FIRST EDITION

WINNEMORE.

The Death of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton Avenged.

The Scene of the Execution This Morning -The Prison Within and Without.

HOW THE DOOMED MAN MET HIS FATE.

THE DROP FALLS AT 10.50 A. M.

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon, we gave a full account of the violent death of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton on the 25th of April last, and of the various circumstances by which George W. Winnemore was connected with the deed of blood. The efforts to save the life of this wretched man have been continued during the past few days, but, like those made st an earlier period, they have proved unavailing, and last evening Sheriff Howell received from the Governor of the Commonwealth the following telegraphic despatch :-

"I have concluded not to interfere in the Winnemore case. John W. Grany." Winnemore case. In consequence of this fatal intelligence, the w took its course, and this morning the comed man expired upon the gallows. THE FATAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It has been scarcely two months since the County Prison was the scene of a similar occurrence, and the final arrangements for the execution, which were completed yesterday afternoon, were essentially the same as when, on the 4th of June last, Gottleib Williams was executed for a crime which bore a striking resemblance to the one for which Winnemore has just suffered death. The scaffoid was erected on the spot which it occupies when Williams and Probst were brought face to face with death upon it—in the northwest corner of the death upon it—in the northwest corner of the prison yard, where it was entirely hidden from the view of the inmates of the prison.

THE WITNESSES of the execution, as is the custom in this city, were few in number, as Sheriff Howell enforced the strict rule of the law in this case, and denied admission to the host of curious and eager persons who have been soliciting the favor of a ticket. The gentlemen selected to be present at the sad speciacic assembled at a quarter before ten o'clock this morning at the Assembly Buildings, on the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. The roll was called to see that all the privileged ones were present, and none others, and then, at ten o'clock, the party took a special car provided for the purpose, and proceeded down Tenth street to Moyamensing Prison.

THE PRISONER'S LAST HOURS. Last night the prisoner passed the time alone, but at 70 clock this morning Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., his zealous counsel, visited him, and remained with him until he was led to execution. He had expressed the desire of seeing his brother, in order that there might be no suspicion of a disagreement between them. Accordingly, at 80 clock, he was visited by his brother, two sisters, two cousins, and a friend by the name of Mrs. Stevens, who remained with him until about 10 o'clock. During this time he conversed cheerfully, though gravely, the principal topic of the conversation being his favorite theme of spiritualism. During the morning he said that it had been rumored that he had intended to starve himself, but to show his keepers that he had no intention of thus his keepers that he had no intention of thus averting his fate upon the scaffold, he had been eating heartly all along. This morning he arcse at 5 o'clock, after sleeping soundly through the greater portion of the night, and then ate a hearty meal, in accordance with the

intention expressed above. THE PRELIMINARIES. At a quarter past ten o'clock the Sheriff and At a quarter past ten o'clock the Sherin and the party of gentlemen accompanying him arrived at the prison, and were admitted to that gloomy structure by the Debtors' Department, at the northern end. After a brief stop there, they proceeded to the Keeper's office, where the Sheriff's jury were sworn in by J. E. Salter, Esq., the Sheriff's solicitor.

When everything was in readiness, Mr. Kilgore requested the privilege of a few minutes, more conversation with the unfortunate man. The Sheriff, accompanied by Mr. Perkins, the prison-keeper, and two representatives of the press, then waited upon the prisoner in his cell. They were received pleasantly by the doomed map, and after being seated. Sheriff Howell said to him:—"I am here to perform my unpleasant duty. Last evening I received a despatch from the Governor, saying that he had determined not to interfere in your case.

"You know I had already assured you that you had no hope, but I did not know but that you might still entertain a hope of respite, and so I had the message telegraphed to Mr. Perkins leat evening, that you might learn it at once. But I think you said you did not expect any delay: or, rather, it would be a pleasant surprise to you."

While the Sheriff was speaking to him, THE PRISONER IN THE CELL.

