled ay a nominal engine power of 12,250 horses. The totals are thus:-Number of vessels. 47; number of guns, 1175; tonnage, 106,000; nominal power of engines, 23,987 horses. Queen Victoria, the Sultan of Turkey, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, members of the House of Lords, members of the House of Commons, and over five thousand people, were present on the backs of the Solent water to witness the muster and inanceuvres. A heavy gale, however, prevailed, varied only by flerce squalls of wind, and accompa-nied with heavy rain. The people were drenched, and retired disgusted with the weather. There were about fifty vessels of all classes in review. The salutes were very fine and given in excel-lent style, and the manceuvres of the ships exe-cuted promptly and accurately. cuted promptly and accurately.

#### The Great Maval Review Yesterday.

SouthAMPTON, July 18-2 P. M. -It is esti-mated that the great naval review which oc-curred yesterday off Spithead cost £50,000 ster-ling. One gunboat was driven ashore during the rain storm which prevailed at the time, but beyond this no accident occurred. The rain seriously interfered with the pro-ramme of the evolutions also the property.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, July 15 1167. The Stock Market opened very dull this more-ing, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was hitle or nothing doing. 1093 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1114 for 1862 6-20s; 1084 for 1864 5-20s; 1084 for 1865 5-20s; and 1073 for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100, no change. Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania

The new issue cold at 100, no change. Railroad shares were inscrive. Pennsylvania Railr ad sold at 524@524, a slight docline. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 654 for Norris town; 52 for Reading; 564 for Minehill; 354 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehich Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 284 for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Frie.

for Catawissa preferred; and 28 for Philadelphia and Frie. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45; and Green and Coates at 304. 684 was bid for Second and Third; 174 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 275 for Spruce and Pine, 13 for Hestonville; 35 for Union; and 24 for Girard College. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 574 for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Mechanics'; 574 for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 63 for Common wealth. In Canal shares there was very little move-

70 for City; and 65 for Common wealth. In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119. a slight advance; and Lenigh Navigation at 443, no chaoge; 17j was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division. Quotitions of Gold—104 A. M., 1392; 11 A. M., 1394; 12 M., 1393; 1 P. M., 1392. — Or the 3d inst. adjudication of bankruptcy wis made in the London Court against Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M. P., Edward Ladd Betts, and Thomas Russell Crampton, described as con-tractors, of Great George street, Westimaster. The adjudication was made on the petition of Mr. Warden, of the Railway Iron Works, Edg-baston, near Birmingham, the act of bankruptcy being a declaration of insolvency. The bank-ruptcy has been rendered unavoidable by the claim set up by the directors of the London, claim set up by the directors of the London Chatham and Dover Bailroad Company.

-From the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of this country, it is esti-mated that gold had been taken from the sur-face and mined to the amount of \$3,800,000,000; from that date to the close of 1842, \$2,800,000,000; from that date to the close of 1842, \$2,800,000,000; it o 1860 Russia add \$746,000, and California and Australia \$2,000,000,000 more. The annual ave-rage product of gold at the commencement of the Christian era is estimated at \$8,000,000; at the discovery of America this product had dimi-nished to \$100,000; in 1600 it had increased to \$2,000,000; in 1843 to \$34,000,000; in 1850 to \$85,000,-000; in 1853 to \$236,000,000. There was a subse-quent falling off, so that in 1860 the product was only \$210,000,009. The average annual loss by the wear of coin is estimated at one-tenth of one per cent.; the loss by consumption in the arts and by fire and ship wrecks is calculated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,060 per year. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY era to the discovery of this country, it is esti-

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

FIRST	BOARD.	1000
2000 C & A 66,'89 9136	10 sh Fulton Coal	136
100 Cliv 6s, New 100	1 sh Peona Bassion 5	X.
1000 N Penna 68 8736	18 do	32
1000 do 8735	10 do	87
2 sh Morris C P 119	1 do	34
20 sh Cam di Am sc 74	6 do	232
10 sh Ches & Wal 45	2 do C. 3	36
10 sh Gr & Conten_1s_ 18%	1 do	14

