THE DAILY LYENING THE WHITE PHILLIPPLE PRINTY FROM THE TATABLE PRINTY OF TREE

# THE NEW SOUTH.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, July 25 .- At the close of the temperance meeting at Leland's Opera House, last evening, the Hon. Henry Wilson was sere-

naded by Hall's Band. It had been announced that he would speak from the balcony of the Union Hotel, in the kotel grounds, on national affairs, and a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen had congregated. After repeated calls Mr. Wilson appeared on the balcony, and was introduced by Judge Sackett, of

Saratoga. When the applause had subsided he spoke as follows:--Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am told that it is expected that I should speak to you on public affairs. Well, it is rather late in the night, I think, to make a speech on the affairs of the nation, but as I am asked to say a word or two I will state my sentiments and opinions in regard to the present aspect of the public affairs of the country. I may say to you, to begin with, that I am accustomed to take hopejul views of public affairs. During the dark hours of the war—the darkest hours of the war I had faith in the country and faith in God and our democratic institutions, and I never doubted the result. Since the close of the war we have had trials quite as severe, and I never had any doubt of the result. The result is to be a united and free nation. The sublime faith of the fathers is to be the living faith of the children. (Applause.) We are to have a united country, compre-hending more than is now within the bounds of the country. We have carried the flag up to the North Pole on one side of the continent, and many years will not pass away before it will also go there on the other side. I do not think it worth while to hurry this. It is our manifest destiny—it is in the lature—we cannot help it if we would. But the country, whether compre-hending more or less than the territory of North America, is henceforth and forever to be a free country, where every man is the peer of every other man. (Applause.) We have passed through a bloody struggle. I am among those who believe that it was inevitable—that it was one of the great wars of the human tamily. It was a struggle on this continent between the democratic ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the system of human bondage; and in such a contest there could be no doubt of the result. It was one of God's wars, and for myself I accept it as such; and I accept its results. When we had war I believed in prosecuting it vigorously. Now we have peace, I want to prosecute peace vigorously. We who stood by our country, and the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, have triumphed. We have triumphed at a learful We are proud and strong; we have lifted cost. We are proud and strong; we have lifted the country towards the heavens; we are a greater people than ever before. We have destroyed human bondage: we have subjugated and conquered a brave and heroic portion of the country, and now the great work is done. I am for welcoming them back with warm and generous greetings, trusting that the causes of all our troubles have pa sed away icrever, and that hereafter in the future we shall be friends and brothers as we were in the morning of the Republic. (Cheers.) It has recently been my for-

Rebel States, and as they invited me to speak to them, I said just what I thought. I held them responsible before man and God for every drop of blood shed in this country, for every life lost, for every dollar expended. I spoke to them plainer than I ever spoke even to the people of Massachusetts; but I tried to do it in a spirit or kindness that I really reit. I prtied their misfortunes. They were more severely conquered than I dreamed I tell you here to-night that the people of that section of the country put into the contest all they had of blood and of trea-ure, and they were defeated, utterly annihilated, their power zone. No man who loves his country and his fellow-men, and who regards those States as part of the country, and the people as part of his countrymen, can witness the condition of that section without having his heart softened and stirred within him. For myself, while spoke to them in plain words, I desired to speak to them in kindness, and in thirty two speecnes I made in that section of the country, to various rinds of audiences, I never received a hiss, or whi-per, or unkind word. But I have now innumerable invitations from various portions of that country to speak, which I accept. I trust that the men of the North, who can afford to be generous as well as just, while they have resolved that treason shall never more sway the councils of the country, will be kind and generous, and forgive the faults of their erring countrymen. (Applause.) I trust that the public men of our portion of the country will visit that portion of it. Freedom of speech they have not had for a generation; they have looked only on one side sion, Disunion, civil war, baired of Yankee institutions. Now, when the truth is presented when the cause of Liberty, Justice, and Humanity is presented to them-they listen as no people ever before listened, and I say to you no people ever before listened, and I say to you it is the great missionary ground of this country. Kind words, words addressed to the heart, conscience, and reason, will do more there than in any other portion of the country for good. So much for the position of that portion or the country, as I comprehend it. And now I will tell you what I think has brought about th rapidly improved condition of that section of the country, and that is the overthrow of the policy of the President of the United States, and the ulter opelessness on the part of the people that the