While the Sheriff was speaking to him, Winnemore had assented, now and then, by a nod of the head and a murmured, "Yes, yes;" and at this point he said aloud—"Yes, that's what I said."

what I said."

The Sheriff then informed him that he was ready, with his jury and the persons authorized by in the to witness the execution, when Winnemore responded simply, "I am ready, too."

Everything being thus prepared, at twenty minutes before II the party left the cell, and

THE PROCESSION TO THE SCAFFOLD was made up in the following order:—
William B. Perkins. Superintendent of the County Prison; Henry C. Howell, Esq., Sheriff; George W. Winnemore, the prisoner; D. Y. Kilgore, Esq., the prisoner's counsel; H. Yale Smith, M. D., the Prison Physician, and his assistant, B. F. Butcher, M. D.; the Sheriff's jury—Ex-Sheriff Wm. H. Kern, S. P. Hancock, H. Borter, F. Blackburn, G. H. Roberts, Spencer Roberts, R. P. King, John Thornley, William Elliott, William Vogdes, John Lamon, and Smiuel L. Clement; J. E. Salter; Esq., the Sheriff's Solicitor; the Sheriff's Deputies, James V. Stokes, R. B. Ott, J. S. Money, James Bain, V. Stokes, R. B. Ott, J. S. Money, James Bain, r., and William R. Leeds; and seven represen-

tatives of the press. The prisoner was dressed very plainly, wear ing a coarse, white cotton shirt and light gre pantaloons. His head was entirely uncovered On the way to the fatal spot, which was some distance from the cell, his step was firm and his

ON THE SCAFFOLD. Arrived at the scaffold, Winnemore ascended the steps, escorted by Sheriff Howell, Superintendent Perkins, and Mr. Kilgore. It was a notable fact that this is the first case in which a man has been hung in the prison yard without having the attendance of a dergyman of some denomination.

some denomination.

But Winnemore persevered in his opposition to the ciergy until the end, and died, as he had lived for months in prison, without the consolations of religion, except as interpreted by his own heart.

The Sheriff then stated that the personer de-

sired to any something to the persons assem-bled, when Winnemore spoke as follows:— "Gentlemen, I appear on this scaffold to-day "Gentlemen, I appear on this scaffold to-day to die. I suppose you expect me to say a few words, and I will do so. I want you to remember that it is an innocent man who is now to be hung, one who had nothing to do with this deed (referring to the murder of Mrs. Magilton), either by word or act. I have always endeavored to live up to the right, as far as I understood it. But how terrible it is to hang a man thus, although the thought of death does

not trouble me. I know where I shall go when I die, and that I shall be able to return after it is over to visit those I love. The parting with my friends this morning rather unstrung me, and causes me to speak nervously now. I truly forgive all persons, no matter who they are, or what they have done to me. I forgive Mr. Mann for prosecuting me, and the Govornor for what he has done in my case. But I hope this will be the last case of the kind, the last time that a man will be hung in this way, on such a scaffold. I did not have justice, but I forgive them all; and this I want you to be particular to remember. As Christ died for a principle, so do I die for a principle, although you may not now think so. I believe the time will soon come when my memory will be cleared, and my innocence of this crime proved. I do not hope this for my own sake, but for the sake of my friends."

While Winnemore was speaking his voice was quite tremulous, and at times he almost broke down; but all his words were distinctly uttered and readily heard.

THE FAREWELL.

THE PAREWELL. Having concluded his address to the spectators on the ground below, Winnemore turned to Mr. Kligore, his counsel, and in a choking volce said;—"I thank you for what you have done for me, You have done everything, and no one could have done more. An angel could not have done more. Give my best respects to Mr. Warriner. God bless you!"

Mr. Kligore took the hand of the doomed man, and feelingly said:—"George, farewoil! We nave done all that we could for you, but we failed. I can now only commend you to God, who will give you justice. Farewoil!" Having concluded his address to the specta-

THE END OF LIFE. Having shaken bands with all the persons upon the scatfold, Winnemore was left alone with the Sheriff, who adjusted the rope about his neck, and drew the white cap down over

his face, shutting out the sight of day.

