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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII-No 18

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1867.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER. ITALY.

Speech of the Pope.

The following is the text of the entire speech delivered by the Pope to the deputies of 100 Italian cities:-

There upon that pile stands the angel who subdued the demons. He holds a sword re-turned to its scabbard, and, in like manner, I nnounce this day the termination of the pestilence. (The allusion is to a tradition of the pear-the cessation of the plague, in the time of Gregory the Great, the angel sheathed his sword.) Now, again, methings I see him re-turn the sword to its scabbard, as if in the act of obeying the Divine decrees, for to-day commences an era of mercy. At the beginning of this century, on this very day, one of my predecessors was dethroned and compelled to fly into exile, pursued by those same enemies who now, under the pretense of aggrandizing their country, would root out of our hearts our holy faith. On this same day (for it began with their earthest breath) liberating forces enter this Holy City to disperse the enemies of God and His Church, who in this city, the centre of the Catholic Faith, wished to destroy the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Of illomen to Rome has this day been called. I say that the hour of its triumph has begun. Men have said that I hate Italy. No, I do not hate her. I have loved her always, and have blessed Mer her; I have longed for her prosperity, and God knows how I pray for her. Let us pray for this, I must at present call it, unhappy nation. That is not unity which is founded on egotism; that unity is not blessed which desiroys charity and justice, which tramples under foot the rights of all-of the ministers of God, and of good Christians. They have all for their enemies; all stand in array against them; for they have as their enemy God Himself. The hour has dawned, our triumph cannot fail, and if it be delayed let us suffer m peace the indictions of Divine justice. I am moved by this demonstration of affection-by the sentiments which you have expressed to me in your own name, and in the names of the hundred cities of Italy, and I declare to you all my gratitude, my tenderness. I bless those who have presented me this offering, and their families. I bless you and your families with a special benediction, and if any one of them has wandered-if a father, a son, or a brother, deceived by fallacious ideas, has wandered into the path of error, let this benediction cause him to return to the straight path. May this benediction accompany you everywhere; may it follow you on your return to your homes; may it accompany you even to your last day. If during your lives you and yourselves abandoned by all, this benediction will never forsake you. I bless this classic land, fruitful mother of so many saints, which has given to the Church and to heaven so many heroes of sanctity and justice. I pray to God to preserve her in her ancient faith, which forms her greatest glory. Again I bless you and your families, and be this benediction a pledge to you of every prosperity. I impart it to you in the name of God, that we may reach that blessed eterpity in which we shall praise and thank God. Farewell for ever and ever. Pax et Benedictio," etc.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

No European Intervention, From the London Owl.

No European intervention will take place in consequence of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian. In the first moment of horror and anger it was proposed, both at Paris and Vienna, to take some immediate steps by way of repri-sals; but reflection has shown that such a course would be politically unadvisable, as practically

Viscount Stradford de Redcliffe said that, as a member of that House, he begged to state that he would bring forward some resolution on the subject in case her Majesty's Government did not think that sufficient reasons existed for in-ylling an expression of opinion from the House with regard to the matter.

Action of the Austrian Reichsrath. At the commencement of the sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath, on the 5th inst., the President, Dr. Giskra, rose and said :---

dont, Dr. Glakra, rose and said:— The news of yesterday has destroyed our last hope that the grievous apprehensions we have labored under for some time past, might not be turned into a deplorable certainty. By an act of barbarity and cruelty, the life of a noble Prince of our reigning House has been taken, as, with admirable constancy, surrounded by a small band of faithful followers, he upheid the idea by which he was animated, and for which he fought with antique heroism, suffi an act of odious treachery delivered him upan act of odious treachery delivered him un-armed into the hands of bloodthirsty enemies. While all Europe turns away in abhorence from that act of barbarism, a still deeper pain must plerce the breast of us Austrians at the result of that deed of violence. We share with our imperial master, with his illustrious parents, and with the other members of the imperial house, the sorrow that fills them as this fresh blow of fate after death has so recently removed another noble being from among them. You, too, gentlemen, will, I am certain, desire to give a solemn expression to your emotion, and I propose that a deputation from this House should, with the permission of his Majesty the Emperor, wait upon and convey to him as the bead of our illustrious reigning family; the expression of our most profound and respectful

The members, who had all risen from their seats while the President was speaking, unani-mously assented to his proposal.

Imperial Decree to the Austrian Navy Relating to Maximilian's Death, From the Gazette de Vienne, July 4.

We have received for publication the following

decree:--As a mark of gratitude and respect for the eminent services rendered by my august brother, his late Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, in aiding the development of the Austrian navy, whose superiority has been established by the achievement of many brilliant results, I hereby decree that the Austrian navy celebrate aboard its vessels a solemn mass for the dead, accom-panied by the usual mourning salutes, and that for seven weeks the flag at the topmast be shrouded in crape.