-Messra, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1091 @1091; do., 1862, 1111@1111; do., 1864, 1083@ 109; do., 1865, 109@1091; do., 1865, new, 1071@ 108: do., 1867, new, 1073@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1013@102; do. 7-30s, Aug., 1074@1074; do. 1015@102; do. 7.30s, Aug., 1071@1074; do., June,1074@1074; do., July,1074@1074; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 11940; do., July, 1864, Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do. August, 1864, 1184@119; do., October, 1864, 1174@118; do., December, 1864, 117@1174; do., May, 1865, 1164@1164; do., Aug., 1866, 1154@1154; do., September, 1865, 11561154; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 1394@1394, Sil-ver, 132@134.

street --- No. 161 is a four-story brick building owned by Bartholomew Galfney, an officer of the Eighteenth Precinct. The rear windows, doors, and coinice were somewhat damaged Loss about \$200. In the rear, and adjoining the warehouse, was a two-story frame building, also ewned by Mr. Gaffney, and occupied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Gaffney, and Charles Corrigan as a dwelling. They succeeded in saving very little of their furniture. The building was demolished by the falting wall. Loss about \$1000. Insured in the North Eiver Company.

No. 193 is owned by Mr. Kinderfelk, and occupied by a number of families. The sheas and fences in the rear were burned. But little other damage was sustained.

No. 185, in the rear, is a three-story building The interior was burned out. It was occupied on the first floor by John Leary, on the second by Mr. Finley, and on the third by another family. They succeeded in removing the greater part of their furniture. The building is owned by Mrs. Margaret McQuillan and is damaged to the extent of \$3000. Insured for \$1400 in the

Peter Cooper Company. No. 161, in the rear, is owned by David Kilmer, and is damaged to the extent of \$4000; insured for \$2000 in the Howard Company. It was occupied by three families, who lost considerably on fornitore, they having removed but a comparatively small portion.

A number of the adjoining buildings received slight damage by fire and water, several being set on fire by the showers of sparks from the burning buildings, but in each case the flames were extinguished with trifting damage. The origin of the fire is unknown, but will be investigated by Fire Marshal Baker, it being regarded as rather suspicious.

Great Fire in Jersey City-Loss \$600,000. Yesterday morning, at 5'25 o'clock, Intelligence was received at Engine House No. 3, Jersey City, that the planing-mill of Dodge & Co., on the corner of Greene and Bay streets, was on fire. The engine, a hand apparatus, was taken to the scene of the conflagration and put in operation. Meanwhile no alarm had been rung, and it was not until a few minutes before 6 o'clock that the general alarm was sounded. Out of the whole fire department of Jersey City, three steamers and two hand engines, with a couple of hydrant hose lines, were alone called upon to combat a fire which, in forty minutes alter water was first thrown on it, threatened the whole river front, from Bay street to Communipaw. A brisk wind aided the flames so well, and so insufficient was the force at first brought against it, that at a quarter be-fore 4 o'clock the whole block, 200 feet front and 400 feet deep, was a mass of crackling timbers. One after the other the walls fell, the huge chimneys alone with tanding the heat. On the water-front the docks, piled high with sessoned timber, were soon ignited and soon devonred. Here the hardest work was done towards stopping the progress of the flames. The wind was blowing from the northeast, and carried floating piles of burning lumber towards the pier below, and it required all the work of the propellers Babcock and Louis and the Fire Department procetter Joseph Fuller, the Fire Department proceiler Joseph Fuller, the latter throwing eight streams of water, and doing arand service, to prevent the floating fire from setting the piers and docks in flames. Early in the morning President Shaler, of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, crossed to Jersey City, and tendered to Assistant Engineer Coyle the use of a few of to Assistant Engineer Coyle the use of a few of the New York engines, but the profer was de-clined. It was not until the whole block was on the ground, and nothing left in it to burn, that the flames ceased their destruction. The building of Derby, Snow & Prentiss, in the westeriy adjoining block, was saved by the employes of the establishment with their hose, aided by a counle of streams from the firemen; the lumber-jard, stable, and dwelling-house in the rear, owned by the same firm, were destroyed. a measu da The total loss on the property destroyed is estimated at about \$600,000. The losers, and described.

