## THE DATEY FURNING TREEORAPH-PHILADELPHIL, TUENT, JULY 30, 1367.

# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# VOL. VIII-No 25.

## PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

### PROPOSED MEXICAN ALLIANCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between a gentleman of Washington and M. Romero, Mexican Minister, in regard to the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion :---

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.—M. Romero, Mexican Minister—Sir:—Permit me to suggest the propriety of an ailiance between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion. Such an alli-ance was proposed by me to our Government ance was proposed by me to our Government at the beginning of the slaveholders' rebellion; but an inordinate confidence in our strength and the supposed weakness of the Rebels-from which was predicted a speedy termination of the war-prevented its adoption. If adopted, the Bebellion would have been suppressed during the first year. With the United States and Mexico combined, the preponderance of power would have been so great that the Rebes must have been compelled to lay down their arms as early as the first year. If so, then three-touribs of the loss of life and three-fourths of the cost of the war would have been saved. Likewise, if an end had been put to the Rebellion during the first year, or even the second, it would have prevented the Invasion of Mexico by France, which never would have been attempted but for our Rebellion, and thus the late desperate struggle of Mexico for national evisience against the most powerful monarchy of Europe, and which, atter such great sacrifices, has just ended so ploriousity, would have been averted. As such alliance, however, was not proposed by our Government, and unfortunately was not offered by Mexico, the advantages which might have resulted therefrom were lost to the two republics. But wisdom is generally learned by experience, and frequently at great cost, and often when it is too late. This favorable opportunity for mutual alliance having passed, the question is whether it would not be of great advantage to the two republics at this time and hereafter. True, rebellion has been suppressed in name in the United States, and revolution and invaon have both been defeated in Mexico; but as the causes which produced the war in both countries still exist, and like a smothered conflagration may be fanned into lue by faction, and again break forth with like destruction, therefore it would seem to be of the first importance that every means in our power should be at once adopted, that a repetition of such

awful calamities may, if possible, be prevented. As to invasion from European monarchies, this may be expected during any internal conthis may be expected during any internal con-vulsion of either of the Republics. Casarism and Monarchy are, from principle, opposed to freedom, and are, therefore, inherently in con-stant alliance against all Republics; and as one altiance can only be successfully defeated by another, hence Republics, in self-defense, should form alliances against Monarchy. Not only should the United States and Mexico form an alliance against invasion and rebellion, but the South American Republics should also form an outh American Republics should also form an alliance against the same dangers. The political and material advantages of the

oposed alliance would seem to be apparent to all. It would prevent invasion, or filibustering. from every quarter, and suppress at once all effort of faction against the constitutional and liberal Governments of both countries; and if through the greater preponderance of strength, it would amount to a protectorate on the part of e United States, in the same ratio of strength it would amount to a protectorate on the part of Mexico. In other words, the protection would

be mutual and reciprocal. t would divert capital and enterprise to

they enjoyed the harbinger of a permanent change for the better. From this time the wen-perature continued to decline until they reached their destination. At first the change of air did not appear to check the progress of the disease, but the beneficial effects were not long delayed. William Martin, steerage cook, died on the Sist of May. This was the hast death upon the vessel. The fresh, pure air of the north, that appeared like winter to those who had been under a tropical sup, brought about rapid resto-ration, sickness diminished, and by the lst of June all on board were convalescent. For 48 hours preceding the sight of land, they, under a clear sky, experienced a severe gale that threat-ened to swamp the vessel, but this they survived, and on the morning of the 8th of June, after a voyage of 66 days, with joy that was only tempered by the recollection of the afflic-tion through which they had passed, they dropped anchor in the harbor of San Francisco. Thus closed one of the most appalling chap-ters in the history of our navy, For five months their vessel had been a hospital in which was raging one of the most fearful diseases with which humanity is afflicted. At Panama for three months a tropical sun stimulated the disease to further conquest, while dry, scorching winds fanned the flame that was consuming them. Even after their departure, when they expected early relief, calm seas and rainy days expected early relief, calm seas and rainy days followed, to aggravate their trouble and delay succor. From another source we learn that of the 101 whites on board, 48 had been afflicted with the fever. Of the latter number 21 had died, 6 of whom were buried at sea. These figures can best be appreciated by supposing, within five months, 20,000 cases of a fearfal malady in Indianapolis, attended by the death of nearly 9000 persons. of nearly 9000 persons.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN VERMONT.

## Examination of Henry Williams, the Suspected Murderer-Attempt of the Crowd to Lynch Him-Testimony of the Little Daughter of the Murdered Particle Parties.

ASCUTNEYVILLE, Vt., July 29, -Henry Williams, the fiendish murderer of Mr. au1 Mrs, Gowing, has undergone his examination, and, after barely escaping lynching by a mob, is now safely contined in Rutland Jail to await his trial for murder in the first degree. At the conclu-sion of the examination, when the sherid took the prisoner from the hall, the excitement among the crowd was intense, and there was a general determination to lynch him.

