VOL. VIII .- No. 33.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET -THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

Juarez Commutes the Capital Punishment and Sets Some Imperialists at

CHAPULTEREC, July 14.—Citizen General-in Chief of the Army Corps of the East:—
The President of the republic, in the use of his ample power, has deigned to allow that of all those persons who are now captives in this city for the crime of treason against their country, those included in the following list may be allowed the limits of this city for residence until such time as the supreme Govern-ment decide on their cases:—Those who be-longed to the military service and gave active military support, although they might be prose-cuted in the same way as the rest who committed treason against their country, and con-demned with all the severity of the law to capital punishment, the Citizen President of the re-public, in virtue of his ample powers, has deigned to commute said punishment in the fol-

lewing manner:—
Generals of division to seven years' imprisonment; brigadiers to six years; colonels to five years; majors three years; captains one year; lieutenants and sub-lieutenants shall be subject to the surveillance of the chief civil authority during one year; but they shall be allowed to choose their place of residence, where they may live in full (reedom while their conduct does not make them liable to be rearrested during said time; and they may change said place of resi-dence at will, provided they give notice before hand to the civil authority of such new place of residence, who shall keep the same surveitlance over them as originally.

As to the commanders and officers on the re tired list who lent passive aid to the empire they shall be permitted to remain in this capita until such time as the supreme Government decide upon their cases.

Independence and liberty. MEJIA.

The following is the list referred to above:— Juan N. Vertiz. Jose Maria Ochoa, Juan Cervantes, Jose de Jesus Pilego, Jose Ruiz, Pedro Jorrin, Ramon Villaurrutia, Jesus Pagaza, Jose Ignacio Boneta. Joaquin Marroqui, Manuel Lomelin, Manuel de la Ozz, Jose Kanentield, Mariano Pena y Santiago, Ignacio Solarez, Fernando Guimbarda, Francisco Gutierrez, Pascual Querejazu, Jose M. Ruiz, Gabriel Munoz, Rafael bollar, Faustino Chimalpopoca, Augustin Rada, Joaquin Primo de Rivera, Jose Maria Duarte, Ismael Jimenez, Juan Francisco Lamardid, Ma-riano Barragan, Severiano Hernandez, Trinidad Conireras, Ignacio S. Trujillo, Jose Luis Huisi, Jose Mariano Contreras, Antonio Maria Lazpita, Jose Mariano Davita, Francisco Villavicencio, Jose Mariano Davita, Francisco Villavicencio, Domingo Najera, Manuel Diaz Zimbron, Jose Mariano Galvan Rivera, Jorge Madrigai, Jose Maria Garey, Jose Maria Alvear, Juan B. Alaman, Luis Landa, M. G. Vaile, German Madrin, Luis Montes de Oca, Gerao Garcia Rojas, Augnstin Peredes, Juan Echave, Francisco Valanzuela, Joaquin Flores, Luis Hidalgo Carpio, Juan Garcia, Miguel Alvarado, Francisco Villalon, Patricio Murphy, Luis Mudoz, Francisco Lascurain, Ignacio Piquero, Jose M. Orozco, Joaquin Torres, Carlos Robies, Miguel G. Costo, Juan Sanchez Villavicencio, Juan Cagide, Manuel Bucheli, Manuel F. Jimenez, Jose Maria Garcia Icazbalceta. Garcia Icazbalceta. Chapultepec, July 14, 1867.

Porficio Diaz and the Mexican Treasury
—Where Did He Get so Much Money!

MEXICO, July 13.—Citizen Minister of the
Treasury and Public Credit, Chapultepec:—On accepting again the command-in-chtef of the army and the Department of the East, together with the ample powers with which the supreme Government has invested me, I have the honor to make known to you that there remains at your disposal, in the hands of the Commissary-General of the army, the sum of \$140,000: in the General Comptroller's hands of this federal dis-trict, \$3517:15; and in the Tax Receiver's, nues, the revenue from stamps and nationalized property, because the receipts from the former two have been so far small, and none from the

Independence and reform. Porfirio Diaz.

Letter from General Berriozabre-He Declares Escobedo's Letter on Foreigners to be a Forgery.

The following letter from the Mexican General Berriozabæ was received by mall on the 6th inst., at the Mexican consulate in New York:— MATAMORAS, July 27, 1867.—To De John N. Navarro:—By the present you are fully authorized to deny as periectly false the report of the Ranchero newspaper, that the authorities and people of this city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of Maximilian's execution, Those rejoicings took place indeed; but they were intended to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico city, officially known here by the same mail.

You can deny, and pronounce counterfeited too, the stupid and savage letter on foreigners attributed to General Escobedo by the same Ranchero. I will write to the General by the next mail, and he will send to you the power to contradict those calumnies.