The Sheriff then descended from the scaffold, the props were taken from beneath the drop, and at ten minutes before eleven the rope was pulled, and the body of George W. Winnemore was swaying in the air. A single convulsion passed through the hanging corpse, and then all was quiet.
Those who had beheld similar scenes before,

declared that they had never seen a man die so casily upon the gallows. The neck and hands of the corpse in a few minutes were hands of the corpse in a few minutes were almost black in color, but after the body had been hanging almost a quarter 7 of an hour, the attending physicians detected a pulsation of the heart. That, however, was the last indication of vitality, and after the lapse of twenty-five minutes from the fall of the drop, the body was cut down and consigned to the care of Mr. Kilgore, as the representative of the friends of the deceased. It will receive a decent burial, without undergoing dissection. undergoing dissection.

WITHOUT THE PRISON the mystery which, to some, so completely en-shrouds Winnemore—his caim demeanor in his last hours, his constant declarations of innocence, and withal his persistent belief in Spirit-nalism—has so deeply interested a class of persons that the least thing which has any connection with him at once demands their attention. When it became known that to-day he would be brought to a criminal's death, many congregated about the prison, somewhat pacified towards the law which restrained them from beholding the awint scene, in being able to be without and near the huge walls of this grim-looking prison-men who had nothing else to do; the youth who represented all grades of life variegated with many hardened individuals; and children avaious and pleased. If one could represent the consequence of the consequen and children anxious and pleased, if one could judge by their countenances, that a man was to be put to an ignominious death. There had been three points from which an execution could be seen. But by slightly moving the scaffold there was now but one where it could be observed, and that a large tree at the southwest corner of the prison. Early before the nour of ten its bushy top was animated by numbers of ragged urchins, and even men, who could be pleased with anything that partook in the slightest degree of anything that was horrible. A large police force was on hand to keep order, and though their presence was a forvet the peace of the place needed not neir aid, as all was still, except the loud talk of he children, Lientenant Larzelere, of the First District, had

ander his command 65 men, while Sergeant Ven, of the Second District, had a squad of 24— a total police force of 89, which well surrounded Moyamensing. THE ARRIVAL OF THE SHERIFF AND PARTY was the signal for the gathering of all the people who lived on the opposite side of the street from the Prison front to the Prison gate, to try and catch a glimpse of that scene within, and, if possible, of the scaffold—the much

readed instrument - when the large gate In this they were exceedingly disappointed. in this they were exceedingly disappointed, invelghing against all laws, and heaping on the heads of all officers no pleasing invectives for permitting capital punishment to be administered within impenetrable walls, and not in

open fields.

As time drew on the crowd of boys and men crowded as near as possible to the centre of the part of the wall where they supposed the scaf-fold was placed. All evinced the utmost auxiety to hear the slightest sound, or the faintest whisper, which could in any way give evidence that the final scene had taken place.

The crowds all about the prison pressed forward to be the first to learn the news, and about 11 o'clock, when still they were awaiting the event, they were informed that it had taken place, and that George W. Winnemore's spirit had taken its flight.
The policemen who had guarded the outside of the prison were then formed in line, and moved into the prison, there to see the body, as

s customary for them to do. is customary for them to do.

The crowd, instead of dispersing, hungon, to canvass such events of a criminal nature as the occurrence and the time would naturally

BAD CONDITION OF THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY .- A London paper contains this item: "A coroner's jury has condemned the atmosphere of the underground railway. They do not go the length of a verdict of manslaughter, but they say that the atmosphere accelerated the death of a woman named Dobner, who resided at Eton. She travelled from King's Cross to Bishop's road, and on reaching the latter station, was taken ill and died suddenly. One of the surgeons who made the post-mortem examination, said she was laboring under disease of the bronchial gland, and undoubtedly the suffocating air of the underground railway had accelerated death. The coroner said he had experienced the depressing effect of that railway, and therefore avoided it as much as possible. The tunnels and stations should be ventilated, but he supposed that would not be done until some shocking loss of life from suffocation had occurred."