The officer, having succeeded in getting the prisoner into the Acusnett Bouse, waited nearly two hours for the example and crowd to disperse; but finding they would not, he obtained assist-abce and started to convey the prisoner to the State prison, in Windsor, to lodge him there for the night. While going down the stairs of the hotel the crowd made a rush for the criminal and the officer, but his assistants succeeded in placing bim in a team. After he was in, one of the prominent citizens of the town, a relative of the murdered victims, threw a rope with a slip noose over his head; but one of the officers succeeded in preventing its catching the neck of the murderer.

The team then started, followed by the crowd, ultering cries of "Hang him!" "Lynch the scoundrel!" etc. The whip was applied to the horses, and the officers and murderer were soon out of home of the second out of harm's way. The testimony against the prisoner is strong, and there has as yet been nothing offered to show that he is other than of the terrible double murder charged guilty upon him. Miss Ella A. Gowing, a thirteen year old

daughter of the murdered parties, gave in a very clear statement of the murder. She said she heard some one call to her father, who asked who was there. The man replied it was Mr. Hitchcock, and that the cows were in the cornfield. Her father got up, dressed himself and went into the kitchen. She then heard a loud voice in that direction, and in a few minutes a man came into the bed room, where her mother was in bed, and she was in a trundle bed. Her mother asked the man who he was, and was answered, "Who are you?" Immediately there was a struggle, and the man then went out and all was still. The girl was so frightened that she covered up her head in the beoclothes and remained perfectly still, which act probably saved her life. She knew it was Williams, for he worked for her father and she knew his voice. During the girl's story the prisoner was ver much embarrassed, and when the axe, clotted with blood, was brought into the room, his head dropped instantaneously. His true name is said to be Hiram Miller, but he has recently gone by the name of Henry Williams.

with their own bad blood and that of with their own oad blood and that of their assailants, were as many as there were participants in the affray. At the height of the row several of the women and children, who, from the outset, some screeching with terror and others too exhausted by fear to utter a word of dismay, had cronched behind what-ever article of furniture had been left entire by the contestants, were struck by tumblers and the contestants, were struck by timblers and soda water bottles, and received injuries of a very severe character, and two men, named respectively John McDermott and Lawrence Kran, received several stabs of a knife. As the boat neared the city the ardor of the rioters seemed to cool, but their inactivity lasted but a few moments are the fight was again renewed with, if possible, more terocity than before. In the midet of the crushing, biting, hammering, and gouging that was resorted to in the second outbreak, a young man named John Berry, who resided in Oliver street, near Oak, while taking an active part in the fight, was set upon by several men, who managed to get him away from his party, and he was receiving most brutal punishment, when, to save himself, ho squeezed his body through the railings of the upper deck of one of the barges, to lower him-self to the lower deck, but missed his hold and fell. He was caught by one of the passengers, who held on to his coat until he was forced to let go his hold, when the unfortunate man fell into the water, striking his head violently against the bulwarks in his fall. He swam for a few minutes in the waks of the boat, and when it was stopped he was seen struggling with the waves two hundred yards in the rear of the vessel. A young man named Sheridan sprang over board and swam to his assistance, but Berry sank for the last time before the former reached him. During the excitement occasioned by the poor fellow's misfortune, loud cries were made for life preservers, but not one could be found in readiness on either the steamer or the barges. This unfortunate occurrence had the effect of putting an end to the fight, and on the arrival of the boats at the wharf in the evening each excursionist seemed to have been pretty well sobered, either by the loss of one of their num-ber or the amount of blood drawn from each as a contribution to the general melee. No arrests have as yet been made by the police, but it is to be desired that the leading spirits in the disgraceful scenes enacted on the boats should be brought to speedy justice. It is said that eighty persons were more or less injured on the barges by being struck with bottles and tum-blers. -N. Y. Hera'd.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

#### Probable Removal of General Sheridan-General Hancock to be dis Successor.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Information received this morning from a source I have always found reliable, leaves no doubt, I think, that General Sheridan will soon be removed from the command of the Fifth Military district. the command of the Fifth Military district. The President has resolved to assume the responsibility of this grave step, and it is said he is backed up in his determination by every member of the Cabinet except Secretary Stanton. The subject, in all probability, will be discussed and settled at the Cabinet meeting