No wonder the Ranchero is so eager in repre

senting our country in such a disgraceful light, and make the world believe that we are opposed to foreigners, and wish to kill them, as that newspaper was published under the auspices of Mejia, and is edited by notorious Rebels, and receives a subvention from the Mexican traitors residing in Brownsville. It is in such discredit the Americans themselves that they asked me to stop its circulation in this city. This proves the credibility of its news. I re-F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Increased Facilities for the Transmission of the News-The Accident to the Wires of 1866.

The steamship Chiltern, employed in the service of the Anglo-American Telegraph Com-pany, was to have left London yesterday (Wednesday) morning, having on board a cotl of new submarine cable wire, which is to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton, in order to facilitate the transmission of the cable news through the British North American territory to the land telegraph lines in the United States, and vice versa from the United States for transmission to Europe.

It is expected also that the party employed on the Chiltern will repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which, it has been ascertained, was broken in shallow water on the 20th of July. The success of both operations is anxiously looked for by the public and the agents of the Company.

Singular Case of Suicide in Maine. The Portland (Me.) Argus says that Giliaan Wiliard, of Cape Elizabeth. Me., committed suicide on Saturday night, 3d instant, in the following manner:- He went to his yacht, which was in Simonton Cave, about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of locking it up, and as he did not return it was thought something must be wrong. Consequently a boat was obtained and rowed to the yacht, when it was found that the anchor had been thrown over. It was hauled up, and with it came the body of the missing man. He was bound around the waist to the anchor, and was bound around the waist to the anchor, and a hatchet was found on the deck which was used to cast it off. His face was badly bruised, and it is thought he had striven hard to free himself after he went under. On the deck with the hatchet was found his wallet and a short note, which read as follows:—

"Dear Mother—I do not blame you for this
Take good care of Georgie. Farewell.
"Your affectionate son,
"GILMAN WILLARD."

Mr. Willard was a single man, aged 22 years, had some property, and was perfectly happy, so far as is known. The cause of his destroying his life in this manner is a saystery.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Address to the People from Governor Worth-He Advises Them to Register.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 3, 1867.—To the People of North Carolina:—Under recent acts of Congress, called Reconstruction acts, popular elections are shortly to be held in this State. At these elections no person is to be allowed to vote unless he shall furnish evidence of his right to vote for Registrars appointed in pursuance of said acts. All male citizens, white and colored, who have resided in the State one year previous to the date of election (with certain exceptions) will be entitled to vote upon producing the certificate of the Registrars. It is expected that the instructions will be issued at an early day from Major-Gene-ral Sickles, who has been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of these acts in North and South Carolina, explaining to the Registrars their duties, and giving his construction of the acts as to the persons entitled to register, and those to whom the right is denied; and these instruc-tions it will be the duty of the Registrars to obey.

As I understand these acts, no person is to be

allowed to register or vote who, at any time be-fore the war, had held any office under the United States, or any State office, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice," and "afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.' sume, in the expected instructions from General Sickles to the registrars, he will give a construction to these, as well as any other provisions of the acts touching the right of registration which may seem susceptible of variant interpretation. It is believed that nearly all the colored voters above twenty-one years old, and who have resided a year in the State, will be entitled, under these acts, to register, and they will register and vote. There is no means of making an estimate approximating certainty as to the number of white male residents above the age of twenty-one years who will not be allowed to vote. At the last census (1860) the total white male population was 313,670, and the total male colored population 191,349; and at the excited election for Governor in 1860 112,586 votes were

The effect of this legislation, by the conquer ing power of the nation, makes the negro in the excluded States, as to civil and political rights, the equal of the most favored class of the whites, and the political superior of most of those who held office in the State before the those who held office in the State before the war. Whatever may be the final settlement of the questions as to the political equality of the two races, or the superiority of the one over the other, it is certain that for a long time to come, unless humanity is to be shocked by the expulsion or annihilation of one race or the other, this State is to be inhabited by both races; and it is the manifest interest of both races to live together in peace and friendship. races to live together in peace and friendship, each acting kindly and justly towards the other. Every good man, who is a wise statesman, will use all his influence to avoid everything tending to antagonize the races. If one class consoli date to gain political ascendancy, or effect any other object deemed specially beneficial to such class, it will certainly lead to counter combina-tions, and hostility between the classes, injurious to both, and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other.