they have reason to. They revere the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln as no por-

tion of our countrymen do. (Applause.) The word "Union" is engraved on their hearts;

they will vote not only for Union and L'berty, but for school-houses and churches, and for

l'berty-loving, progressive, radical State of the Union. (Applause.) South Carolina will follow. (Applause.) Other States will do the same; and then, gentlemen, I predict that these States will enter on a liberal, progressive policy, such as is pursued in the New England and great Central and Western States of the country. There is not a Democratic flag floating from the Potomac to Florida, and they dare not raise one. Potomse to Florida, and they dare not raise one. The people of the South will tell you that the Republicans never cheated or deceived them. They were led into the Rebellion by words of encouragement from the North. But they will encouragement from the North. But they will tell you the men who said these words had to tell you the men who said these words had to go into the fight, and they met them on battle fields. Then the old Henry Clay Whigs, who are in the ranks of the opposition of that part of the country, let them raise the Democratic flag, and they fly and carry thousands with them into the ranks of the Republican party. The old national men of '33 are doing the same. Of course the followers of John C. Calnoun and his theories of government would not be expected to do anything but to would not be expected to do anything but to maintain the position and spirit of hostility; but

they will be deleated, and sink down one by one to disappear in the end from the government of the country, as the Tories of the Revolution disappeared. For myself, I want no more punishments than have already been inflicted on these men. They have suffered, and have been disappointed more than any body of men in the history of the world. Seven years ago these chieftains trod the halls of Congress, proud and defiant. They raised the banners of revolt. They went out to establish a slaveholding re-public that should include Mexico and Cuba, and command the commerce of the world. and command the commerce of the world. They would be the great agricultural portion of the country that should produce cotton, rice, and sugar. They were to be omnipotent. They went into this great struggle I to make slavery strong, to extend it into the Territories of the United States, and they came out of the contest without the power

to hold slavery anywhere in the country. (Applause.) Their ideas, principles, and policies are all gone forever. The hope and aspiration of their souls are lost. They are baffled, defeated, humiliated, conquered. For one I have it not in my heart to pursue the system of confiscation, or any other systems that shall bear harder than those that have already been adopted to bring them into the country, and make them a part of the country. I dou't want an Ireland or Poland in America. (Applause.) But I want free States, where every man is the peer of every other man—where every man, no matter what blood may course through his veins, no matter where he may have been born, is a man whom God made and for whom Christ died, and who shall possess equal rights with everybody else. We want tree States, tree men, and that policy that has been manugurated will be accomplished within tweive months, and all those States within a year will be brought back into the Union. They will not have the power to dictate the policy of the country, but they will be the radical and progressive portion of it. We shall see these things, and I say to you to-night, gentlemen, not merely as a partisan, but as an American citizen, loving my country and my whole country, that it is enough to make the heart throb with gratitude to Almighty God for what we have witnessed during the last seven years of progress. (Cheers.)

The triends of the country have been misrepre

sented throughout this contest. We were told

that we could not con mer these twelve millions of people. Well, we did it. We were told we had no constitutional right or power to do it. We exercised the powers of the Constitution to save the Constitution and the country, and we have done it. Now they tell us we have no constitutional power to pass the laws for reconstruction; but we find the powers and we have passed the laws, and the laws will do the work. The President of the United States may do what he pleases; the place while. (Laughter and applause.) The fourth of March, 1869, at any rate, will come some time. (A voice: "What about impeachment?") He may stay in till that time, and he may no (Cheers.) It will depend a great deal on his future conduct. If he undertakes to violate the laws of the country, and arrest the conduct of the Government, he will have but a short time to stay where he is. (Applause.) But I tell you, gentlemen, he may do just what he pleases he cannot prevent anything. ("Good.") Our friends in the South, who believe in reconstruction, in a united country, and in freedom, three-fourths of a million of them will bring