to-morrow. I am informed that General Hancock has been agreed upon as General Sneridan's successor, and that he is regarded by the President and Cabinet as a more fit man in every respect. It is known that the President's first choice for the Firth District was General Sherman, but the lat-Fifth District was General Sherman, but the lac-ter preferring, like General Thomas, to remain in his then position, his feelings and preditec-tions were regarded. The President never favored the appointment of Sheridan, but waived his own objections at the solicitation of General Grant, who pressed Sheridan's claims very warmly. It was thought, too, that the experience Sheridan had already ganed in the had already on In the department would be found valuable, and there fore he was retained in command, and clothed with the power of military reconstruction. I am further informed that there is only one thing that is desired before Sheridan's removal is effected. What that is I cannot state reliably, but I have reason to think that it is the resigna tion of Secretary Stanton. The conflict between the President and Mr. Stanton is known to be irreconcilable. They differ on questions of national policy as widely as it is possible for two men to differ, and recently this difference seems to have ripened into a mutual distaste for each other's society. Under such circumstances it is not wonderful that Mr. Stanton's resignation should be a consummation devoutly to be wished. He cannot be removed, but the idea is that he may be induced to resign on account of incompatibility existing between himself and the President and other members of the Cabinet. Whether Mr. Stanton will be induced to resign by these considerations, I am unable to state. The general opinion here is, however, that he is or those officials who never resign or die one while in office. I should also state that the one thing alloded to above is said by some to be the consent and co-operation of General Grant.

arrest, the prisoner was at his house, engaged in packing up his clothes preparatory to dein packing up his clothes preparatory to de-camping. The truth in the case, however, will probably soon be ascertained.

No facts further than those already given have yet appeared, and it is the intention of the have yet appeared, and it is the intention of the officers to reveal nothing relative to the case until all the parties are secured. It is probable, however, that the alleged accomplices of the prisoner have heard of his arrest ere this, and have left for other parts. The young forger is now in the Raymond street jail, awaiting an examination before Justice Cornwell, -N. Y. Herald.

#### THE INGRAHAM WILL. From the N. Y. Tribune.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We have no desire to discourage the reason-able anticipations of the Ingraham family, which recently met in this city to take mea-sures for obtaining possession of the city of Leeds in England, or at least so much of it as shall be worth \$100,000,000. Indeed, they seem to be so enthusiastically hopeful, and their case upon paper, as drawn up by themselves, such an extremely good one, that to damp their ardor is probably impossible. If it were not for this, we might prescribe a careful reading of "Bleak House," to be fol-lowed by "Ten Thousaud a Year." Poor Miss Flyte had "documents" in her wallet; Mr. Crooke had "documents" in his paper-heap; Mr. Titmouse had "documents" in his paper-heap; Mr. The lograham family are not precisely in so fortunate a posi-tion. They have no "documents," but they know where they are to be had for a consideration. Two centuries ago one Joseph Wilson, of Yorkshire, made a will, devising to Sarah Cowell, his granddaughter in America (Ingra-ham by marriage, lands upon which Leeds now stands. The Ingraham family ciam Cowell, his granddaughter in America (Ingra-ham by marriage), lands upon which Leeds now stands. The Ingraham family claim under her—a very numerons family, it would appear, with so many ramifications that, if the decision should be in favor of the de-scent, there will probably be a hundred suits about the distribution. But, in the very begin-ning, there are suspicious circumstances, with just the faintest aroma of swindling about them. The much-desired will of the old original Josenb has been hunded for by easer and just the faintest aroma of swindling about them. The much-desired will of the old original Joseph has been hunded for by eager and hungry heirs for more than sixty years. Now it was in the possession of Lord Erskine's son, it hav-ing been confided to the first-named law-yer by one Solomon Ingraham. *Presto*, it is in America, and last January it is found, but alas! It is in the hands of "two lawyers," who demaud "ten thousand dollars and a tenth of the property" as the condition of its surrender! This the Ingraham Committee declines to pay; but it finally does agree to pay "twenty thousand dollars in money and thirty thousand dollars of the In-graham Association scrip," but with a wisdom which we should hardly have anticipated, with-holds the cash until the "two lawyers" shall have proved the will to be genuine to the satis-faction of the Committee, As present the heirs are engaged in the troublesome preliminary of raising the money for the "two lawyers." Such, in briet, and divested of unimportant details, is the story of the Ingraham claim to the city of Leeds. It is, we a corced to con-fess, a suspicious, though not a conclusive eir-cumstance, that the main interest hinges upon the concealments and the uncommonly sharp