(Signed) Salzbourg, July 3, 1867. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Body to be Delivered up to the Austrian Legation-It is Expected at New Orleans about August 1-Foreign Consuls not Molested in Mexico.

NEW OBLEANS, July 21.—Late advices from Vera Cruz state that the body of Maximilian will be delivered to the Adstrian Legation. The remains of the ex-Emperor are now on their way to Vera Cruz, and will be put on board the Austrian steam frigate Elizabeth, which is due how show the life of the state. which is due here about the 1st of August. There is no truth in the report that the foreign Consuls have been molested in Mexico.

Secretary Seward's Policy on the Mexi-can Question-Non-Intercourse. I learn to-night that it is the policy of Mr. Seward not to send any Minister to Mexico to represent our Government for the present, and to leave Juarez and his colleagues severely alone to work out their own destiny. The object of this is said to be a sort of retailatory measure against the Mexicans for their unceremonious rejection of Mr. Seward's petition for the life of Maximilian. This is indirectly doing the same thing as the European Governments, which have resolved to withdraw their ambassadors from Mexico. Mr. Seward hopes by this means to bring the exultant and boastful chieftains of the Liberal party to their senses, by giving them an opportunity to find out their dependence on the United States, and their mability to protect themselves without the moral support of this Government. The name of General McClernand, of Illinois, for Minister, was sent to the Senate as a barren compliment, the assurance being that he would not be confirmed. He was backed by Repre-sentative Marshall, of Illinois, but had not the support of the Senators from his own State, and therefore could not be contirmed in any event. Besides, his tilt with General Grant about the Vicksburg affair made him unpopular with the radical element, a fact which in itself would leave no chance for his confirmation. As for Otterbourg, he was never seriously contem plated, the President having refused, even against Mr. Seward's endorsement, to saddle himself with the weight of sending in the name of that illustrions diplomat for confirmation. When Congress reassembles it is probable that the name of Mr. Nugent will be sent in, and probably confirmed. Until then the country will go unrepresented, as there is no Secretary of Legation, even in Mexico, who can act as Charge o'Affaires during the absence of a regular Minister. There is an idea here that Mexico will be the object of European interference growing out of the Maximilian affair and the disappearance of the French Ambassador, supposed to have been assassinated. If the French Ambassador is not produced, and Maximilian's body not given up, t is supposed that Austria, France, and Prussia will open hostilities against Juarez & Company. In that event Mr. Seward will not interfere on behalf of the United States until the Mexicans discover that, after all, they cannot get along very well without our assistance. And will then only be given, it is said, on the condition of the sale of a large slice of Mexican ter-ritory to our Government.—N. Y. Heraid.

UNION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN. SECOND

All the States in the Field-The Battle of Ideas-Resolutions of the Union Republican Senators. The Union Republican Congressional Com-

mittee, composed of one member appointed from each State having a Union representation in cither House of Congress :- Edwin D. Morgan, Senator from New York, Chair

Edwin D. Morgan, Senaior from New York, Chair mss. Lot M. Morrill, Senator, Maiss. Jacob H. Ela, Representative, Vermont. Oakes Ames, Representative, Massachusetts. William Sprague, Senator, Rhode Island. Orris S. Ferry, Senator, Connecticut, George A. Halsey, Representative, New Jerney. William D. Keiley, Representative, New Jerney, William D. Keiley, Representative, Maryland, Francis Thoman, Representative, Maryland, James W. Nye, Senator, Nevada, Joseph S. Fewler, Senator, Nevada, Joseph S. Fewler, Senator, Nevada, Joseph S. Fewler, Senator, Nebraska, Robert C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio, Sidney Chark, Representative, Manyland, John M. Thayer, Senator, Nebraska, John A. Logan, Representative, Missouri, Zacharial Chandler, Sepresentative, Jowa, William B. Allison, Representative, Missouri, John Conness, Senator, California. William H. Allison, Representative, Minnesota, George H. Willinms, Senator, Oregon, Chester D. Hubbard, Representative, West Virginia, John K. Broomail. Representative, West Virginia, John M. Broomail. Representative, West Virginia, John M. Broomail. Representative, Senator, West Virginia, John M. Broomail. Representative, Senator, Senator, Missouri, Krecurive Consult, Representative, Senator, Senat

fer Delaware. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Robert C. Schenek, Representative, Ohlo, Chairman. Jonn Conness, Senator, California. Zachariah Chandler, Senator, Michigan. William D. Kelley, Representative, Pennsylvania, John A. Logan, Representative, Illinois. John M. Broomail, Representative, Pennsylvania, Oakes Ames, Representative, Massachusetts. THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Secretary, WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier First National Bank, Washington, D. C., Treasuror.