I have not heard of, and have no idea that there exists among the white population, any combination, public or private, to consolidate the white vote, to the prejudice of the blacks; nor have I the slightest suspicion that any such combination is contemplated. After the registrars shall have decided who are to have the privilege of voting, the persons so registered will be called upon to vote for or against the call of a State Convention, and for members of case a majority of the voters shall vote for a Convention and elect members; and if such Convention adopt a Constitution which shall be ratified "by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification;" and "when gress shall have approved the same, and when the State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution shall have adopted the amenement to the Constitution of the United States proposed to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article 14;" and when three-fourths of the States shall have ratified said 14th Arrticle, then "the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Sena-tors and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed

The sole object of this address is to urge on every cuizen of North Carolina to register, who may be entitled to register, and I have gone into this recital of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress, to enable you to understand the reasons which induce me so to advise you. you do not register then you will not be allowed to vote for or against the call of a Convention, which is expected to make the alterations in your Constitution contemplated by these acts of Congress, and such other alterations as the delegates may deem proper. you do not register, you will not be allowed to

When the Convention shall have proposed new Constitution, if you shall not have regis-tered you will not be allowed to vote on the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution, however much you may admire or abhor it. And if you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature, who are to ratify or reject the proposed 14th Article as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I have no hesitation in urging upon every citizen who is allowed the privilege of voting under these laws to register, so as to vote, if he choose, on these questions. No citizen allowed to register and vote, who fails to vote, will have any right to complain if those who do register and vote should adopt a Constitution which should be ever so oppressive and proscriptive. Whatever Constitution may be adopted will no doubt contain a provision making it difficult to amend it. Hence every citizen allowed to do so should do what he can to make the new government as good as pos-

Let me ask each of you who is allowed to vote and register, are you willing to surrender all share in making the Constitution and laws under which you are to live? Are you willing to surrender all share in electing the officers to whom shall be confided the making and the executing of the laws, including the levying and collecting taxes? Whether you regard these laws as constitutional or uncenstitutional, wise or unwise, you ought to register and put yourselves in condition to vote, and maintain as long as possible the right of the people to form he Government and make the laws under which they are to live. If you cannot have such a Government as you desire, make it as good as you can. A neglect or refusal to register I regard as a voluntary surrender of the right to take part in governmental affairs; and I therefore most earnestly entreat every citizen not to despair of popular government, but to register and vote, and try to maintain a Government which will give to him and his posterity as much of security and happiness as possible.

Injunction Against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. RICHMOND, August 7.—On motion of George Chaheon, United States Commissioner, Judge Underwood to day granted an injunction against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupt. Mr. Chaboon represents about a quarter million credits.

JONATHAN WORTH.

One bar at Saratoga does a business worth \$42,000 a peason.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Jerry O'Brien - Preparations for His Execution To-morrow-Interview Between the Culprit and His Mother and Sisters - Ominous Call from Sheriff

To-morrow the youthful murderer, Jeremiah O'Brien, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, in the court-yard of the City Prison. The details of the homicide of which he was found guilty are, doubtless, too fresh in the recoilection of our readers to need any extended reference. It may be stated in brief, however, that he stabbed his unfortunate mistress to death under circumstances of the most revolting atrocity. The weapon with which he accomplished the terrible deed, blood-stained and forbidding as it is, now forms one of the "deodands" of the oriminal museum, in the office of our popular District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall.

The demeanor of O'Brien has materially changed since he was sentenced to death. He

has lost the reckless air which distinguished him before and after his trial. His friends-and they are numerous-have brought potent influence to bear on Governor Fenton to secure his pardon, or a change of his dread fate to imprisonment for life, but the Governor has turned a deaf car to all their entreaties. An ex-judge of this city has made many trips to Albany with this object, but he came back on each occasion impressed with the hopelessness of his task, and yester-tay the indications were that a reprieve would be almost beyond the range of possibility. VISIT OF SHERIFF KELLY TO O'BRIEN.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Kelly pald an minous visit to the unfortunate man. On entering the cell of the condemned he informed him that it was his painful duty to counsel him to prepare for his awful fate, as the Governor had not yet interfered in his behalf. It is also stated that Mr. Kelly communicated to O'Brien the fact that a despatch had been received from Albany, declaring that the law should take its course in his case. The prisoner is reported to have received the news calmity, as he was pre-pared for the announcement, which was merely a repetition of what he had heard before from some of his friends.

A SAD INTERVIEW.

In the forenoon, about half-past 11 o'clock, he mother and two sisters of O'Brien called at the prison, and were conducted to his cell, which is No. 5 on "Murderer's Row," on the lower floor. They had a lengthy and affectionate interview with the unfortunate man for several hours, after which they left. They will call again to-day, and, perhaps, to-morrow, to bid him a last farewell.

A CALM FROM THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. After his relatives left the cell two of the Sisters of Charity, who have attended him since his confinement, were received by him with evident satisfaction. Under their training and instruction, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. Duranquet, he has become kind and occasionally thoughtful. A momentary glauce at him through the bars of his cell-door yesterday showed that he had been seized by the awful calm which is the natural precursor of death. He heard the counsel which had been given him patiently, and he now seems resigned to his doom.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The Sheriff is now making preparations for the execution. The ga lows—which is the same as that on which Wagner and other murderers died-will be erected this afternoon in the north-east corner of the prison yard. About two hundred passes have been issued to witness the tragedy, which will take place between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. The admissions have been confined to the officers of the law, those who took part in the trial of O'Brien, and the members of the press. At the urgent request of the prisoner, no

was permitted to see him except his spiritual advisers last evening.