fess, a suspicious, though not a conclusive eir-cumstance, that the main interest hinges upon the conceaiments and the uncommonly snarp practice of the "two lawyers" who withhold what they are bound in honor, and conscience, and law, to surrender, having come into the possession of a piece of property which does not and cannot by any possibility be-long to them. If we were never so distantly related to the Ingraham family, we would make short work of that beautiful brace of attorneys who want \$50,000 for doing an act of the very commonest kind of honesty. We would hire the sharpest gentle-men in the equity courts, and we would treat the "two lawyers" to a course of Chancery pro-ceedings which would soon bring them to their marrow bones. We would harass them with bills and subpens, and discoveries and con-comitants; we would orling a great variety of actions against them in the common lawcourts; we would, if necessary, indict them for larceny; we would try trover; we would resort to replevin; we would attach all the pro-perty in their possession, will included; we would have them sent to jall upon an ave-rage once a week; we would nave that "doen-ment" out of them, or know the reason why from the august lips of the Chief Justice of the United States himself. This is the way in which we should specified to the the sent of the substates himself. cumstance, that the main interest hinges upon United States bimself. This is the way in which we should spend our money, because in this way we should sconest find out whether the "two lawyers" really had or not a testa-ment which they themselves believed to be genuine. If it turned out upon production to be a fabrication palpably and unmistakably a orgery, then we should not be at the expe of proving it. If it were prima face genuine, then we could go to probate with it with a tolerably light heart, leaving the "two lawyers" to pay their own costs, and a portion of ours into pay the bargain. The report of the Committee made at the late The report of the Committee made at the late meeting seems to have been of a nature alto-gether too satisfactory. As soon as the "two lawyers" have been bribed to disgorge the "document," all difficulties, it is assumed, will have been surmounted, and the flourishing Leeds will change owners at once. seems to have been unaccountably forgotten that there are lawyers in England as well as that there are inwyers in England as well as lawyers in America; and that tenants who have held lands for two centuries generally get a title not easily to be disturbed. It is not a peculiarity of English practice to take wills for granted; they must be proved, as several hundred volumes of ecclesiastical and consistory reports sufficiently attest; and if anybody thinks it easy to prove a will two hundred years old, to the satisfaction of Doctors' Comyears oid, to the satisfiction of Doctors' Com-mons, we recommend him, if he has money to spare, to try the experiment. He will find that faith in the "two lawyers" who discover an in-strument just when it is wasted, might not be tniuries. so large upon the other side of the Atlantic as it appears to be upon this. Time makes strong titles, Possession is nine points of the law. it appears to be upon this. Time makes strong titles, Possession is nine points of the law. The men who are receiving the rents of the Leeds properties might not be disposed to surrander at discretion; and there would be two hundred instead of two lawyers to deal with, and per-hars even the whole House of Lords. It will be seen it it while we have pointed out the difficulties of their realization, we have offered no opinion on the validity of these re-markable claims. Even if we desired to do so, we have no trustworthy data from which to make up our minds; but we confess that our suspidions of the "two lawyers" with a will for sale cheap are somewhat grave. It would be strange if there were not heirs-at-law or de-visees in this country entitled to estates long in abeyance in England. When we consider the heartache, the hope deferred, and the disap-pointment, we could wish that it were other-wise. We have known more than one man ruined by trusting to these fallacious dreams of wealth to be had without isbor, of rishes to be acquired by good fortune, of estates to be secured by some extraordinary chance. In too many cases (we say nothing of the present) s me rogue is the moving master-spirit of the brilliant vision, and poor men are made poorer in the effort to grasp an uncarned and unwill be seen ti at while we have pointed out brilliant vision, and poor men are made poorer in the effort to grasp an uncarned and un-merited opulence. We could mention a gen-tleman, long since deceased, himself one of the ablest legal writers in America, and whose works are of authority in the Courts, whose whole life was embitiered by the dream of a great English inheritance. Fortunately he knew well where to stop, although he could not cease to regort the *lacuna* in the evidence which kept him from rank and from riches. We wish that all expectants might prove either more fortunate or as wise as he.

#### LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30-Noon.-Consols, 94: U. S. 5-208, 72 7-16; Illinois Central, 76%; Erle, 48%; Atlantic and Great Western, 23% LiverPool. July 30-Noon.-Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales of 9000 bales. Bread-stuffs dull. Corp., 35s. 6d. Other articles un-changed.

changed. ANTWERP, July 30 .- Petroleum flat and un-

changed. The Hibernian Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, July 30 .- The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, has arlyed at this port.

#### TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT. WASHINGTON, July 20.-The trial of John H. Surrati was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Flaher presiding. Mr. Carrington resumed his remarks and said:-He hoped the jury would bear with patience until he had concluded his remarks. Yesterday afternoon he was considering the assault upon the wilnesses for the prosecution, and he was defending their characters. The witness upon whose testimony he was commenting was Sergeant Dye. Who was Sergeant Dye? He was a soldier who had risen from the ranks to a non-commissioned officer. Credit was due to a soldier, who by merit fights his way up to be a First Sergeant. Oye, and he stands before you as unimpeached and unimpeachable witness. Who denies that Dye is a man of nerve, of courage or who denies that Dye is a man of nerve, of courage or who denies that Dye is a man of nerve, of courage. When the number of the was a much in the second sec