Johnson

look upon Bull Run. (Laughter.) Bull Run during the war brought a sense of shame to the cheek of the country, but after all it was a great lesson to the country. Andrew Johnson seems to be a sort of be ng brought into existence for a purpose. He stands right there, and every time he undertakes to do anything against the cause of liberty and justice, the country rallies, and goes further than it ever would have gone before. (Laughter and applause.) got the opinion of the Attorney-General the other day, and all over the South the Rebels reared their heads, and began to hope again; but in a day or two went the news on the breezes that Congress would assemble, and the Rebels closed their lips. Congress assembled and made an additional and stronger measure than ever before. He may undertake to set it aside if he pleases, or do what he pleases; our friends in the South will take care of the cause of the country. And let me tell you that Grant is for nearo suffrage not

those States back in spite of anything Andrew

look upon Mr. Johnson just as

only in the South, but in the North, (Cheers,) So is Thomas-that great General whom soldiers nicknamed "Old Reliable;" so is Phil. Sheridan, and nearly every General of the country who has made a page of the history of this war. I find a very large share of the men who have opposed us individually say it is right, but President's policy can ever be sustained by the nation. (Loud cheers.) That policy brought bitter words, violent deeds, wrong and outthey say they have got a great prejudice vote behind them, and they must pauder to that. I think it becomes statesmen to speak the truthto come out in advance of the people and mainrages. Loyal men were everywhere insulted freedmen were outraged, and even murdered tain what is right-and the people will follow them. There is no portion of our countrymen so gnorant or prejudiced who will not do the right when they see it clearly. Such is the present condition of the country. I think it is a hope-ful one, and it will be better next year than it

but when the Congress of the United States, sus tained by the voice of the people who had fought them on 600 battle-fields, laid down the terms and conditions of reconstruction, and when the President's policy was repudiated, when their is now. The men who emancipated four mil-lions of slaves, and have established liberty and justice in the land, are to have the country next year. Whether Grant will be the candihopes in Northern friends failed, when their hopes in the Supreme Court failed altogether then they saw that they must submit to the authority of the nation, and they are doing date of those men or not, and I think he is very very good grace. There is another likely to be, that candidate will be elected. thing that has contributed to the peaceful aspect There are to day three millions of those voters in the country who would vote for Grant, or of most portions of the States lately in insurrec tion. This is the ballot put into the hands of 600,000 black men. These men, let me say to you, Sheridan, or Thomas, for Chase (applause), or Colfax (applause), or brave old Ben Wade (apwill bring these States back loyal to the country plause), or any of the true and tried men whe and fully and unreservedly committed to the gloomy days of the last seven years. But no man who opposed the cause of the country cause of human liberty in America. (Applause. I make the prediction that eight or nine, and I think nine, of those ten States will not only comply with the terms and conditions Congress has laid down, but will elect men who can take the iron-clad oath, and will send men to the Congress of the United States who will think, speak, and act as the loyal progressive

during that war, no man who opposed emancipation, no man who opposes the civil rights of the emancipated race, no man who opposes negro suffrage, will ever be President of these United States again. (Applause.) If there are any here to night who desire to act think, speak, and act as the loyal progressive representatives think, speak, and act. (Cheers.) I will tell you why. These 600,000 black men feel that they are fighting the battle, not only of the country, but of their own liberties and rights. Of course they will vote for the Union, for they believe in this country as no people ever believed in it before, and they have reason to. They revers the name with the masses, and move with events, and who wish to be with the successful, respectable, and triumpbant, I give them this piece of advice that they join the negro equal-suffrage party at the earliest possible moment. It has become fushionable to do it, too. (Laughter.) I re-member when I first entered the Senate, that a benator was deno meing the anti-slavery men of the country, and talking about "nigger, nigger, nigger." Mr. Seward turned to me and said. "That Senator will never be President of a liberal and progressive policy in that section of the country. They will carry it too. Old Virginia, this very autumn, within ninety days from this rime, will put herself alongside of the Vermont, Massachusetts, and Ohio, as a strong, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Ohio, as a strong, He was an asptrant United States.

with two g's is not a gentleman, and the people will never make him President." It is just so in our time. Those who sneer at the equal rights of men in Christian and Republican America, though they may pretend to be justiceable are only a ground featured to the propole are only and genteel to the masses of the people, are only vulgar fellows. (Applause.) Let me say to you that patriotism, liberty, justice, humanity, Christianity, everything that is pure and noble, all good pulsations of the human heart, all that is beautiful in woman, all that is lovely in human character, is to-day in America on the side of the men who are lighting for a united country, and for the equal rights of all men, of every clime and race. (Applause.) And it is our glory and our pleasure to struggle on and light out that battle. Ere a few brief mouths are passed we shall have a united country, a free country, a country of equal rights, and can stand before the world illustrating the beauty of democratic institutions. I trust all of us, ladies and gentlemen, will contribute by word and deed to bring about that result, which will be so honorable to the country and so giorious to human nature. (Loud cheering.)