Suicide of a Young Widow by Poison-A Druggist Censured.

Yesterday afternoon Coronor Gover held an nquest at the boarding-house of Edward Jenkins, No. 143 W. Seventeenth street, over the remains of Mrs. Frances Fischer, a widow but twenty years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. It appears that Mrs. Fischer, although so young, has been a widow for nearly five years. For some time past she has been boarding at the above premises, and supported herself by sewing. Ella Warren, a friend of deceased, who boards at the same place, stated that for several days past she has been despondent, and several times threatened to destroy herself, saying that she was tired of

On Tuesday deceased told Miss Warren that she had lound a bottle of laudanum on the stairs, and the latter seeing the bottle in her hand took possession of it, and placed it in her posom to prevent deceased getting it. At about on Tuesday evening Miss Warren placed the bottle containing the poison in the top drawer of her bureau, and at half-past 7 deceased came into the room crying, saying she wished she was home and out of this life. While Miss Warren was engaged in conversation with a young man in the room at the time, deceased went to the bureau, took the bottle, and was discovered drinking the poison. Miss Warren sprang forward and selzed the bottle, but deceased had swallowed nearly all the contents, about an ounce and a half. Miss Warren then remarked to deceased that it would kill her, when she replied, "It will only quiet my nerves."
She was asked what she took it for, and she gave
an evasive reply. Medical aid was summoned, but Mrs. Fischer soon became insensible, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

George Chamberlain, the young man referred to above as having been in the room when deceased swallowed the poison, corroborated

Miss Warren's statement.

Mrs. Mary Haskins, also a boarder in the house, testified that she purchased a bottle of laudanum at the drug store of John Stringer, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday last; it contained two ounces; asked for it for the tooth-ache, from which I was suffering at the time; I used the laudanum several times, and on Friday morning left the bottle in my washstand drawer; I did not miss the bot-tle until after I heard deceased had taken the poison, when I found the bottle had been removed; the bottle deceased drank out of was mine; I had no prescription for the laudanum; merely asked for some for the toothache, and the bottle was given me with a label on; ceased told me on Tuesday morning that she would rather be dead, and said she had her reasons for it.

Mrs. Mary George, sister of deceased, testified that she knew of no trouble that deceased was in, and was not aware of any motive for the

No testimony could be obtained touching the motives which prompted the woman to commit suicide, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That Frances Fischer, the deceased, came to her death by suicide, by taking lauda-num on the 6th day of August, 1867, and we further censure John Stringer, druggist, doing business corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, for selling said poison contrary to law.

Sheridan Meeting in New Orleans. NEW OBLEANS, August 7 .- A mass meeting of white and colored citizens was held in Lafayette Square last night, for the purpose of expressing approval of the administration of General Sheridan. The attendance was large. Several speeches were made, fully endorsing General Sheridan's acts.

-Five school-houses and 2400 bar-reoms are the latest Chicago improvements.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to y the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 8-Noon, -Consols for movey, 944; United States Five-twenties,734: Eric Railroad, 461; Illinois Central, 78; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 221.

LIVERPOOL, August 8-Noon,-Cotton is quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firmer. The weather continues

unfavorable for the crops. Provisions heavy. Spirits Petroleum, 8id. ANTWERP, August 8 .- Petroleum, 42f. 50c. The market is dead, and there are no buyers, The Steamers Europa and Virginia Ar-

BREST, August 8 .- The steamer Europa, from New York July 27, has arrived. QUEENSTOWN, August 8,-The steamer Vir ginia, from New York on the 29th ultimo, has

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Barque Oak Ridge, of Philadelphia-All the Crew Lost Except Captain Green.

NEW YORK, August 8 .- The barque Marco Polo, from Bremen, arrived here, reports three deaths among her passengers during the passage. On the 5th instant the barque fell in with a raft, on which was Captain Green, of the barque Oak Ridge, from Philadelphia, for Bos-ton, which foundered in the hurricane of the 2d. Captain Green was the only person saved. Further particulars of the loss of the barque Oak Ridge state that the crew consisted of nine persons, all told. James R. Green was mate, and Albert H. Green was a seaman; the others were newly shipped, and their names unknown. Every vessel arriving brings reports of the

everity of the late gale. The pilot-boats from outside report the following vessels spoken on the 5th : - Schooner Dasher, from Hayti for Boston, with both masts gone. She had been supplied with sails by the British steamship Bellona. All the way from Nantucket to Montauk the pilot reports passing much wrecked matter.