#### The Mexican Mission-Trouble in Store for Mexico from European Powers.

Mr. Nugent, of California, who is backed for the Mexican mission by many influential par-tics, is here. In the event of Otterbourg's rejecties, is here. In the event of Otterbourg's rejec-tion, which is pretty certain, Nugeut's noral-nation by the President seems probable. Mr. Nugent resided in Mexico for several years, speaks the insurance of the country, and is said to have a thorough knowledge of its complicuted affairs.

It is belived here in certain quarters that France, Austria, and Prussia will make war on Mexico in the event of a refusal by the Liberal Government to deliver up the body of Maximilian.-N, Y. Herald.

AFFAIRS IN BUFFALO.

#### The Femian Picalc-Departure of a Squad of Avenging Recruits for Mex-100.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The Fenlan Picnic at Clinton Forest to day was attended by over eight thousand persons from every section of the Union. At 9 o'clock in the morning the 7th regiment of the Irish Republican Army, 7th regiment of the Irish Republican Army, with the military companies from abroad, formed on the Terrace, and marched with music to the Mansion House, and escorted Generals O'Neil and Spear, Colonel Hines, and Senators Morrison and Galiagher to the Forest. There speeches were made by Hines, O'Neil, Hon. M. Clapp, and Senator Morrison. The latter, in his remarks, promised that the Irish flag would be waving over son Irish army on flag would be waving over an Irish army on Canadian soil before next January. The revenue cutter Commodore Perry arrived

this morning from Detroit, and is now anchored with the United States steamer Michigan off Prati's Foundry, at Black Rock. The Canadian gunboats Cherub and Rescue have been cruis-ing during the day between Fort Colbourne and Fort Erie.

Generals Spear and O'Neil reviewed the 7th Regiment I. R. A., and a Rochester company. The Fenlans in uniform did not number over three hundred. They were well dressed in new green uniforms, and one company was armed with the Prussian needle-guns. Twenty-seven Germans left here to-night for

New Orleans, under the command of Captain J. Innes, of Mcmphis, Tenn., with the intention of joining the Maximilian Avengers in that city.

A SCRAP .- An amusing collection of scraps and reminiscences has just been published by M. Philibert Audibrand, under the title of "Recollections from the Reporters' Gallery from 1848 to 1852." One of the gems of the book is a petition addressed in 1848 to the republican Home Secretary by a pensioner of the late government. "Citizen Minister:-I earnestly request you to continue to pay me

the pension which for the past eight years I have been in the habit of receiving from l'infâme Louis Philippe."

A TOILET JOURNAL.- A Baronne de Epare now publishes daily in the Journal de Paris a meau de toilette, in which every detail of a lady's dress according to the latest fashion is

## FROM CINCINNATI.

#### Particulars of the Drowning of General Mengher-Difficulty with the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A passenger from Fort Benton explains how General Meagher came to be drowned. He was engaged in a quarrel on the afternoop of the 1st with an Irishman who had insulted him. Excitement seemed to have rendered the General delirious, and at 10 P. M he stole from his bed and fell overboard. Search was made for his body, but at last accounts it had not been recovered.

had not been recovered. After a compulsory suspension of five days, trains have recommen ed running on the Chi-cago and Great Eastern Railroad. The stopping was due to raids of about one bundred emwas due to raids of about one hundred em-ployes at Logansport, indiana, to whom about four months' wages are drac, The company tried to settle the difficulty by offering to turn over to the employes the entire caraings of each day, which was refused. The United States Marshal of Indianapolis then proceeded to Logansport and arranged thirty-five fug. to Logansport and arrested thirty-five ring leaders, but this did not end the stoppage o trains. Finally the leading business men of Logansport offered to pay all employes' claims against the company at a discount of ten per cent. This was accepted, and yestorday trains were allowed to run as usual.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA ALDERMAN IN ARREST OF A PHILADELIPHIA ALDERMAN IN CAMDEN.—On Monday last a number of men from Philadelphia, visited the Fish House on an excursion. On their return home, some of them, including Alderman Wilson Kerr, failed to obtain tickets to cross in the steamboat from Camden to Philadelphis. As they approached the ferry-boat Captain Murray, who had been informed of their intention, demanded their fare. They refused. Policeman Ayers, who was standing by, came up and told them they could not pass without paying their fare. One of the party, named Davis, it is alleged then took Ayers by the back of the neck, and some of the others took hold of him, including the Alderman. The assistance of several gen-tlemen who were present was called into requisition, and then Kerr was marched off to requisition, and then Kerr was marched off to the Station House, a citizen escorting Davis to the same place.