THE "THREE GRAVES" AT OAKINGTON .- A commemorative meeting of much interest was held lately at Oakington, near Cambridge, England, in honor of the three nonconformist worthies whose ashes lie buried near together in a garden near the parish church. They lived in the beginning of the last century, and their last resting place is known as "The Three Graves," which all travellers are expected to visit. Francis Holoroft, M. A., was a fellow of Clare Hall, and Joseph Oddy, of Trinity, Cambridge. The third, Henry Oakland, was less prominent, but all three were ejected in the year 1662 from their livings for nonconformity, and after many sufferings from imprisonment and other persecutions, preached the gospel for many years with good success in forming nonconformist churches. Holcroft was imprisoned twelve years in Cambridge

NAPOLEON I .- A statue of Napoleon I has been erected at Montereau, France, on the spot where the Emperor attered the words, "The WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

President Johnson and General Grant-General Grant again Protests Against Removing Military Commanders-The President Overrules Him and Insists Upon His Orders-General Grant Forced to Comply and the Orders Issued-The President's Interpretation of General Grant's Powers.

Washington, August 28.—The political situation to-night is much eatmer than it has been for several days. The developments of to-day bear out my despatches of last night completely. General Grant has not refused to obey orders, notwithstanding the positive statement to that effect telegraphed last night. His last letter to the President, sent vestorials was letter to the President, sent yesterday, was of no avail. In it General Grant earnestly urged Mr. Johnson to modify the order, and even went so far as to of no avail. In it General Grant earnestly urged Mr. Johnson to modify the order, and even went so far as to state as his own opinion that persistence on the part of the President in his present course would bring innumerable evils upon himself and on his Administration. He visited the President this morning, and harned again that his suggestions and wishes would be overruled. The President insisted upon the order as it stands, and General Grant had nothing to do but to obey. The order was sent to the printer this afternoon, and would have been published today had it been received back in time. It will be out in the morning. General Grant adds nothing to it but the bare order of promulgation. It stands naked as it came from the hands of the President. Whatever instructions General Grant may deem necessary will follow hereafter in separate orders. The matter to-night stands thus:—The President, in carrying out his own obstinate will, has again overruled General Grant in the Cabinet, and as General-in Chief, Grant can only trausmit orders through bis headquarters from his military superior, for he is too good a soldier to set an example of insubordination, which would only be too quickly selzed upon to still further disable him. In reversing and ignoring the inan example of insubordination, which would only be too quickly seized upon to still further disable him. In reversing and ignoring the instructions which accompanied General Order No. 77, assigning General Thomas, the President has taken the responsibility of virtually offering an insult to Gen. Grant by the manner in which it was done, and has indicated his determination to dictate the manner in which the Reconstruction acts shall be executed. How far General Grant shall be able to interfere to prevent ral Grant shall be able to interfere to prevent the President from still further delaying the work of reconstruction, depends upon the ex-tent of the powers granted him by the acts of Congress. Section 2 of the Appropriation act, quoted last night, compels all orders to be sent through his headquarters, but does not give him through his headquarters, but does not give him
the power to refuse to transmit orders which
he may disapprove. The Supplemental Recoustruction act passed in July last, which everybody supposes gives General Grant precisely
the same powers as are possessed by the military
commanders, is strangely deficient in that very
essential. It gives General Grant the power to
approve or disapprove all removals, appointments, details, etc., of persons to or from
office. He can himself remove the Governor of
Mississippi if he chooses, but if the President
chooses to order the Boards of Registration in
Louisiana to be reopened for ninety days, Genechooses to order the Boards of Registration in Louisiana to be reopened for ninety days, General Grant is powerless to prevent it, or if General Hancock on his own responsibility shall choose to postpone indefinitely or otherwise the election erdered by General Sheridan, General Grant has not even the power to disapprove his action. All the power granted to the General of the Army by the Reconstruction acts is strangely, foolishly, and no doubt unintentionally confined to the approval of the removal and appointment of officeholders. The act, carefully read and literally interpreted, gives General Grant absolutely no other power; and here we have another specimen of the result of nasty action by Congress. Just in the very emergency that Congress designed to meet, General Grant finds himself crippled to a very serious degree by bungling legislation. That the Fresident will avail himself of the neglect and mistakes of Congress is already apparent. He holds that General Grant has no power beyond this, and the language will bear unim out. I call the attention of those who nim out. I call the attention of those who made the law to the careful consideration of this particular feature, and in view of it let them not expect General Grant to exercise powers for which he finds no warrant in the law. mulgated this morning, as I stated last night. As will be seen, it will be unaccompanied by any instructions. The following, from the Evening Star, of this city, whose editor is thoroughly conversant with the feelings and sen-