# [Continued in our next edition.]

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

## Serious Shooting Affray-Quarrel Be-tween City Fathers, Mtc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, July 30 .- Thomas and Henry Findling, aged six and eight years, were dangerously wounded yesterday by Hugh Dunlap, aged sixteen, who deliberately discharged seven barrels of an Allen's revolver at them because they were climbing playfully over the palings of their father's yard into the yard of Dunlap. The

1 set forth by the Tribune of this morning as follows:-

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

follows:--"Money is easy on call at 4(25 per cent., with some loans at 3 per crut. Commercial paper sells at 8(27) for prime and 8(20 for second grades. Long engage-ments are still out of favor, and capital is kept in strict control. Some of the largest lenders report nothing of consequence under 5 per cent. on call. There are some orders for currency from the West, and Western banks holding Governments as tem-porary investments are still selling to strongthen their balances in New York. The fallure of the Una-dills Back excites little suprise. Such thems, though infrequent just now, will be more abundant before Congress meets again."

-A despatch from Troy says:-

-A despatch from Troy says:-"The assignment of the Unadilla National Bank is a general one, and the institution is kept oven, accord-lug to law, though doing no business. A receiver from Washington has been called for, and will pro-bably arrive in a few days. The owner of \$20,000 of the sidesk in Albany is a son of Mr. Watson, the Pre-sident of the bank. It is stated by the President and Cashier that had the bank closed some months ago something would have been saved; as it is, the loss will probably be total. Great distress prevails in all the country surrounding Unadills. The losses cover a wide extent of country, and will be desolating in their effects."

which will test them severely.

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

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the follow-ing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :--C. S. 6s, 1881, 110@110; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111/@111; do., 1864, 109/@109]; do., 1865, 109/21094; do. new, 108/@108]; 5s, 10-40s, 101; @1024; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 107/@1074; do., 2d series, 107/@1073; 3d series, 1074@1074; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117. -Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 110 (20102; do. 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1865, new, 1084@ 1094; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1865, new, 1084@ 1094; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do 5s, 10-40s, 102@1024; do., 730s, Aug., 1074@1073; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 109-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do., May, 1865, 1164@1162; do., Aug., 1865, 1154@1152; do., September, 1865, 115@1154; October, 1865, 1144@115; Gold, 1404@1403; Sui-ver, 133@1344.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 30 .- The Flour Market presents no new feature, and prices of low grades are nominal. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchase of the better grades of spring and winter wheat, and fresh ground new wheat, which command pretty full ground new wheat, which command pretty unit prices. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$866 \$25 for superfine, \$8:50,69:25 for extras, \$10,612:50 for Northwestern extra family, \$10,612 for Penn-sylvania and Obio do, do., \$11 for new wheat extra, and \$12 for do. do. extra family and faper. lly and faney Rye Flour is held at \$875@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market continues very quiet, but srices remain without change. Sales of red at \$2.25@2.35. Rye ranges from \$1.45 to \$1.55 for new, \$2 25@235, Hye ranges from \$1.40 to \$1.50 for new, gold. Corn is scarce, and held firmly at yester-day's figures. Sales of yellow at \$1.17@1'18, and Western mixed at \$1.11@1'12. Oats are dull; sales of Pennsylvania old at \$2c, and new at \$3c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. Provisions are quiet, but the recent advance s well maintained.

Mexico to develop her agricultural and mineral resources, and also to construct those interior and communicating lines of railroad so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the adjacent countries. It would anite us into close connec tion as to every interest, and especially would increase the trade between the sister Republics, now so largely monopolized by England and France, and in many respects, which could not even be named in a brief letter, it would result in general and permanent advantage to the two countries.

Therefore such alliance should be proposed to the people of the two Republics at once, so that, if approved of, it may be adopted at the earliest practical moment.

Very respectfully, your obedien: servant, A. WATSON.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1867.-Mr. A. Watson, Washington, D. C.-Sirt-Your kind letter of to-day is received, suggesting the propriety of concluding a treaty between the United States and Mexico for mutual protection against inva-sion and rebellion. Such an alliance, if in other respects well arranged, would certainly have very important results; but the complication of interests and interior difficulties of both coun tries would render it almost impossible to conclude it just at this moment. Nevertheless, in some near fature it might be tried, if the Gov-ernments of the two republics, while feeling its convenience, found themselves more free in their action, or less embarrassed with domestic cares.