the Station Rouse, a citizen escorting Davis to the same place. At the hearing before Mayor Cox, while Ayers was giving his testimony, Kerr called him a liar two or three times. He was informed if he did so again he would be locked up. He reitersted his langunge again, and was placed upder lock and key. Davis and Kerr were held to arswer at court.

to answer at court. It appears that one of Kerr's friends had paid bis fare, which the officer did not know. Last evening a transcript was obtained from the Mayor's docket, the parties, we understand, intendingto prosecute Ayers for false arrest.

BURGLARIOUS ATTRMPT .- This morning about BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—This morning about quarter to 3 o'clock the dwelling of William G. Mintzer, No. 225 Catharine street, was entered by burglars, and after gaining admission to three different doors by the use of nippers, one of them was seen in the second story front chamber trying the forcing of wardrobe, fire-proof, burgan, etc. etc. When Mr. Mintzer was called to in an adjoining chamber, and be-fore he could give an alarm, they decamped, without taking anything away with them.

A VENERABLE SUBGEON .- The London Lancet records the death of Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Bart., at Plymouth, England, at the age of ninety years. He was the oldest mem-ber of the medical profession in England, as well as of the baronetage.

the lives, privileges and interests of the

of the lives, privileges and interests of the Mexicans. He issued a decree, written in a barbarons spirit, commanding the assassination of Mexi-caps who were defending the independence and institutions of their country. There took place numerous bloody execu-tions in pursuance of the same barbarous de-cree, the first victims of which were distin-guished Mexican patriots. These executions took place even before it could be conjectured that such a decree had been promulgated. He ordered that his own soldiers, or con-sented, bearing faisely the title of the chief of

He ordered that his own soldiers, or con-sented, bearing faisely the title of the chief of the pation, that the soldiers of the foreign in-vader should fire and destroy many citles sost-tered throughout the Mexican territory, and situated mostly in the States of Michonean, Sinalon, Chibuabua, Coshulia, and New Leon. He commanded that his own agents, or con-sented that the agents of the foreigners, should assassing the thousands of Mexicans, whose sole or its at that they had detended their

crime it was that they had detended their country. And when the armies of the foreigner with-And when the armies of the toreigner with drew, and he saw the whole Republic rising against him, he surrounded bimse i with some of the most gully participants in the eivil war, and employed violence and depradation of all kinds to sustain to the last moment his false title, of which he did not divest himself until, involutering and in submission to force he

involuntarily, and in submission to force, he was compelled to yield it up. Among those men who sought to sustain Maximilian until the last moment, and to

Maximilian until the last moment, and to exhaust all acts of treason that could be com-mitted against one's country, figured, ranking with the principal insurgent chiefs, Don Migdel Miramon, and Don Tomas Mejla, who occupied, at Querelsro, important positions as command-ers in Maximilian's army. Both these mon had already incurred severe punishment, by baying kept alive for many years civil war. They hesi-tated not to commit the most culpable acis, and have ever, in fact, been an obstacts to the peace of the republic, as well as a constant thraat overhanging her institutions. The twenty-eighth article of the aforesaid law provides punishment for the guilty. The penal-tices it enumerates apply to the culpfus cap-

provides punishment for the guilty. The penal-ties it enumerates apply to the culpfits cap-tured in *Ragranic* delicts, bearing arms, in a combat, the prisoners being subsequently daly identified. In the present case, all circom-stances concurring to establish the guilt of the captives, the notoriety of their acts will suffice to allow the application of the foregoing sec-tion of the law.