Arrived—Steamer sappho. from Wilmington, on the 6th, spoke the brig Herald, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, disabled in the gale of the 2d inst. The Herald was returning to Pailadel-

> THE SURRATT CASE. Waiting for the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, August 8.-The Criminal Court room was again well filled, at an early hour this morning, by persons of both sexes. There has, as yet, been no intimation of any conclu-

sion arrived at by the jury. They have now (28 minutes of 12) been out twenty-four hours deliberating in their jury-room.

Judge Fisher has not been upon the bench this morning, although he has been about the Court house. There is a little excitement among the spectators, and considerable discussion, but the excitement does not run so high as was to have been expected, considering the as was to have been expected, considering the importance of the trial, and the feeling that has been manifested on one side or the other during

LOUISIANA.

The Levees-Letter from Gen. Sheridan. The Journal of Madison parish has the fol-

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Obleans, La., July 3, 1867.—Judge R. C. Downes, Richmond, La.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the resolutions passed at Richmond, in Madison parish, La., suggesting a governmental system of leveeing in this State, to protect the rich lands from overflow, and requesting me to use any influence I may have to support this project. I will most cordially co-operate with the citizens of this State in obtaining this Congressional assistance; but my influ ence would be of no avail until the State is admitted to representation. To push the matter now, when nearly every newspaper in the State and a considerable portion of the people are abusive of Congress, would be, I fear, without results, and I feel a delicacy in taking any steps at the present time. It is much like abusing a man bitterly and at the same time asking him to loan you money.

I will, however, forward the proceedings to the headquarters of the army, with the endersement that Congressional action is, in my opinion, necessary to save a large portion of the inhabitants of this State from ruin. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ervant, P. H. Sheridan, Major-General U.S.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN JULY.

The following is a list of fires in the United States during the month of July, 1867, involving a loss at each fire of \$20,000 and upwards:—

Date	Place,	Description of Property.	Loss.
1	Cleveland	Oll refinery	\$50,000
1 3	Toledo	stores, etc	30,00
	Orange C. H., Va	Storehouse	20,000
1 8	Orange C. Hay van	SOAD WOTER	20,000
1 2	Roxbury, Mass Portland, Oregon	Iron works	75,000
1 8	Portiana, Oregon	Apothecary store	20,000
1.15	Boston N H	Grocery and storehouse	20,000
1.9	Portsmouth, N. H.	Stable and horses	50,000
1 3	Sharon Heights,		22.000
1 4	M 988	Storehouse	20,000
1 4	New York	Fruit and fish store	40,000
1 4	Lynchburg, Va	Tobacco factory	20,000
1 8		Quartermaster's ware-	
1 "		house	300,000
1 5	Pittsburg	Railroad machine shops.	60,000
1 8	New York	Cotton mills	
1 5	Trivita dalphila	Distillery, etc	
10	Concord, N. H	Hotel	
1 12	New YORK.	Distillery	
19	Milwaukee	Oil and grain store,	
1 12	Evansville, Ind	Furniture stores, etc	
13	St. Louis	Theatre	
15	weardwillin Po	Hotel	
16	Tarboro, N. C.	Stores	75,000
16	Coche Falls, LOWB	Stores	28,000
17	Jersey City	Foundries, factories, etc.	600,000
17	New York	Distillery, warehouse, etc	500,000
1 19	Congress. N. II.	Rentrosa oungings	250,000
20	Water Valley, Miss	Residence	40,000
51	Memphis	IN. I aru, warenouses, etc.	150,000
21	Chicago	Shingle mill	30,000
27	Bellefontaine, Ohlo	Tannery etc	20.000
21	Wyandotte, Kansas	Stores, etc	20,000
22	Buffalo	Stores, etc	100,000
22	Cincinnati	Promotion Districtory	75,000
22		Breweries	40,000
27	Sandborton Bridge,	and mill	20,000
100	N. H	Stores	75,000
1 2	Chicago	Stores, stc	120,000
25	Calro	Prince and Approximate	LEBR'MOS
	Total for July		,225,000
	Total for Jone		,975,900
	Total loss in Ma)	F	2,120,000
1	Total loss in Apr	11	2,960,000
	Total loss in Mar	ch	5,000,000
	Total loss in Feb	ruary	4,465,000
1	Total loss in Jan	unry	6,045,000
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A HAPPT COMBINATION OF ARYLLERY, -The engagement of Major Rodman and Miss Dahldaughter of Admiral Dahlgren. gren, daughter of Admiral Danigren.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—District Attorney Mann having left the city yesterday for a few days, at his request Christian Reess. Esq. is acting in his place, prosecuting the pleas of the Commonwealth.