Bank, Washington, D. C., Tressurer. UNION REFUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECU-TIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1867.—To HON. ——, Sin:—The Union Republi-can Senators and members of the Fortleth Con-gress assembled on the evening of July 15, in the Hall of Representatives, to hear the report of the Union Republican Congressional Execu-tive Committee with reference to the Southern reconstruction commister.

tive Committee with reference to the Southern reconstruction campaign. The following resolution was adopted:— *Resolved*, That we, the Republican Senators and Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, having lis-tened with great interest to the statements of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and others of naid committee, therefore piedge our personal efforts in our respective districts to the work of raising money for the use of said committee immediately upon our return to our constituents. The Committee, therefore, in urging the im-portance of immediate and vigorous labor, desires to briefly recapitulate what has been done; the agencies and opportunities now at its

done: the agencies and opportunities now at its command, and the necessities which require assistance. During the few months that have elapsed since the Reconstruction acts were passed, this Committee has been earnestly at work. For the first time opportunity offered for discussion in the South of the principles, for discussion in the South of the principles, purposes, and history of the Republican organi-zation—the party of national progress, po-litical justice, and territorial integrity. It was determined to inaugurate a vigorous and comprehensive agitation of questions connected with these subjects. This purpose has been as with these subjects. This purpose has been as fully carried out as the means at the disposal of the Committee would permit. The Com-mittee has received but \$18,250, mainly derived from the two Houses of Congress. There is now expected from various sources sums amounting in all to 4,600, which will about cancel obliga-tions already incurred. With this small amout, the Committee has sent several hun-dred thousand suitable documents through the South. It has employed ouer severity active and intelligent speakers and organizers, who have been at work in the unreconstructed States, and to a limited extent in Tennessee. Both white and colored men have been and are Both white and colored men have been and are now employed. In addition to those directly controlled by the Committee, State Committees, and Union League Councils, with other auxiliaries, have been alded. Under this stimulus, in many localities, funds have been raised to de-fray the expenses of local agents, and much

EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELNGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 22. The New Postal Convention with Great

Britain. Official proclamation is made to-day of the new Postal Convention between the United States and Great Britain, to take effect on October lst. It provides for an exchange of corres-pondence between the United States and Great Britain, as well for letters, newspapers, books, packets, and patterns or samples of mer-chandise originating in the United States and the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the coun-tries or colonies the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States, or through the United Kingdom.

forwarded through the United States, of through the United Kingdom. There is also to be an exchange of correspon-dence between the United States and Bermuda, and between the United States and post office agencies established in the Danish colony of St. Thomas, in St. Thomas, in Colon, and in San Juan Porto Rico. The postage to be accounted for in such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

Official Publication of the Reconstruction Act.

The new Supplemental Reconstruction act, The new Supplemental Reconstruction act, and the joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to carry the laws on that subject into effect, are officially published, each signed by the Secre-tary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, with the statement that they were passed by the requisite two-thirds of each branch of Con-gress over the President's objections.

Whe Extension of Mail Steamship Service The following is the text of the joint resolu-ion authorizing the extension of mail steam

ship service:--That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to extend and improve the

mail steamship service to Japan and China, au-thorized by the act of February 18, 1865, by esta-blishing regular mail connections with such other scaports in China and Japan as will, in his judgment, promote the usefulness and effi-ciency of the mail service established by said est provided that such extensions and improveact, provided that such extensions and improve ments of the service are made without addi-tional expense to the Government.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

The Guests-The Weather-an Excur-sion, etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 22,—There are now over three thousand guests on the Island; the weather is delightful. The Marion Assembly, numbering eight hundred persons, arrived this morning from Philadelphia.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONBOE, July 20 .- The delegation from Wilmington, Delaware, charged with the presentation of a silver service to Mayor Lud. low, of Norfolk, and a silver trumpet to the United Fire Company, of Norfolk, having performed their pleasing duties, started for home this morning on board the steamer Lady of the Lake.

The United States District Court, Judge J. C. Underwood presiding, is in session at Norfolk. The case of W. H. Lingo et al. vs. British brig John Given, continued from the last term, is still under consideration. Additional evidence was heard to-day, but no decision was reached.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

<section-header><section-header><text><text> cording to law. Rule discharged, and judgment for defendant on the

reserved point.