Thanking you for the interest you show for the welfare of Mexico, I am, sir, very respect-fully yours, M. Romeno. fully yours,

#### A FEARFUL VOYAGE.

#### Yellow Fever on Board a Man-of-War From the Indianapolis Journal.

A letter received by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, of this city, from his brother.of the United ship-of war Jamestown, recently arrived at San Francisco, gives a detailed account of the terrible voyage from Panama of that plague-stricken vessel, from which we are permitted to make a

brief summary. Having for three months suffered fearfully from yellow lever in the Bay of Panama, they received orders early in April to proceed to sea, and to go as iar northward as was necessary to the re-establishment of the health of the ship crew. No orders ever lound a more cheerful response. They were halled as the condemned receives the news of his reprieve. Soon they hoped to be away from the influence that had combined to keep the destroyer constantly in their midst. In this, however, they were doomed

to disappointment. Calm weather followed, in which the vessel could make little progress. Then rains set in, compelling the closing of the hatenes, thus adding to the depression produced by the intense heat and the infection of the vessel. On the 1st of May, after nearly a month had elapsed, they were still but a few minutes north of seven degrees north latitude. During this period, in which the elements seemed combined against which the elements scemed combined against them, the fever continued, new cases occurred, and deaths followed. On the 22d of April there were two deaths, Alonzo Horton, ship's cook, and James MeBeth, ordinary seamon. Surreon D. Bloodgood, Acting Ensign Leakin Barnes, and Corporal George Bradley, were attacked on the 27th, and within a lew hours of each other. Bradley died on the 1st of May. The two others recovered. William J, Boinman, carpenter, recovered. died, after a short illness, on the 9th of the same month

On the 14th of May they lost their apothecary. On the lath of may they lost dear apothecary, Edward A. Smith, a young man mineteen years of age, and of unusual fidelity and worth. Not intimidated by the knowledge of the fact that the disease was raging upon the ship, he came from the North and entered upon the discharge of his duties with a Christian heroism that won all hearts.

They had now made decided progress to the They had now made decided progress to the northward, being not far from twenty degrees north latitude. The heat was yet intense, but a yarer atmosphere greeted them, and all felt that AFFRAY AT AN EXCURSION.

# One Man Drowned-Two Men Stabbed A Large Number Severely Wounded.

As Officer Robert Gunson, of the Fift, "recipct police, was patrolling his post in the vicinity of Pier No. 35, North river, at the foot of Frankin sireet, on Sunday at noon, he noticed the steamer William Titamar, with two barges, leave the pier with about a thousand excursionists, the greater portion of whom was composed of men, and a large number of women and children and old people of both sexes making up the balance. The officer perceived, as the vesse lett the wharf, that a motley gathering of roughs hailing from the Fourth and Fifth Wards had managed to get on board, and, as he suspected and the sequel showed, for no good purpose.

About half-past 8 o'clock in the evening the same officer ascertained, on the return of the boats, that there had been a serious fight on board the vessels during the day, and heard several of the excursionists at a soda water stand near West street state that there would be bloody murder at the pier before an hour should have passed by. On perceiving the officer, who made them understand that there was a large force of police close at hand, who were watching their movements in readiness to pounce upon the first man who should make any effort to create a disturbance, several of the men returned to the pier, and, no doubt, warned their companions of impending danger; for shortly afterwards the whole crowd from the boats quietly dispersed and left the wharf to its own

It appeared from the statements of several of those persons who had taken passage on board the boats which were to have had Crossett's Grove, on the Hudson, for their destination, that the great bulk of the excursionists were members of an association which is called "Thuberna-Carthies," and that shortly after their departure from the city a dispute arose be-tween two "roughs," which ended by the disputants pitching into each other in true "rough and tumble style," each making the most of his strength in endeavoring to gouge out the eyes of his opponent, or bring him to suing terms by abridging, doubles actives, the length of his nasal appendage. While this pleasant entertainment was going on the friends of each contestant, who were all intoxicated, began to consider each other more than interested spectators, and without ceremony inaugurated a bloody row that proved terrific in its horrible excesses. The Fourth Warders, with a howl, in a body seized hold of every group of Fifth Warders they could lay their hands upon, and had everything pretty much their own way until the friends of one of the men came to the rescue, when the contest became all the more exciting and devilish. Not content with using their fists in knocking each other down and their boot heels to crush out the features of those who were prostrated, they laid hold of chairs, table legs, decanters, tum-blers, and whatever they could seize hold of that seemed to be of service as a weapon. A half hour after the fight had commenced it had be-come general on both barges, and the roughs come general on both barges, and the roughs that went yelling round the decks with teeth knocked out, eyes half gouged into hollow space, noses shortened by delicate bits nicely chopped from the appendages, and their coats and shirts in tattors and bestmeared

#### Anticipated Election Riots in Tennessee.

Official as well as private accounts from Tenlessee represent the danger of outbreaks or riots all over the State next Thursday at the election. The Government has for some days past been maturing such measures as may preserve the peace.