### A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

The Story of the Japanese Student who Hung Himself at Monson, Mass,

From the Springfield Republican, July 24, Ashiwars, one of the six Japanese youths who have been perusing their studies at Monson for several mouths, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday evening. He was last seen alive about half-past 8 o'clock P. M. on that day, not far from the place where his body was found, and probably committed the act of self-murder soon after. His absence from his boarding bouse all Sunday night roused suspicion and alarm for his safety, and on Monday search was commenced by a number of the citizens, and about 8 o'clock in the evening, twenty-four hours after his disappearance, his body was found suspended from the limb of a tree, in a retired spot about a mile east of the village, and a little distance from the highway. Beside him on the ground lay his hat, coat, and umbrella, and around his neck was tightly knotted a strip of cotton cloth which he had taken with him from bis house, showing that the act was one of mature and deliberate premeditation. His watch was found going, and his money safe, and all the contents of his pockets undisturbed. His last walk on Sunday evening last was taken alone, an unusual circumstance for the Japanese, as they generally go out in groups of three or four, or quite often the entire six take their strolls together. Ashiwara also was gone from home for a long time on Saturday, on a similar soli-tary excursion, and doubtless then meditated the act of suicide. His body was immediately removed and the remains prepared in the Chris-tian order for burial, his countrymen assisting in the sad offices. A funeral service will be held at Monson in a day or two; but the final disposition of the remains is not yet determined. The cause of the act was undoubtedly extreme depression of spirits, resulting principally from a chronic disease which had for many months afflicted him, and from which there was months afflicted him, and from which there was hitle or no hope of relief. The dejection and nelancholy may have weighed upon the unfortunate man so heavily as to produce during the last days of his life positive insanity, though from his mild and retiring disposition it would not have been of very decided manifestation. Ashiwari was about thirty years old, and left a wife at his home in Yokohama, whence he came by way of San Francisco, arriving at Monson in November. He was sent directly to the care of Rev. Charles Hammond, principal of the Mon-son Academy, by Rev. Mr. Brown, the American Missionary, while his comrades came from Nagasaki, by way of London, ultimately to Monson, but under different patronage. The deceased Japanese is spoken of by his instruc-tors and acquaintances at Monson as rs and acquaintances at man of true and unusue of character, and faithful to his duties. industrious and He was sensitive to the last degree on all points of honor or sonal reputation, and during his stay in this country had won the esteem and sincere regard of all whom he had come in contact. During the first few months of his residence at Monson, he was often oppressed with homesickness and earnest longing for his native land, but had lately seemed to overcome in a great degree these feelings, and appeared quite contented. Rev. Mr. Brown arrived at New York on a re-

### MURDER AT CORNWALL, N. Y.

turn visit to this country only a day or two since, and has been summoned to Monson by a

telegraphic despatch for consultation as to the

disposal of the body of Ashiwara. This death

among us of the stranger student from the other

side of the globe, thousands of miles away, is a

most sad event, and doubly painful from its pe-

culiar and impressive circumstances.

A Missing Woman Found Brutally Murdered-No Clue to the Perpe-

A murder of an apparently most atrocious nature was perpetrated within the past three or four days in the usually quiet little village of Cornwall, near Newburg, on the Hudson. A woman who went by the name of Mary Blake, who has resided in the village for about seven or eight months, was missed on Tuesday morning last, and no cause could be assigned for her disappearance. Diligent inquiry was insti-tuted, but without obtaining the slightest clue to her whereabouts, and a general search was made yesterday morning. Her inanimate body was found on the margin of a small stream about five hundred yards from her place of residence. The creek runs parallel of residence. The creek runs parallel to the roadway leading to the steam-boat landing, and her head lay in the water. Abundant traces of blood were found on the road, and it is presumed that her murderer or murderers attacked her while passing that way. Atter being assailed she had been dragged off the road and down the bank in the direction of the creek, where her corpse was ultimately discovered. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Elv, of Newberg, and Eaton, of Cornwall, when it was ascertained that a brutal aseault had been perpetrated upon the victim, the weapen used being undoubtedly a bludgeon or some blunt instrument. The skull was fractured by a blow which had been delivered the ear, and a fearful wound iso been inflicted on the also face, crushing in the nose and breaking the bones. Either of the wounds, in the opinions, of the medical gentlemen present, was sufficient to have caused death. She was reputed to have been married to an old man named Murtaragh but she has not lived with him for several years past. She leaves two children, little girls, aged respectively four and eight years, and was hersalf about thirty-five years of age at the time of her death. No probable motive can be assigned for the commission of so wanton and inhuman an atrocity; but it is hoped that some facts tending to reveal the murderer may beelicited at the nvestigation which will be held before Justice Brewster. The unfortunate woman was in an advanced state of pregnancy, which tends to give the murder a still more foul and diabolical aspect .- N. Y. Herald.