timents of the people of Maryland, is signi-An impression is prevailing everywhere in Maryland that the President is preparing to declare mar-tial law throughout the United States, and prevent the assembling of Congress in November next, by force of arms. It has its origin in the alleged views of Hon, Jeremiah Black, who is credited here with having urged upon Mr. Johnson the propriety of re-sisting impeachment, if initiated by the House, by declaring it a recognitionary measure and contesting himself against it by the use of the army to that end We see no reason to doubt the truth of the advice o hat very enthusiastic and extreme gentleman, Mr.

ack." It has transpired that President Johnson in-It has transpired that President Johnson intended some time since to assign General Rousseau to the command of the Department at Washington, vice Casby, ordered to relieve Sickles, but was persuaded by General Grant to abandon the project, although he expressed a desire to retain Rousseau near his person, and as yet no one has been assigned as Canby's successor. General Rousseau is yet in New York, and having ungecountably missed the last and having unaccountably missed the last steamer, he may yet be assigned to this com-

The Removal of General Howard.

On Saturday last John M. Langston, the well-known colored lawyer, hearing that the President had expressed a desire to see him, called upon him, whereupon Mr. Johnson said:—"I have determined to remove General Howard; he must go soon; I have reason to believe that he is running his Bureau as a political, partisan, and sectarian machine; and further, sir, I am and sectarian machine; and further, sir, I am prepared to give that place to a good colored man, if your people will indicate such a man." During the whole interview, Mr. Langston says, the President intimated that he would like to have him accept the place. He finally said:—"I have decided that General Howard shall be removed, and that General Howard shall be removed, and that I will give the piace to a colored man if a good one is presented; and I will give you until the first of the week to see me upon this subject." This morning Mr. Langston called upon General Grant at his office in the War Department, and stated to him the substance of his interview with the President, and then asked General Grant's opinion as to the propriety of his accepting the office. The latter replied that he thought, under the circumstances, that it was unadvisable for him, in every respect, to accept the office of Commissioner. He thought, if General Howard should be removed, Mr. Langston could not hope to give greater satisfaction in the Eureau. General Grant further said that he was fully satisfied that General Howard had done his best, and that he had committed no act which would not hear rigid scrutiny; but if he, General Grant, were to remain as Secretary of War, and Mr. Langston should be appointed to the position, he would aid him to the extent of his ability. General Grant, in conclusion, said pothing had been said to him about would aid nim to the extent of his abil-ity. General Grant, in concinsion, said nothing had been said to him about General Howard's removal; but, if it were accomplished, he thought, for the reason already stated, that it would be reason already stated, that it would be inexpedient and of no practical benefit to the colored race for Mr. Langston to accept it under existing circumstances. Mr. Langston said to General Grant:—"I now ask that you will do everything that you can to keep General Howard at the head of the Bureau, for the good of my people and for the friendship I have for him. Further, sir, I am fully satisfied that General Howard has administered the affairs of that Bureau in the most conscientious manner, and looking only administered the anairs of that Bureau in the most conscientious manner, and looking only to the good of the colored people and the Government. I cannot, therefore, consent to take this position; and further, I desire to say I will not accept it, believing it to be offered to effect the removal of General Howard, and to embarrass the interests of my race."—N. T. Times.