Hester and Elizabeth Treet colored, were charged with the lareasy of two table cloths, valued at \$12. belonging to Frederick Vogdes. The evidence was that the defendants were living at service with Mr. Vogdes, and left his house, taking these articles upon a claim of wages due them and withheld by Mr. under a claim of right, there was a doubt as to whether the offense was larceny. The lary returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Unick McAndress pleaded guilty to a charge of the Railroad Company. Beatenced to County Prison for three months.

larceny of a rope leader belonging to the Reading Railroad Company. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

Charles Lewis was charged with the larceny of money and pecket-book belonging to Thomas Butler. Mr. Butler testified that on the evening of last Friday a week ago, he was coming along Slxth street, with about \$15\$ in his pocket, and at Sixth and Fine streets he met Thomas McClain, and took a drink with him. While they were stancing at the corner the defendant, Charles Lewis, came up, and they took another drink. They again wont into the street, and suddenly he left something in his pocket, which was followed by something raiting on the pavement. Immediately Thomas McClain gave him a jerk, so that his back was turned to Lewis, and he asked him if he wished somebody to go home with him. He said, "No," and went home alone. Upon arriving at his home he discovered that his money and dead-latch key were gone. Several days afterwards he accused Lewis of the larceny, and Lewis threatened to kill him for so doing, but upon his repeating the accusation, Lewis turned and ran away.

The defense offered evidence to prove that Mr. Butler was so drunk on the night in question that it was not possible that he would know what occurred; and also proved the good character of the defendant. Verdict not guilty.

Louis Craig, colored, was charged with the larceny of \$0, belonging to Daniel Nolan. Ar. Nolan testified that on the morning of June 27, he left \$150\$ in his vest pocket hanging on his cart in the street. It was stolen from his pocket, by a little colored some \$50 or nore.

The boy, William Stocker, testified that as soon as he had take piths now the morning the process of the bod of the pore.

need that on the morning of Jane 27. he left 10 in his yest pocket hanging on his cart in the street. It was stolen from his pocket by a little colored boy William Stocker, from whom he recovered some \$50 or more.

The boy, William Stocker, testified that as soon as he had taken the money the defendant took him into a house and took from him two \$20 notes.

Officer William Green testified that upon the Information of the boy he arrested Craig, who, upon being questioned, told several inconsistent stories about the money. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for I year.

Samuel Ramsey was charged with escape, in breaking and leaving the Philadelphia County Prison while in the custody of the keepers. He was taken to the prison November 28, 1865, by the United States Marshal, and was confined as a United States prisoner to await trial in the United States Ours, upon a charge of passing United States Treasury notes. On the night of May 2, 1868 he and another prisoner, named Murray, made a bole in the third floor of the prison, and escaped by means of a rope from the roof. On the 2th of December following he was arrested in Baltimore, and returned to this city. The law making this an oftense was read and explained to the jury.

Mr. Charles Brooke, for the defense, raised the point of law that the case was not properly before this Court for want of jurisdiction. He was arrested by the authority of the United States was not an offence against its laws: that he was not in the custody of the State authorities, and was imprisoned for an offence indictrable in a State Court; therefore his escaping from the custody of the Government for an offence indictrable in a State Court: therefore his escaping from the Government only "takes advantage of the Government only "takes advantage

had, and that after an imprisonment of fourteen months a trial had not been had by the United States, and there was no word to prove whether the commitment was lawful or otherwise. And it was the humane duty of a jury to inquire into this matter, and ascertain whether the defendant was justly or unjustly deprived of his liberty; for if the confinement were not proven just he has a perfect right to regain his liberty.

were not proven just he has a perfect right to regain his liberty.

Mr. Kneass, upon the part of the Commonwealth, held that the law was, that if a man, confined for an indictable offense, broke jail he was guilty of a misdemeanor; and it was only the duty of the jury to inquire into the question, whether he did break the jail, and not whether the original commitment was lawful or uniawfal. It had been proven that the offense for which the defendant was confined was indictable, and that he had broken jail; therefore the plain duty of the jury was to convict.

The Judge charged the jury that if they believed the testimony offered by the defense as well as that offered by the Commonwealth, there was doubt that the defendant was lawfully committed by the United States authorities; and they had also positive evidence of the defendant's having broken jail. Therefore, if they believed the witnesses, their decision of the question of fact was easily arrived at. As to the question of fact was easily arrived at.

of the defendant's naving proken jain if they believed the witnesses, their decision of the question of fact was easily arrived at. As to the questions of law raised, they were for the present overruled. Verdict guilty,

A motion in arrest of judgment for a new trial was

There being no other business ready the jury were itscharged until to morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned until to morrow morning at accelerate

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 8, 1887. The Stock Market continued to maintain this morning the firmness and steady feeling which we noted yesterday. Espeing which we noted yesterday. Especially was this the case with respect to Governments, which, under the impulse of a strong speculative demand, were again on the advance It should be remembered, in counting the chances of the future, that there are large lots of Government securities held by parties who will at any moment throw them upon the market, on the first appearance of monetary stringency or basiness activity. The Ten-forties, this morning, were not to be had under 103, nor the old Five-twenties under 114; for 6s of 1881 111; was freely bid; for the May and November '65s 110;; and for the July '65s 108;. City and State loans were also held firmly, the old selling at 96f, an advance of f, and the new at 100%, an advance of }. The share list was also strong. Pennsylvania was i better, and Camden and Amboy i. Read-

was a petter, and camben and amboy 4. Read-ing was offered down to 52.