Rule discharged, and jadgment for defendant on the reserved point. © OURT OF GUARTER SESSIONS.-Jadge Pelrce,-William B, Mann, District Attorney.-Joseph Bierly was charged with assault and battery upon Rosannas McKinny. The prosecutrix testified that she took some children one day to Mount Moriah Cemetery, and while she was there are saw the defendant riding a horse about over the graves. She told him not to run over the little children that were pisying there, and he turned his head and chased her. A gentie-man soon came up to her rehef, and arrested the de-fendant. An assault being an attempt to commit violence upon a person, and battery being the actual commission of violence, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manult. Edward McSlinger was charged with assault and battery upon Anna Wolman. Mrs. Wolman testified that one evening about three weeks ago, in the usigh-bothood of Ninh and Poplar streets, she saw the de-indant and some other boys coming towards her: soon as the boys came up to her they threw lime in her face, injuring her very much; she did not see the defendant throw the lime, but saw him with the other boys. The defense produced testimony to prove that the

The defense produced testimony to prove that the The defense produced testimony to prove that the defendant had nothing to do whatever with this out-rage, he not being there at the time, and that what other boys threw at the fady was fleur, not lime. Ver-dict not guilty. John McCulla was acquitted of a charge of selling

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

Negotiations of prime commercial paper were effected at 6 and 7." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street #1000 U S 10400 00 0 10214 82000 Bob N 55 182 0. 7514

1000 U 8 10-400.cpc.1723 2000 City 68, New	\$1000 W Jer E 65
1000 Pa cp 58	90 ah Penna R
2000 Bead 6s '76ls. 96% 1000 do	100 sh Head R
0000 do	100 do 00. 62%

ver, 132@1334.

ver, 132@1333. —Messrs.William Painter & Co., bankers, No., 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@1101; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1113@1114; do., 1864, 1084@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do. new, 1084@1084; 5s, 10-40s, 102@ 1024; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1074@1084; do., 2d series, 1074@1073; 3d series, 1074@1073; Com-pound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 22 .- Trade in Flour continues remarkably dull, but prices remain without change. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few

of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.25 for superfine; \$8.75@ 9.25 for extras; \$10@12 for Northwestern extra family; \$10.50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Eye Flour is selling in a small way at \$8.50@9, an advance. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no improvement to notice in the wheat market, and prices are lower. Sales of 600 bushels new Pennsylvania red at \$2560@2.60, and 500 bushels California at \$3.05@3.10. Rye ranges from \$1.60@1.65. Corn is quiet and firmer. Sales of yellow at \$1.14@1.15; 1500 bushels West-ern do, at \$1.14, and 2600 bushels do, mixed at \$1.11@1.12. Oats are higher. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$7.56@50c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait. Bark-The supply is light and the demand moderate. No. 4 Querel: ron seils at \$42.9; too, Whisky-Common is offered at 25@30c. 9 gall, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JULY 22 .- Beef Cattle were in good demand. his week at about former rates. 1600 head arrived and sold at from 17@18c. for extra, 14@16c. for fair to good, and 11@13c % pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars

as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:--114 head Owen Smith, Western, 1614@18. 33 " Jones McClese, Chester co., 84@014, gross. 112 " P. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross. 100 " P. Hathaway, Western, 814@18. 98 " Jas, McFillen, Chester co., 9@10, gross. 198 " Jas, McFillen, Chester co., 9@10, gross. 198 " L. S. Kirk, Chester co., 9@10, gross. 198 " Jas, McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross. 198 " Uilman & Bochman, Western, 164@18. 111 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 814@164, gross. 130 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 1624@18. 132 " T.Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18. 132 " T.Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18. 133 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@18. 134 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 16@18. 135 " T.Mooney & Bro., Western, 16@18. 135 " T.Mooney & Bro., Western, 16@18. 136 " M. Chain, Penna, 8@824, gross. 137 " Chandler & Alexander, Western, 814@ 10 " B. Hood, Chester county, 14@17.

it would be useless. M. Thiers' Speech in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 0 .- In to day's sitting of the Legislative body the Mexican question was discuesed, M. Thiers said:-

any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined, and the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America. Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has hampered our attitude towards the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedicion is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition was approved by no one in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government. The first is the rule of a prince with irresponsible ministers, who merely execute the orders they receive. The second is a prince governing with responsihie ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the State, and can, if necessary, lean upon a representative assembly which is able to oppose the ministers, both, however, dependent upon public opinion. This is the form of monarchy towards which we must advance as speedily as possible in the int of the government and the country."

Perfect silence prevailed in the Chamber during this speech.

M. Granier de Cassagnac defended the Mexican expedition.

M. Jules Favre stated that the real idea of the expedition was the subversion of the Mexican republic and the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the Government. The French troops ought to have brought back Maximilian, and thus have saved France from the stain of blood which will rest upon her. (Noisy interruptions.) M. Rouher protested strongly against the

words of M. Favre.