ARCHEOLOGY .- A Russian archeologist, M. Filimonoff, who was recently in Paris on a visit to the Exhibition, has started the idea of establishing an international archæological society. The project has been favorably re-ceived by several other archeologists, and M. Mandergreen, of Stockholm, has assisted M. Filimonoff in drawing up a set of regulations for the new society, which have been already submitted to the French Government. It is proposed to admit archeologists of all nations to the society, and to hold congresses in the principal capitals of Europe.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 26-Noon,-Consols, 944; Erie, 484: United States 5-20s, 72 13-16; Illinois Central, 77.

LIVERPOOL, July 26-Noon .- The sales of Cotton to-day will amount to 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10id.; middling Orleans, 10id. Sales of the week, 12,000 bales; exports, 4000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 697,000 including 363,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs-The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Provisions and Produce unchanged. Arrival of the Nonpareil.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26-Noon,-ihe little raft Nonpareil has arrived here from New York, June 4, with all board well.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24 .- The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, continues in session in Norfolk. In the matter of publications the Court has ordered as follows:

Whereas, On the 2d day of March, 1857, the Congress of the United States enacted, "That it shall oc the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to select in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, one or more newspapers, not exceeding the number now allowed by law, in which such treaties and laws of the United States as may be ordered for publication in newspapers according to law shall be published, and in some one or more of which so selected all advertisements as may be ordered for publication in the said districts by any United States court or Judge thereof, or by any officer of such Courts, or by any executive of such Courts, shall be published."

And, whereas, In pursuance of the foregoing, the Clerk of the House of Representatives has notified this Court that he has selected, in the State of Virginia, the New Nation, of Richmond, Va., and the State Journal, of Alexandria, as papers for the publication of laws and notices in Virginia.

Now, therefore, All officers of this Court will take notice of the said selection, and acc accordingly.

It is further ordered that, for the present, notices in bankruptcy will be published once a week in the New Nation and State Journal.

J. C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge,

The case of Mr. Cartwright & Co. vs. steamers of publications the Court has ordered as follows:

The case of Mr. Cartwright & Co. vs. steamers Washington Irving, Arago, and James Guy, is being argued. The Independent Base Ball Club, of Peters-

burg, Va., arrived in Nortolk this morning, as the guests of the Creighton Club of that city. A match game was played on the grounds of the latter club this atternoon. The score stood as follows—Creighton, 38; Independent, 34.

A pretty well-substantiated rumor prevailed in Pertsmouth to-day, that one of a numerous

band of negro highwavmen, who have been re-cently operating in Princess Anne county, had been shot on one of the main roads leading to the city, and killed.

The circumstances are that a colored farmer, while on his way home from attending market in this city, was assaulted by one of the high-waymen, who demanded his pocket-book. The marketman very coolly put his hand in his pocket as it to hand over the article desired, but in its place drew a Colt's revolver, and gave his assailant the contents, killing him instantly.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce, in a recent issue, says:—'We are again called upon to record another strocious murder committed on the person of Reuben Bratcher, at Batchelor's Creek, in this county, and almost within the sight of the steeples of this city. The murder was committed while Mr. Bratcher was in the woods shipping turpentine boxes. the work of some of a desperate band prowling around the country. A short time after the occurrence Deputies Williams and Ship and Mr. D. S. Ryan started out on the track of the railroad leading out of the northern portion of the city in search of the parties who committed the murder and robbery.