There were no sales of Bank stocks, and we continue to quote 234 bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 32 for Mechanica'; 312 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 45 for Consolida-tory, and 63 for Common wealth.

tion; and 63 for Common wealth. The Passenger Railroad stocks were quoted dull at 76 bid for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteeuth and Fifteenth: 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia: 13t for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Costes; 26 for Girard College; and 36 for

In the Canals, the transactions were exceed-ingly limited. Holders of Susquehanna made no offer, but 116 was bid. The Coal stocks, as containing a promise of future profit, seemed to be more in favor. Gold this morning was steady at 1401. Cash gold was very scarce, loaning from to

Its Last Days.—The sale of the State loan is nearly concluded. Under the direction of our three leading banking-houses—Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co.—this large sum has been successfully negotiated, the purchasers being mainly our own citizens As everybody knows, the loan is of three dura-tions—a 5-10, 10-15, and 15-25 years series. The short and long loan are nearly exhausted, while none of the medium portion remain. Vigorously managed, the absorption of the loan has been rapid and sure. There now is left but a small lot, which will barely suffice for the next fortnight's sales, after which the price will un-

doubtedly advance. There is not much said of the present public debt schedule in financial circles to-day. Con-

sidering the very large sums of interest, both gold and currency, paid in June and July, in-cluding three years' interest compounded (19:46 per cent.) on the compound notes of June 15 and per cent.) on the compound notes of June 15 and July 15 paid off, the net reduction of \$4,309,000 in the public debt in the 60 days is deemed satisfactory, and no exception is taken, in the present easy condition of the money market, that this reduction is applied to the greenback circulation. The funding process has gone on rapidly. \$61,000,000 in 7:30 per cents., and \$22,000,000 in compound notes give place to \$83,000,000 consolidated 5:20s of 1865.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:—

-The New York Tribune this morning says:

"Money on call is 4@6 per cent., and abundant with borrowers of good oredit. In commercial bills no change.

"Foreign Exchange continues dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109@109½ for commercial; 109½@109½ for bankers; do. at short sight, 110@110½; Paris at 60 days, 5-189½@5-139½; do. at short sight, 5-129½@5-111½; Antwerc, 5-189½@5-189½; Bamburg, 35½@36½; Amsterdam, 40½@41½; Frankfort, 40½@41; Bremen, 78@78½; Prussian thalers, 71½@72. The Persia takes out \$7000 in specie."

—A late London paper says:

Persia takes out \$7000 in specie."

—A late London paper says:

—The general discount market is without material change. In the Stock Exchange money is very abundant, and the rate of Consols is 1½ per cent., with only a few borrowers at that rate. There was £25,000 in gold sent into the Bank yesterday. With reference to the American failures alluded to yesterday, it appears Messrs. Loeschick, Willard & Rhodes do not owe much more than the small sam of £206 in this country, which is due to Bradford houses. Messrs. George Wicks & Co.'s liabilities do not exceed £20,000 in England, and the Manchester liabilities are not more than £2000 or £3000."

—The Louisville Journal of Saturday says:

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liabilities are not more than £2000 or £3000,"

—The Louisville Journal of Saturday says:—
"Trade in all departments continues dull, with adverse reports as to leading articles of consumption and traffic from other quarters. The tendency to lower rates induces holders to some reserve in the way of submitting to a reduction at present, while buyers are not anxious, as they anticipate a further depreciation in prices, and can therefore afford to bide their time. Purchases are, therefore, strictly confined to pressing wants, and are quite limited."