The British Premier on Maximilian's Execution.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 9th instant, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe said - Seeing the noble Earl at the head of the Gov-ernment in his place, I wish to put to him a question of which I have given him private notice. I wish to ask my noble friend whether he or the Government have received any official account of the Emperor Maximilian's death, and whether, upon receiving such account, it may the intention of the Government to move this House to take any notice of the event, or to condole with her Majesty in circumstances attended with great affliction ?

The Earl of Derby-I received from my noble friend, within the last half bour, an intimation that he wished to ask me two questions. With regard to the first question, I have to state that I received within the last two hours a telegram from Paris which, unhappily, leaves it no longer a matter of doubt what the fate of Maximilian has been. This despatch has been received this from Mr. Fane, at Paris, and is dated at half-past one. It is as follows:--

FROM MR. FANE.

FROM MR. FANE. PARIS, July B-d. 130 P. M.; F. 830 P. M.-Monstler has just received a letter from the French Minister at Mexico, dated Zith June. If reports that the Emperor Maximilian was abot on the 19th, in spite of every effort made to save him: the tone of the victorious party was definit toward all foreign powers, includ-ing the United States: they refused to give up the Emperor's body; the French Minister was preparing to depart with his legation, but although bitlerto un-molested, he thought he might be deteined as a bostage for the surrender of General Almonte. My lords I was they to have in the feel-

My lords, I must say that I share in the feelings of all your lordships (cheers) at this most unnecessary, most cruet, and most barbarous murder, which must excite horror in every civilized country. (Cheers.) It is a murder purely gratuitous, and, so far from producing any beneficial effect, can only add to the miseries of which that of which that uninepoy country has been for so many years the subject, and I fear it is only too probable that it will have to sustain similar miseries for many years to come. I hope my noble triend will excase me at the present moment for declining to give any opinion as to whether your lordships will be invited to express your feelings on the subject by any pub-

THE INDIAN WAR.

Conclusion of a Council with the Crow Indians-The Sioux and Cheyennes at War with the Crows.

FORT PHILIP KEARNEY, D. T., July 7, via FORT LARAMIE July 20.-Judge Kinney, of the Special Indian Commission, has just concluded hundred Crow Indians, who visited him at this bundred frow indians, who visited him at this place. They are anxious to join in an expedi-tion against the Sioux. While in council the Cheyennes ran off their horses. The Crows secured them, killing three Indians.

General Grant.

General Grant arrived in this city unattended General Grant arrived in this city indicted de from Washington shortly before 7 o'clock yes-terday morning, and proceeded direct from the railroad depot to the Battery, and thence to Governor's Island, where he was received by General Wallen and staff. During the afternoon the distinguished visitor, accompanied by General Wallen, went on board the French war yessel Semiramis, at apchor in the harbor, and was greeted with a salute. After remaining a short time on hoard the vessel, a party com-posed of Generals Grant and Wallen and a number of French officers embarked on board a small steamer, and went on a short excursion up the East river.—N. Y. Herald,

-Lopez, the wretched Mexican General who betrayed Maximilian for a sum of money, was, it appears, a member of the Legion of Honor of France. Some of the journals de-mand that he shall be degraded, and in so doing they apply insulting epithets to him.

-Jerome's medal to "the first gentleman of his class," at Princeton College, was not presented at the late examinations. The students unanimously disapproved of the award, no one wishing to be singled out as the gentleman of his class. A cap and bells would have been more comfortable than such a medal.