"About a mile from the city they met two suspicious looking negroes, and arrested them on suspicion. Two of the deputies left one of the prisoners in the charge of Mr. Williams, and proceeded with the other prisoner. They had and turning back, they found Mr. Williams lying on the ground covered with his blood. On learning these facts Major Van Horn sent in a squad of troops to protect the jail; the authorities deeming that an attempt would be made to secure some of the members of the band incar-

The American steamship Worcester was ex-pected to asrive at Norfolk to-day to load direct for Liverpool with cotton and naval stores. A meeting has been called in Norfolk to meet in Princess Anne Court House, on the 27th, for organizing a Republican party.

### Shooting Affray at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 26 .- What bids fair to be a terrible tragedy occurred here last evening. Two of Newcomb's Band, which has been performing at Wood's Theatre for the last fortnight, have been quarrelling for some time, and the feud resulted in a probably fatal shooting affair. The parties are Norman and Banford, two of the leading minstrels in Newcomb's Band. They came over from England together a few months since, and were fast friends, until a few days ago, when they quarrelled. Norman accusing Banford of disgraceful conduct. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Banford entered a billiard saloon on Vine street, and going up to Norman, drew a pistol, and, alming at his breast, said, "You must retract before I count three, or I shall shoot you-one, two, three!" Norman refused to retract and Banford fired. the ball passing through his enemy's left breast, just below the heart, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal before morning. Ban ford was arrested at once, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital.

### The Dominion of Canada.

MONTERAL, July 26 .- A Commissioner of the Imperial Government left here yesterday en route for the Northwest Territory, to organize a Colonial government there, and facilitate the settlement to counterbalance the recent acquisition of Russian America by the United States. Lord March, Colonel Hill, and other officers of the guards arrived yesterday by steamship, and leave soon for the Rocky Monntains for a year's hunting.

Reports are current in private circles that recent petitions for the release of Rev. John McMahon and other Fenian prisoners will meet with favorable consideration.

The city is crowded with American tourists. The delegation of the Philadelphia Council are on their way home after an informal visit to Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

Serious Accident-Heavy Storm. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26 .- Joseph Meyer fell from the third story of the Boone Brewery yesterday, and was seriously injured internally. There was a heavy storm here last evening.

THE FULTON MILLS DISASTER.

Investigation by the Coroner's Inquest into the Cause of the Explosion.

The jury met last evening pursuant to adjournment, and the following verofet is the result of their deliberations. As will be seen from the conflicting nature of the testimony, they were unable to agree upon a unanimous verdict.

unable to agree upon a unanimous verdict.

Lancaster County, ss.:

The inquest summoned by George Leonard,
Esq., Coroner of said county, to inquire into
the cause of the death of David Hantch and
others, killed by the explosion of a steam boiler
at the Fulton Cotton Mill, on the thirteenth day
of July last past, or who died in consequence of
injuries received by the explosion; in addition
to the inquisitions by them found in each case,
the juriers do find and present the following, that
is to say:—That according to the evidence betore them, the boiler which exploded was well
constructed of good material; trust there was constructed of good material; that there was sufficient water in both boilers but a few minutes before the explosion occurred; that no blame can be attached to the proprietors of the mill or any of the employes. That the explosion was occasioned by causes to the jurors un-

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner and the jurors have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. GROEGE LEONARD, Coroner;

John Copland, 8. H. Price. Robert L. Eichholtz, THOMAS THURLOW, JOHN DEININGER.

The undersigned, one of the Coroner's jurors, concurs in the above finding, except the portion thereof constituting the last sentence of the first paragraph. Instead thereof he would sub-stitute the following, viz:—That the immediate cause or causes of the explosion are to the jurors unknown; but they find that the boilers of said mill were frequently subjected to an amount of pressure calculated to impair their durability and hasten their deterioration; and that this was a cause contributing to the explo-sion in a remote degree.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year above written. bove written. REUBEN H. Lo.ig. So closes this extended and interesting, though somewhat tedious inquiry. Aside from the valuable facts in connection with the operations of steam elicited during its course, which will repay any one interested in the matter for the perusal of the testimony, many other points have been brought out which are wortny of attention. Among these, one of the most prominent is the evidence of thinking power displayed by the numerous practical mechanics examined, many of whom were uneducated and uncouth in language, and some even difficult to understand from want of the words to express them elves; yet each had his theory, and an array of lacts which made it seem very plausible. The average character of the testimony was much higher than anything in our previous experience, and is standing evidence of the influence of the mechanic arts in developing the