London Stock Outstations—From the London

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

Reported by Dehaven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

#2000 U S 7-308 Je...C.10754
#100 U S 10-408.cp...103
#200 City as, New...10034
#800 do. New...10034
#800 do. New...10034
#800 do. New...10034
#800 do. New...1015
#1000 do. New...1016
#1000 do. New...1016
#1000 do. New...1017
#1000 do. New...1017
#1000 do. New...1018
#1000 N Penna 08....87
#10 sh Peina R....\$5. 53-5
#1000 N Penna 08....87
#10 sh Phila & Tr....125
#10 sh Peina & Brother, No. 40 South
Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6* of 1881, 1114
#11111; do. 1862, 1134/#21131; do. 1864, 1104/#2
#11012; do., 1865, 1103/#21111; do. 1865, new, 1082/#2
#109: do., 1867, new, 1083/#2100; do 5s, 10-408, 1023/#2103; do. 7-30-8, Aug., 1074/#21081; do.
#109: do. Angust, 1864, 1194/#21191; do., October, 1864, 1184/#21184; do., December, 1864, 1194/#21176; do., May 1865, 1163/#2117; do. Aug., 1865, 1153/#2116; do., September, 1865, 1154/#21154; do. October, 1866, 1143/#2115; Gold, 1404/#21404; Sl-ver, 133/#21344.

—Messra, William Painter & Co., bankara

do. October, 1865, 114;@115; Gold, 140;@140; Silver, 133@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. 6s, 1881, 111;@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113;@113; do., 1864, 110;@110; do., 1865, 110;@111; do. new, 108;@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102; @103; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107;@108; do., 2d series, 107;@108; 3d series, 107;@108; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117;.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111;@1114; old 5-20s, 113;@1134; 5-20s.

1881, 1114@1114; old 5-20s, 1134@1124; 5-20s, 1864, 110;@110;; do., 1865, 110;@111; do., July 108;@108;; do., 1867, 108;@108;; 10-40e, 102;@103;; 7'30s, Aug., 107;@108; do., June, 107;@ 108; do., July, 1071@108; Gold, 1404@1404.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 8 .- No. 1 Quercitron Hark s scarce, and held firmly at \$42 % ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at \$8:50@9 % 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3:50 to \$3.75. New Flaxseed is selling at \$3@3.05 for

old, and \$2.80 for new.

The Flour Market is excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly; sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.75@8.25 for superfine; \$8.50 @11 for old and new Wheat, extra: \$10@11.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12@14 for new Wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour is dull; we quote at \$7.50@7.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is not much doing, but prices remain without change; 2500 bushels were purhased by the millers, at \$2.20 2.35 for chased by the millers, at \$2.20 2.35 for new Pennsylvania and Southern red, 2.95 for California, and \$2.81 for Kentucky white, 500 bushels old Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.50. Corn—The receipts were quite large to-day, exceeding 19.000 bushels, and the demand moderate; prices were well maintained; sales of yellow at \$1.20@1.22, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.17@1.18. Oats are dull, with small sales at 90c. for old and 74c. for new.

Whishy—The sales are unimportant Whisky-The sales are unimportant,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAUGUST 8 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.
CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Andes, Dalling, Portland, Warren, Gregg &

Barque Andes, Dalling, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Charleston, Workman & Co.
Brig Essex, Barker, Montreal, C. C. Van Horn,
Brig Essex, Poland, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr G. Heyer, Poland, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. Filimore, Chasse, Boston, Go.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Go.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Go.
Schr Asrah, Louisa, Swett, Saco, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Glerwood, Mills, Providence, Hammett & Neill,
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkings Cove, Van
Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Boxbury, J. G. & G. S. Reppiller,
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, Bridgepfrt, Tyler & Co.
Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, Mobile, D. S. Stetson &
Co.

Co. St'r Armitage, Brearley, Baltimore, J. D. Rnoff. St'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worden Creek, Captain,

St'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worden Creek, Captain,
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Brig Lucy Ann. Rose, from Roston.
Schr C. Heyer, Poland, from Boston.
Schr Barah Louisa, Swett, from Middletown,
Schr Alaska, Clark, from New York.
Schr Admiral, Steeman, from Salem.
Schr Admiral, Steeman, from Salem.
Schr A. J. Vaaghn, Vaughn, from Weymouth.
Schr S. J. Vaaghn, Vaughn, from Weymouth.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsail, from Fompkin's Cove.
Steamer B. Meinder, Rockhill, from Branford.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 12 nours from Baltimore, with midse, to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA

Barque Cynthia Jane, Milner, for Boston and Philadelphia, at Rotterdam 22d uit,
Barque Geo. S. Hunt, Long, hence, at Trinklad de
Cuba 59th uit. Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, hence, at Matanzas oth out. Brig Eolus, Forbes, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Brig A. H. Curtis, Durgin, for Philadelphia, at Cardense slit uit. Brig M. A. Read, Read, for Philadelphia, salled from Remedies 17th uit,

NEW YORK, August 7.—Arrived, steamship The open, Grogan, from Liverpool.
Steamship More Castle, Adams, from Havans.
Ship Vills Franca, Urquhart, from London.
Barque St. Clair, Rolles, from Trapani.
Barque G. B. Brown, Wyman, from Liverpool.
Barque Gembok, Chandler, from Cronstadt.
Barque Marie Margaretha, Daten, from Montevideo
Brig Chiara, Saccarino, from Naples.