rk accomplished

The Committee has the names of twenty thousand loyal persons at the South to whom documents are regularly sent. To about onefourth of that number large packages are for-warded, so that it is in the way of immediate distribution of one hundred thousand or more Copies of any document it desires to circulate. This list is being daily augmented. The Com-mittee's correspondence is very extensive, hundreds of letters being received weakly from all parts of the South. From their contents a minute knowledge of the necessities of almost minute knowledge of the necessities of almost every Congressional district is readily attained. Of agents now in the field, some are at work in every State. A Republican organization exists in each State, the representatives of which are in constant correspondence with this Committee. Union League Councils are being rapidly formed. Our agents are all empowered and directed to ald the organiza-tion, and as the Grand President's office is located in this city, we are enabled to bring about harmony of purpose and effort. Were ample means at the committee's disposal there would be no difficulty in widely extending its would be no difficulty in widely extending its would be no difficulty in widely extending its operations. The demands made far exceed its means, present and prospective. A large num-ber of inteiligent men, white and colored, are ready to enter the field, most of whom could be advantageously employed. Our funds have been altogether devoted to circulating suitable reading mether and employing measurement reading matter and employing speakers and organizers. They will continue to be so used. This committee cannot undertake the This committee cannot undertake the esta-blishment or support of Republican newspapers, although that important agency demands attention. When the military bills became law there were in the South but fifteen Republican journals, two only of which were dailies. There are now ninety, twenty of which are dailies. The speediest method of establishing a vigorous Republican press, without which no permanent Republican press, without which no permanent success can be obtained, is to give the Republi-can party control of the State organizations. This object can be permanently secdred, provided its importance is appreciated and corresponding efforts are made. The present campaign is but a continuation of the war. It has, however, assumed another shape. It is no longer the shock of armirs, but the conflict of ideas. The thunder of guns no longer rends the sky or makes the earth but the conflict of ideas. The thunder of guns no longer rends the sky or makes the earth tremble; but the results for which our best lives were given are still trembling in the balance. We contend for the principles for which we fought. We seek power, because we believe in our principles. They cannot control unless money, the sinews of any struggle, is used to aid those who work for that success. Shall we ose an empire from want of this material aid? Shall we, victorious in the field, be defeated at the ballot-box? It is not possible. The needs the ballot-box 7 it is not possible. The needs of the hour with those who desire to see the entire South, lately cursed with slavery and blasted by revolution, marching "to the music of the Union" in the solid column of Republican Slates, are active work, ample means, and unfaltering faith. Your Committee have faith and can work work Committee have faith and can work efficiently. Means only are facking to carry each one of the unreconstructed States at the elections provided for by Congress. If adequate funds are furfor by Congress. If adequate funds are fur-nished, the party can be so organized as to ensure the electoral vote of each regenerated State for the Presidential standard-bearer of our great party. The loyal people of the South are very poor; they are with us in every desire for success, but they need assistance, both of for success, but they need assistance, both of money for political organization, and of know-ledge, for the best means of effecting it. Slavery well as oppressed its colored allies. The Rebel-lion impoverished them as well as those who rebelled. rebelled. Shall be let them again be sacrificed for want of means to send men to them or to enable them to help themselves? In the spirit of the foregoing resolution, we ask earnest and immediate work in obtaining funds. Pressing Pressing walls are constantly being made, to many of which we are wholly unable to respond. In view of the great objects for which we strive, we assure our friends that \$100 now will acco nish far more than \$10,090 will twelve months later. later. All communications should be addressed to Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of the Com-mittee, Washington, D. C. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman,

JOHN CONNESS, ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, WILLIAM D. KELLEY, JOHN A. LOGAN, JOHN M. BROOMALL, OARES AMER, Executive Committee. Thomas L. Tallock, Secretary.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The names of Major James Totten and Major Roger Jones were published as having been rejected by the Senate for the office of Inspector-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. This was incorrect, as these officers were confirmed. There was also an error in the case of Ward H. Lamon, nominated for Consul-General to Havana. He was not rejected, but the case was postponed.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22 .- The shingle mill and lumber yard of Mears & Bates, in this city, was burned last night. The loss is \$30,000, with an insurance of \$20,000.

THE SOUTH. TENNESSEE.

Registration in Nashville -- Rations to the Destitute to Cease on August I.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, July 21.-The regis-tration for Davidson county, which includes the city of Nashville, was concluded yesterday The number of whites enrolled is 1600, against 4400 blacks; a total of 6000, or about 500 less than the usual average vote before the war. General Carlin has given colice that the issue of rations to destitutes blacks and whites by the

Freedmen's Bureau will cease on August ! Letter from Senator Wilson to Governor Brownlow-A Startling Plot Discovered.

The Knoxville Whig publishes the following letter from Senator Wilson:-

The Knoxvine what publishes the following letter from Senator Wilson:--Warningtox, D. C., July 13, 1867:-The Hon, W. G. Browniow-My Dear Sir:-I have just had a visit from a Mr. Boberta, who presented me letters of In-troduction from gentlemen in Government employ. He tells me that on his way here he stopped at Mem-phis, and while there had a conversation with a per-son named "Galloway." editor of a newspaper, who stated to him that there were 7000 negroes registered. Jut they did not intend to permit them to vote: that they would have 2% owhites at the polls armed, who would take possession of the polls and drive the negroes away, or make a fight if they persisted in at-tempting to vote; and that he (Galloway) should take two "Derringer" pistols. We are all anxious for the success of the party, and though there may be no rout in the story. I thought it advisable to give it to you as I heard it, in order that you may be prepared for such an emergency, and be forearmed by being forewarned. Trusting there may be no foundation for this story, and with my best wishes for your success, belleve me, very urup yours, H. WILSON.