Another thing torcibly demonstrated was the necessity of selection in cases like the present, of an entire jury of men familiar with the nature of the subject to be investigated; o wing to the want of such a selection here, masses of feetiments with the present comments. testimony utterly irrelevant (sometimes ridicu-lously so) was demanded from the witnesses by those members of the jury who, from want of practical knowledge of the subject, could neither properly understand the witness nor make the witness understand them; thus the investigation was drawn out to a tedious length, which might otherwise have been

Nothing can be urged against the fairness and searching thoroughness of the inquiry. Every one who either knew any of the facts. from knowledge of the subject and examination of the wreck formed a theory of the cause of the calamity, was summoned and heard; scientific authority was also brought in; the whole case, in fact, came before the jury, and they had every means of finding a complete and satisfactory verdict.

The testimony was very contradictory, especially in regard to the previous feelings and expressions of Mr. Hantch, the deceased engineer; it the statement of the fears he should have expressed is accepted as fact, and also the fact of his never stating his convictions of danger to the manager or other owners of the mill, his record would be most unenviable; but it seems inconsistent with the known character of the man that such should be the case. The matter, however, seems to be involved in contradiction and mystery, and as we have furnished the full case to our readers, they have all the light that can be given from which to form their judgment,-Lancaster Express, 25th.

-The administratrix of the estate of the late Captain W. B. Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., has petitioned the United States Government to withhold from the payment due the Russian Government for Alaska, the sum of \$385,231, due said Perkins' estate, for powder and fire-arms furnished the Russian Government during the Crimean war, the payment of which has hitherto been refused.

-Chicago is eating frogs voraciously this season, and has already consumed 100,000, with the expectation of trebling the number next year. At the Sherman House and leading hotels they are regularly announced on the bill of fare, and readily accepted as a relief from the detestable "blue beef."

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 26, 1867. The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds, as have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. 102 was bid 10-40s; 1074@1074 for June and August 7:30s; 1114 for '62 5:20s; 1094 for '64 5-20s; 1094 for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 99½@100, no change, and old do, at 96, an advance of 4. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53 94-100@54 1-16, a decline of §; and Camden and Amboy at 127, an advance of §. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 294 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Rrie; and 432 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 194. 75 was bid for Second and Third: 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and 13g for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 32, an advance of 1; 1071 was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America: 162 for Philadelphia; 106 for Northern Liberties; 106 for Southwark; 572 for Girard; 90 for Western; 70 for City; and 442 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very fittle movement. Morris Canal sold at 55, no change; 302 was bid for Schuykall Navigation preferred: was bid for Schuylkili Navigation preferred;
442 for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna
Canal, and 58 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold-10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\).

-The London Morning Herald of the 13th of July says: -"Such is the abundance of money that £1 500,000 were offered on the security of consols yesterday at 15 per cent, but the parties to whom the proposal was made were so full that they refused to take it."

-The Boston Traveller says:-"Notwithstanding the large amount of spare funds lying fallow, in profitiess idleness (corded

up in huge stacks of paper bundles, and patiently waiting for something to do), it is, nevertheless, almost impossible for any one to obtain needful accommodation on discounts, either for short or long periods of time, without offering the names of promisors whose credit is undoubted, or collateral pleages that are estimated as being beyond a persoventure in point of safety. Capitalists and institutions prefer, and perhaps wisely, to cry over their unproductive balances rather than cry after them, when efforts for their recall, should it so happen, may prove to be fruitless. There are numerous bor-rowers, of rather sanguine temperament, who would eagerly take all the money they could get from lenders disposed to stand the risk of recipients risk, but such are not accommodated; while those who are perfectly responsible are furnished with all they require, on discounts at six and loans at five per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Beported by Debaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street 206 ah Read R......bio. 64 | 100 ah Big Mt......s5wn. 4%

PIRST BOARD.

ver, 132 @134.