The statement that General Thomas has ordered, by direction of General Grant, the Na-tional troops in Kentucky to be moved into Tennessee for the protection of the citizens of that State during the election, is not exactly General Grant suggested to General true. Thomas the propriety of such a course; but the latter has telegraphed back that he has sufficient force in Tennesses to prevent disorder or suppress any riots that may occur, and the troops in Kentucky are needed there for the protection of the people of that State, It was remarked here that the orders of Se-

cretary Stanton and General Grant respecting the movements of troops into Tennessee from Kentucky, are somewhat in conflict with former orders under similar circumstances. During the troubles in Maryland growing out of the contest over the Police Commissioners, serious results were apprehended, and the Administrainformation showing that there was a tion had powerful conspiracy, not only to cause disturb-ance in Maryland, but to overthrow the national Executive. At that time the question of send-ing troops to Maryland was discussed in the Dabinet meetings, and was resisted by Secretary Stanton on the ground that it would be improper to do so without a requisition from the Execu tive of the State. Now, however, Mr. Stanton pursues a different policy, and recommends that the troops stationed in the State of Kentucky be thrown into Tennessee, to preserve order therein during the election.-N. Y. Heraid.

#### AN ALLEGED UNSUCCESSFUL FOR-GERY.

## A Young Man Charged with Forging His Father's Name for about \$8000.

It is reported that an attempt at fraud was committed in Brooklyn a short time since, which, had it been successful, would have resulted in a loss of over \$8000 to the victim. some reason the particulars of the case have been suppressed by the police, although one of the alleged guilty parties has been arrested. However, on Saturday last a young man, whose name is suppressed for the present, aged twenty years, a civil engineer by profession, was taken into custody by Officers Peterson and Wonderly, on complaint of his father, the charge preferred against the prisoner being that of false pre-tenser. It is reported that the young man was concerned, with two other fast young men, in the case. One report has it that the prisoner forged a note in his father's name for about \$6000, and almost succeeded in obtaining the money thereon; while it is also reported that he did succeed. The latter would seem the more probable from the fact that, at the time of his the alleged guilty parties has been arrested.

#### Attempted Assassination in Massachuautts.

TROY, July 29 .- An attempt has been made at North Adams to assassinate State Constable North Adams to assassinate State Constables McKay and Savage, on their return from the making of seizures. Ten shots were fired at them by unknown persons concealed in a piece of woods on the roadside. The shots entered their carriage, but the constables escaped without injury.

-The population of Iowa is rapidly increas The census returns of the Seventh Judiing. cial District of that State for the year show a total population of 102,261, being an in-crease of 15,044 since 1865. A similar rate of increase in the other districts which give a population of over 900,000 for the State.

boys were wounded in several places each. Dunlap is in jail.

Two members of the First Branch of the Baltimore City Council, named Herald and Berthalow, have gotten into a fierce quarrel because of each exposing the other about bribes for their votes, in reference to Smith & Johnson's patent bridge. A grand expose is expected at this afternoon's session.

Riot and Murder on a Boston Schooner. Boston, July 29 .- The crew of the fishing schooner Sea Queen, which sailed from here this afternoon, engaged in a general fight when just outside the harbor; and two of the number. James Connelly and James Flaherty, were thrown overboard, and Flaherty was drowned. The body was recovered, and the schooner returned to the city this evening.

Gas Explosion Fireman Injured. GLOUCESTEB, MASS., July 30 .- Three explosions of gas took place last evening in the cellar of the mansion house of Eben Dale, Esq., at Cove. By the last explosion from 15 to 20 firemen and others were badly burned. One of the firemen, named Rust, has since died of his

#### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORE, July 30.-Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 1025; Reading, 1075; Eric, 76; Canton, 515; Cleveland and Toledo, 1235; Eleveland and Pittsburg, 94; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1005; Michi-gan Central, 111; do. Southern, 815; New York Cen-tral, 105; Hiltsois Central, 118; Cumberland preterred, 38 Missouri 6s, 1035; Hadson River, 1205; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 1115; do. of 1864, 1095; do. of 1865, 1095; ido new issue, 1085; Ten-forties, 1025; Seven-thirties, first series, 1075; all others. 1075; Money, 5 B cent, Exchange, 1105; Gildy, Gold, 1405;

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Tuesday, July 30, 1867

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-ing, with no prospect of brigheaning up for the day. The principal brokers are out of town, and are evidently determined to stay away, unless some unforeseen ripple on the surface of monetary affairs takes place within the next four weeks. The demand for Government stocks is still unabated, though the general tenor of prices is unchanged. The 6s of 1881 sold at 110;@1103. 1113 was bid for coupon 5-20s of 1862;102 was freely bid for 10-40s; and 1076 for

City and State loans continue very dull. Of the former, there were free sales at 992. For the War loan 6s 101 was bid.

the War ican 6s 101 was bid. The Oil stocks have taken a slight start, in consequence of a small-sized excitement in Ocean. The report of its having struck a new well, together with the recent dividend, have repdered the stock considerably firmer. There were some sales made on time at 34. The Share Market was considerably off, in