The Johnsonites Call a State Convention -Negroes Invited.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21.—General James H. Clanton, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Convention that ap-pointed delegates to the Philadelphia Johnson Convention last year, has issued a call for a Onvention of conservatives of Alabama, to meet in Montgomery on the 3d of September next. The colored people are invited to par-ticipate. The proposed Convention is warmly endorsed by the anti-reconstruction Journals. MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21 .- General James

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Appointment of Registration Boards -General Sickles Regulating a State

Bank. CHARLESTON, July 21.—General Sickles an-nounces to-morrow the names of the registers appointed for various registration presincts in North and South Carolina, but fixes no time to commence registration, as the necessary in-structions to the Boards will not be issued antil the fixed action of Comprise on the control

structions to the Boards will not be issued until the final action of Congress on the subject. Each Board consists of one colored and two white persons, residents of the precincts for which they are appointed. The trustees of the old Charleston Savings Institution, holding the assets, have paid over, under military orders either to produce the money or be committed to Castle Pinckney, the amount of \$2500 claimed by invaliats to have been deposited in that institution before the war. the war.

-Parepa is to sing at Bowdoin College com-

mencement-not "in verdure clad," we hope.

diseased flesh, knowing the same to be diseased an diseased flesh, knowing the same to be diseased and unwholescome. The bill was submitted without evi-dence. The District Attorney said to the jury that it was an indictable offense to sell and expose for said diseased flesh to be eaten; but that in this case the evidence could not make out a case within the mean-ing of the statute, since the bogs, the flesh in question, were so d alive, and the law was only in reference to to the flesh of animals dead.

Ing of the statute, since the hogs, the flesh in question, were so d alive, and the law was only in reference to to the flesh of animals dead. John Schickle was charged with assault and battery upon Louis Bran. The evidence was that the defend-ant and prosecutor engaged in a quarrel about the right each one had to a swing at a beergarden, and the prosecutor himself assaulted the defendant. The defendant endeavored to strike the prosecutor, after being struck himself, but was prevented by the by-standers. Verdict not guilty. John and Bridget Clavin were charged with assault and battery upon John S. McBride and Policeonan Samuel Tucker. McBride testified that he went to the house in the rear of No. 1821 Lancaster street, with a warrant for the arrest of the father of the defendants: as soon as he entered the house, Mr. Glavin, for whom he had the defendants, the son and daughter, selzed him, and struck him ho order to prevent him from going up, Samuel Tucker, a policeman, testified that he went there to assist McBride, and was also attacked by the defendants.

there to assist MCBride, and was has natacated by the defendants. The defense alleged that a most brutal attack was made upon the defendants by the officers. Policeman Tucker striking the poor girl on the head with a billy, and also breaking one of her ribs with the same weapon. The policeman declined to answer, upon the ground of self-crimination, when asked if these things were true. The father of the defandants was their only witness; and upon his testimony alone, without argument by counsel, the jury rendered a verdict of not suity. not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 22, 1967.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand; 10-40s sold at 102], a slight advance: 1104 was bid for 6s of 1881; 107 @108 for June and August 7'30s; 1094 for '64 5-20s; 1094 for 1862 5-20s; 1084 for July, '65, 5-20s, and 1114 for '65 5-20s. City oans were unchanged; the new issuesold at 99% @100, and the old at 95%.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, Reading sold at 521@52 81-100, a slight advance; Penneylvania Railroad at 523, an advance of 1: Lehigh Valley at 59, ar advance of 1; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28, no change 1292 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28} for Catawissa preferred; and 433 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Kallroad shares were firmly held, Chesnut and Walnut sold at 45; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 13 for Hestonville; 30) for Green and Coates; and 35 for

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 314: 105 was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America: 1414 for Farmers' and Mechanica': 108 for Northern Liberties: 104 for Southwark: 109 for Kensinston: 57 for Girard; 95 for Western: 70 for City; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 63 tor Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal preferred sold at 1183; 30 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation preferred: 44 for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 571 for Delaware

Division. Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 1391; 12 M., 1391; 1 P. M., 1392.

-The New York Tribune this morning says :--

"Money, as usual on Baturday, was extremely easy, and at 5 per cent. harge amounts could not be placed, and as low as 5 per cent, was accepted to good houses. The rate is tigs per cent, with but little doing at the latter figure."

The Boston Traveller of Saturday evening 68Y81-

*Money is still monotononaly moving around in a dir-cle of easy grooves, and continues in wasteful, if not in ridiculous excess. The stereotyped subject has become so trile that the seber and quiet commodity inself would be somewhat paradoxically releved by being a little light. A slightly adverse change in the condition of the finances just now would, therefore, be welcomed for the sake of variety. Loans of the first class, made returnable on demand or after brief netice, were freely obtained to-day at the banks and in the outside sences of supply at the low interest rate of 5 per cent, per annum, with a few exceptions at 6, but more was exacted and submitted to on weak and miscellaneous mixtures of fluctuating collaterals,

914, gross. Cows were in fair demand; 150 head sold a @65 for springers, and \$60@80 % head for cow and calf.