Iton of the law.
Still, the Government wishing to act in the most justifiable manner in the matter, is resolved that the proceedings in the case may come under the law above cited, so that the pleas of defense which may be offered by the secured persons, and the sentence to be pronounced hereafter, accord with its spirit. With this view the President of the republic has determined that you commence at once the triat of Fernando Maximilian de Hapsburg and the generals, boo Miggel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia, and proceed in accordance with the seventh, eighth, sinth, tenth, and eleventh sections of the law of January 25, all of which relate to the form of the judicial proceedings. In reference to the other ohlefs, officials, and incitionaries captared at Queretaro, you will send to the Government lists comprising their names, with the rank or office they may hold duly specified therein, so that action may be taken in their respective cases. Independence and liberty.
(Signed) Marya, May 21, 1867. Still, the Government wishing to not in the

IN MEMORIAM .- Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, whose young wife died in childbirth a few months ago, has determined to found a hospital to her memory. Direct action to this end has already been taken, and a site for projected building has been purchased on the east side of Southwark Bridge road. The establishment will be a lying-in hospital. It is the Baron's intention to spend \$50,000 on the building; the site costs probably as much more.

A WATERLOO VETERAN .- A man named Stokey is now living at Millborne Port, near Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, England, who fought at the battle of Waterloo. He is seventy-seven years of age, and has had the three wives, and ten children by each. All three the children are alive. Stokey's birth-day is the 18th of June, Waterloo day.

illumination of the fleet in the evening.

## FRGM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

# The Judiciary Convention-Important Action, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, July 18.—The meeting last night adverse to electing judges for life was inrgely attended. Hon. Pinckney Whyte made a strong speech in favor of the present judiciary system. The Convention, however, has agreed to elect judges for fifteen years, and make them re-eligible during good behavior. The Convention adjourns finally next week.

THE DOMINION OF GANADA.

#### Trouble About the Royal Honors.

MONTREAL, July 17 .-- Galt and Cartler have declined the title of C. B. conferred by the Imperial Government. Galt says it would impain his usefulness in Quebec. Cartler thinks Mr. Langevin should be included; that he has as much right to K. C. B. as John S. McDonaid, and that his name should not be last on the list. Troubles just beginning.

#### The Alleged Conspiracy Contract,

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- John Matthews, the actor who was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted to testily in regard to the letter written by Booth to the editor of the Nahonal Intelligencer, publishes a card in that paper this morning, in self justification. He says the letter which was handed to him by Booth was written on a sheet of commercial Booth was written on a sheet of commercial note paper, covering three pages. The first two pages were written in the spirit and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the cosciuding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect, and in these words:-

"For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time, and money to the accomplishment of a certain eud-I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change tuy plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do, but pos-terity I am sure will justify me-men who love their country better than gold or life. "JOHN W. BOOTH, PAYNE, "HAROLD, ATZARDIT."

#### Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW OBLEANS, July 17.—Doctor Jones, one of the murderers of Suefel, died this morning in the parish prison, where he was conflued by order of General Sheridan.

The liabilities of the banking house of Jud-The inabilities of the banking house of Jud-son & Co., which suspended payment yesteriay, amount to about \$30,000. The assets of the irm show about thirty per cent. of this amount, The Common Counsil have at last come to their senses, under fear of removal, and have held a meeting for the purpose of considering the city sor ip question.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraps. New Yoss, July 18 --Stocks excited, Chicago and Rock haind, ssi; Reading, 1043; Caubon Co npany, 4-5; Eris, 765; Reading, 1043; Caubon Co npany, 4-5; Eris, 765; Reading, 1040; Caubon Co and Pittaburg, 225; Filtaburg and Fort Wayne, 1025; Mechanic Control, 1095; Michigan Bouthern, 795; New York Dentral, 1095; Hilberg and Fort Wayne, 1025; Mechanic St. Hulson River, 1125; Comber-land, 3k Missouri es, 1025; Hudson River, 1125; United States Five-twenties of 1822; Hilber River, 1125; United States Five-twenties of 1822; Hulson River, 1125; Moury un-changed, Stering Exchange, 1005; Sold, 1095; Moury un-changed, Stering Exchange, 1005; Sold, 1095; Moury un-

VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND. - At a public din-ner in London, the other day, Lord Elcho, in responding for the volunteers, said that he had ascertained from his brother officers that unless the force receives more substantial support from the Government than has hitherto been afforded to it, it is probable that a large portion of it will die away.