The Share market was considerably off, in sympathy with the decline in New York. Reading declined to 533; Pennsylvania was firm at 533. 634 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Mine-hill; 42 for Elmira preferred; 29 for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central. In Bank stocks we have no change to report,

In Bank stocks we have no change to report, and the bids were very spiritless. The Passenger Bailroad stocks were very dull. A lot of Hestonville sold at 14: 75 was bid for Second and Third; 61; for Tenth and Eleventh: 19; for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 45; for Chesnut and Walant; 50; for Green and Coates: and 36; for Union. The bids for Canal stocks were as follows:----

closing at 140. -The condition of the New York market in

Whisky-Common is held at 25@30c. 3 gallon in bond

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ....JULY 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Lorena, Hichborn, Cork or Falmouth, War-ren, Gregg & Morris. Barque Mira, Dix, Ivigtut, J. E. Basley & Co. Barque Deniah, Gilkey, Boston, Workman & Co. Brig Cyclone, Nickleson, Boston, J. E. Basley & Co. Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Boston, Rothermel & Co. Schr Reading RE, No. 46, Fenton, Petersburg, Auden-ried, Norton & Co. Schr M. Spicer, Paul, St. Marys, I. B. Phillips. Schr M. Spicer, Paul, St. Marys, I. B. Phillips. Schr M. Spicer, Paul, St. Marys, J. D. Muoff.

St'r Diamond State, Taibot, Baitimore, J. D. Ruoff. <u>ARRIVED THIS MORNING</u>. Steamship Saxon, Matthews. 48 hours from Beston, with indes, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed below the Ledge one brig, bound up, Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 35 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Steason & Co. Brig Heal, Carver, Myers, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co. Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, 17 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Weish. Schr Archer and Resves Simith. 13 days from Prini-dad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to G. C. Carson & Co.

dad de Cuba, with sugar and motasses to G. G. Cuback & Co. Schr Helen. Carroll, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons. Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, from Boston. Schr E. L. Stevens, Studley, from Boston. Schr L. D. Small. Tice, from Dauvemport. Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, from New York. Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Providence, Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, from Providence.

On respondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. LEWES, Del., July 25-9 P. M.-Barques Sarah King, for Bewer Harbor, N. B.; Volo, for Bristol, E.; and brig Venns, for St. John, N. H., all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. Wind SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

JOSEPH LAFETRA. MEMORANDA. Stip Wyoming, Burton, fer Philadelphia, cleared at Liv, rpool 16th inst. Sh.p. Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, cleared at from Londonderry 18th inst. Bai que Myrile, Cummings, for Philadelphia, en-tereo out at Liverpool 15th inst. Bai que Maximilian, Hattieid, for Falmouth and Phi-ladelphia, sailed from London 16th inst. Bai que Maximilian, Hattieid, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 16th inst. Barque Venus, Bent, for Philadelphia, cleared as London 1sth inst. Brig J. Coffiil, Coffii, hence, at Falmouth 16th inst. Brig E, P. Smith, Lawrence, hence, at Curacos lith Instant.

Brig Nazarene, Murphy, hence, was at St. John, P.

, letb inst. Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, for Philadelphia, sailed

from Providence 37th inst. for Philadelphia, sailed Schr S. Cunningham, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 27th inst. Schr Ophir. Norwood, hence, at Portland yesterday. Schrs R. Vanneman, Sharp, and Secona, Walls, bence, at Boston 27th inst. Schr Lucy Church, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 22d nstant.

Bitank. Bohns L. D. Wontworth, Dean: M. G. Farr, Maloy; R. Schus L. D. Wontworth, Dean: M. G. Farr, Maloy; R. J. Mercer, Stetson; and E. L. B. Walea, Losch, for Philadelphia, salied from Providence 7th Inst. Bohrs E. Richardson, Crocker; M. M. Ence, Creigh-on: Guiding Star, Blunchard: Keokuk, Simili; L. A. Danenhewer, Bheppard; J. Emerson, Clark; M Gage, Shepherd; and Orrallo, Small, hence, at Boston 28th matant.

The leak in the barque John Wooster, hence for San Francisco, which put into Provincetown 27th inst., is not of any great importance. She will proceed after slight repairs.

NEW YORK, July 30.-Arrived, steamship Maita,

DOMESTIC PORTS. Rew Yoar, July 2.-Arrived, steamship Borusala, Franzen, from Hamburg. Steamship City of Boston, Leitch, from Liverpool, Steamship Bremen, Ney inher, from Bramen, Steamship Monterey, Edwards, from Shiolds, Steamship Monterey, Edwards, from Shiolds, Brig Alas, Borasas, from Oporto, Brig Hulds, Bursten, from Shiolasite,