Sheep were unchanged; 5000 head arrived and Sold at from 5@6%c, % lb. gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmly held: 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$10%10 25 % 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 32.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING, Barque Victoria, Hoepner, Cork or Falmonth, J. E.

Barque E. Stevens, Crouchen Portland, Hammett &

Brig Winfield, Osgood, Matanzas, Workman & Co. Brig Venus, Espy, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard &

Co. Brig G. Meredith, Ayres, Gibraltar. for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co. Schr H. L. Slate, Willetts, Fall River, Audenried, Nor-

Schr J. Bliss, Hudson, Providence, Rommel & Hunter, Schr J. Bliss, Hudson, Providence, Rommel & Hunter, Schr S. L. Crocker, Preibrey, Taunton, Mershon &

St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

St'r W. Whiliden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Chase, Harding, 38 hours from Provi-dence, with mdse, to D. S. Steison & Co. Schr H. B. McCauly. Dorman, 20 days from Trini-cad de Cubs, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Weish. Schr Ells, Montgomery, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with iumber to E. A. souder & Co. Schr James Davis, Clough, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to Warren. Gregg & Morris. Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, 5 days from Taunton, with möse, to Mershon & Cloud. Schr H. L. Slate, Willetts, from New York, in bal-iast to captain. Schr James Bliss, Hudson, from Providence, in bal-last to captain.

last to captain. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, LEWES, Del., July 20-6 A. M.-Barque White Wing, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, went to sea yester-day morning. Ship British Queen, for Quebec: brigs Gen. Banks, for Providence: Executive, for Bangori, J. Means, for Boston; schrs R. J. Mercer and M. Kinnie, for Provi-dence: A. H. Brown, from Fall River Lamartine, for New Bedford: Adeiaide, for Somerset; Carroll, for Portsmouth: A.8. Simpson, for Virgina; M. Perrin, for Edgartown, sil from Philadelphia, and Pauguassit, from Alexandria for New Haven, de-tained at the Break water yesterday by NE, wind, went to sea this morning.

alled at the break water, and a crocker, Flight, Defiance, Schrs Houest Abe, W. A. Crocker, Flight, Defiance, Leonessa, Mabel Hali, and J. T. Price, with stone for the Delaware Break water, are in the harbor. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Star of the Union, Coolsey, hence, at New Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannab 16th Instant.

Instant. Barque Resiless, Sheldon, from Turks Island for Phi-ladelphia was seen 17th inst., off Cape Hatteras. Barque Imperador, Kerlin, hence, via Richmond, at Rio Janeiro 19th ull. Earque Orchills, Havener, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 26th uit. Brig A. West, Paon, hence, at Antwerp 5th Inst. Brig Solus, Seabrook, hence, at Queenstown 11th justant.

Schr W. Gillum, Scoville, from Portland for Phila-Schr W. Gillum, Scoville, from Portland for Phila-delphia, at New York yesterday. Schr Orozimo, Bagley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Belfmst 16th inst Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and M. H. Read, Ben-son, hence, at New Bedford 26th inst, Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence, at Boston Schr Belt.

Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] FORTRESS MONHOS. July 20.-The pilot-boat Co-quette reports to day the following vensels at Cape Heary, bound to Baltimore:-Barques Chantucher, irom Nevasas, with guanci. Ornheus, irom Palladels phia: and schr Amanda, from West Indies. The steamer George Appold arrived here from Nor-folk this afternoo. Arrived as Norfolk-Schr Albert and sloop Octorors, from Philadelphia.

from Philadelphia. DOMENTIC PORTS. NEW YORK, July 18.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, Mirshouse, from Liverpool. Steamship Edinburgh, Bridgmah, from Liverpool. Steamship Minnesota, Harris, from Superpool. Steamship Gen. Grant, Hoines, from Aspinwall, Steamship Gen. Grant, Hoines, from Superpool. Ship E. Norton. Nicksis, from Superpool. Ship Frogress, Woodward, srom Liverpool. Ship Sir R. Peel, Larrabee, from Londor. Barque H. L. Ronth, Robinson, from Glassow, Rarque Carlsaidi, Ediridge, from Roleston. Barque Carlsaidi, Ediridge, from Ho Janeiro, Barge Brasileira, Wessels, from Ho Janeiro, Brig Clara, Morgan, from Ele Janeiro,

ALABAMA.