ver, 1324@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6e, 1861, 1104@1101; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1111@1111; do., 1864, 1091@1091; do., 1865, 1091@1091; do., new, 1081@1081; 5s, 10-40s, 1021@1021; U. S. 7-30s, lat series, 1074@1072; do., 2d series, 1071@1072; 3d series, 1071@1072; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., quote Cooxer.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 110;@110; old 5-20s, 111;@111; 5-20s 1864, 109;@109; do., 1865, 105;@109; do., July, 108;@108; do., 1867, 108;@108; 10-40s, 102;@ 102; 7-30s, Aug., 107;@108; do., June, 107;@ 107; do., July, 107;@107; Gold, 139;@139;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 26.-The Flour Market continues to drag, and prices are mostly nominal for all descriptions, except spring wheat extra family. The demand is confined exclusively to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased superfine at \$8@8:25; extras at \$8.75@9:25; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$11-25 @12-25; Pennsylvania and Onio do at \$10@12-@12.25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$10@12; and fancy brands at \$13@15.50, according to quality. Bye Flour is scarce; smail sales at \$8.75@9 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without any material change; small sales of new red at \$2.20@2.35. Rye ranges from \$1.50 to \$1.65. Corn is scarce, and held firmly at the advance noticed yesterday; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.17@1.18, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.14. Oats are held with much firmness; sales of Fennsylvania at 90@95c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait.

Whisky—No sales worthy of notice.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PRILADELPHIA.....JULY 26. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH OFFICE. 82 2 P. M. 86

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque A. Kobbe, Carver, Marseilles, L. Westergaard

& Co.
Barque Oak Ridge, Quinn, Bosten, Warren, Gregg &
Morris.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, Cientuegos,
Brig Ida C, Bogart, Yarmeuth, J. E. Barley & Co.
Brig Ida C, Bogart, Foston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr George Edwards, Weeks, Boston, Lehigh Navigation Coal Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Boston, Rothermel & Co.
Schr C. Rankin, Rankin, Kennebunk, Hammett &
Neill.

Neill.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. H. Gallasher, Gallasher, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Belle, Whitmore, Boston,
Schr Lugano, Johnson, Bath,
Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, Boston, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, Rommell &
Hunter. Schr Koret, Brown, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier. Piening, Tompkin's Cove. do.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Boston. Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Princeton, Wells, Rockland,
Schr T. R. Jones. Smith, Rockland,
Schr Reading R. No. 48, Ross, Pawtucket,
Go.
Schr M. D. Haskell, Williams, Boston, E. R. Sawyer

Schr J. R. Smith, Williams, Salem, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Rollins, Wall, Plymouth, Street & Co.
Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr R. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, do.
Schr Reae, Williams, Miliville, do.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, Norwich, Mammoth Vein
Coal Co.
Schr S. Bernice, Crockton, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis &

Schr Flight, Crowell, Lanesville, Schr J. McAdam, Willard, Boston, Captain.

Schr J. McAdam, Willard, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, 24 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Br. brig W. B. Forrest, Conly, 25 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Bali Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Normanby, Ryder. 30 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Sali Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Normanby, Ryder. 30 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Sali Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Etban Allen, Blake, 8 days from Calais, with lomber to Warren. Greege & Morris.

Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barrati.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr J. McAdam, Willard, from Boston.

Schr J. McAdam, Willard, from Boston.

Schr Belle. Whitmore, from New York.

Schr Belle. Whitmore, from New York.

Schr Bese, Williams, from Millville.

Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.

Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.

Schr Rose, Wall, from Plymouth.

Schr G. Rankin, Rankin, from New Haven.

Schr G. Rankin, Rankin, from New Haven.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Norwich.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Norwich.

Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, from Providence.

Schr M. A. Crier, Fleming, from Dover,

Beamer S. C. Walker, Harrin, A hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Cheviot. Whitney, pences at St. Jah.

Brig Cheviot, Whitney, hence, at St. John, N. B., th use.

Brig Faustina, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr A. Leland, Bennett, for Philadelphia in 2 days.

Nevassa 5th Inst. at Nevassa 5th inst.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Galveston 18th
Instani. Sobra William Capes, Baker, hence, at Fortland 24th

Schr J. Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rocton 24th inst.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord hence, at New Bedford
14th inst.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, hence, at Fall River 28d inst.
Schr Whilow Harp, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed
from New Bedford 24th inst.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Fall River
24th inst. Schr C. P. Stickney, Matthe, hence, at Pall River Sth inst.
Schr S. T. Wines. Hulse: Village Queen, Tiliottaon: and A. Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2th inst.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Pawtneket, 2th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, July 25.—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.

Barque Mina, Bahlaberg, from Rio Janeiro, Brig Express, Rodin, from Rio Janeiro.