A LINGUIST .- The celebrated Bohemian linguist Scherzl, who, though only twenty-three years old, is said to speak thirty languages, has entered the Russian dvil service.

GENEROUS .--- A new recreation-ground, which has cost nearly twenty thousand dollars, has been given by Mr. M. T. Bass, M. P., to the people of Derby, England.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 18 .- There is a little more firmness in Cotton, but the demand is limited. Small sales or middling uplands at 26c., and New Orleans at 27c.

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses, the transac tions are small, without change in prices.

tions are small, without change in prices. The Flour market continues excessively duil, and nothing but the scarcity of the supplies enables holders to realize present quotations. The demand is entirely restricted to the wants of the home consumers, who purchase only to supply present exigencies. Small sales of low grades and choice North-western extra family at \$106,12; 50 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do. at \$116,13; fancy at \$146,16; extras at \$96,97.50; and superfine at \$86,87 o. Ry e Flour commands \$8,256,850. In Corn Meat nothing doing. The re is more Wheat offering, but the demand is limited; sales of 6 0 buscles good and pure hew red at \$2,606,275 per busnel; 40; buschels old at \$2580; and 500 buscles California at \$275. Rye is worth \$160. Corn is very quiet, with small sales of yellow at \$1156,174, and mixed Western at \$140, Oats are unsetted, and range from 956, to \$1405, doine a \$900.

at \$140. Oats are unsettled, and range from 90c. to \$1405, closing at 90c. No sales of Barley or Mall.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JULY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRUE

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Halidan, Lentz, Motterdam, Workman & Co. Barque Monitor, Larrabee, London, E. Basierálda. Barque E. Shoitz, Ripe, London, E. A. Bouder & Co. Barque White Wing, Pike, Laguayra, J. Dallett&Son. Brig tientie Annie, Parr, Liverpool, via Wimingtee, N. C. E. A. Bouder & Co. Brig Medora, Allen, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co. Schr J. Kienzie, Lake, Scaton, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

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

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Brig Moses Day, Loud. 5 days from Boston, with muse, to E. A. Souder & Co. Sobr A. M. Chadwick, Paine, 37 days from Ivigitat, with kryolite to J. E. Basley & Co. Has on board the cantalus of brigs Despatch and Gen. Devereuz, which were lost in the ice mear Ivigitat. Bohr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, 3 days from New York, with mose, to captain. Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Scorr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Talbot, 15 hours from Bal-ballast to capitalin Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 15 hours from Bal-timore, with mdse, to J. D. Rueff. Steamer Florence Franklin, Fearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA. Ship Saranak, Turley, from Liverpool for Philadel-phia, was apoken 16th that, int. 41 67, ion. 60 20. Ship Wanhington, Berry, hence for San Francisco, was spoken May 13, int. 14 8., ion 82 W. Ship Amle, Heed, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was apoken 4th inst. off Great Ormshead. Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, hence, at London 5th Instant.

Barque Duploe, Patten, for Philadelphia, salled from

que Schamyl, Crosby, hence, at Queenstown dih

Instant, schr Firo, Rogers, hence, at Portland yesterday. schr F.L. Maui, Beniah, and C. Heyer, Poland, henet, at Boston Jöh Inst. schr W. Hone, hence for Uncasville, at New Lon-don 16th 18st. Behr A. Sbeppard, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailes from Providence 16th Inst. Schr & Abas Allen, Biake, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calass Imb Inst. Schr Alexander, Ireland, hence, at Mystic 16th 16th Behr A. Hugel, Robinson, better at Forston John

instant. Echrs S. L. Stevens, Studley: A. C. Anstin, Willard H. W. Morse, Crowell: and J. H. Morre, Nickesson for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th Inst.

DOM ESTIO FORTS. New YORE, July I7.-Arrived, sizemahip Virginia Prowas, from Liwerpool. Steamahip Europe, Lemits, from Havre, Bisatamahip Peruda, Samits, from Griytown, Bisatamahip Oyuma, Gemes, from San Francisco.