The Storm in the Cabinet. The Cabinet had a stormy session of over two hours to-day, and President Johnson had occasion to exhibit all his nerve and forbearance. This he is said to have done in characteristic style. An issue was made by General Grant on the wording of the President's order removing

Sheridan and Sickles from their commands, Generals Hancock and Canby are directed, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, to exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress on district commanders, This was intended to spike General Grant's This was intended to spike General Grant's guns and prevent a repetition of clause five in his late instructions to General Thomas, in which he directed that officer to execute such orders as he might find in force in the Fifth Military District until altered or caucelled by the General Commanding, viz., General Grant. When the Cabinet met to day General Grant entered another protest, contending that to him belonged the power to direct what orders should or should not be executed by Department Commanders. not be executed by Department Commanders, and that be hoped there would be a modifica-tion of the President's order in accordance with his view of the subject, proceeding to argue that what had been done in those Departments should be allowed to stand until altered or canshould be allowed to stand until altered or can-celled by himself; that if not checked in advance the new Commander might be induced to undo much that had been done, to the great detri-ment of the public welfare. During these remarks of General Grant, President John-son kept perfectly quiet, but as soon as the former had concluded, Mr. John-son, with much animation, repited that he was as surprised to see the 5th cluse in as he had been surprised to see the 5th cluse in the previous instructions issued by General the previous instructions issued by General Grant. The President frankly admitted that

Grant. The President frankly admitted that his purpose was to prevent any attempt to nullify any part of the Reconstruction acts; that those acis expressly empowered the District Commanders to exercise all powers which in their judgment were necess ry, and all acts were vaild until disapproved. The proposition of General Grant was to deny these commanders the powers expressly conferred by the law, and thus to that extent actually annul the Reconstruction act. To this the President said he should not assent. These acts should be enforced faithfully, and in all their parts, as long as he was responsible, under the Constitution, for a faithful execution of the law. The President spoke with great animation and firmness. dent spoke with great animation and firmness, and although very plain in terms, yet entirely courteous. He remained unshaken in his purpose to have his orders, as issued yesterday, carried out to the very letter.—Washington Correspondence Boston Post.

Exaggerated Reports of a Rupture Between the President and Gen. Grant.

Washington, August 28.—A rumor was put in circulation last night that General Grant had refused to issue the orders from the President and their contents. dent, and that in consequence of his refusal a rupture had been occasioned between the Presi-dent and General Grant that was irreconcilable in its nature. The rumor further stated that General Grant had addressed another letter to the President, protesting against the promulgation of the orders relieving Generals Sheridan and Sickles in the form in which they came from the Executive. This rumor has some foundation in truth, but its general purport is greatly exaggerated. That General Grant has refused to issue the orders of the President your correspondent has the best authority for denying. The most positive proof that such is not in its nature. The rumor further stated that

correspondent has the best authority for denying. The most positive proof that such is not the fact is that one of the orders—that relieving General Sickles—was published to-day, and it was confidently expected that both would have appeared. The order relieving General Sheridan will doubtless be published to-morrow.

It is true that General Grant yesterday addressed to the President another communication, further protesting against the execution of the order assigning General Hancock to relieve General Sheridan, and suggesting whether or not such a course was not in contravention of the last Supplementary Reconstruction law of Congress, confiding to the General in-thief of the army the execution of the law. To this it is understood the President has not replied in writing; but General Grant to day had an interview with the President, when it is believed the arguments of the former were is believed the arguments of the former were

The statement that irreconcilable differences have arisen between the Executive and General Grant is also an exaggeration. General Grant, believing that General Sheridan should not be removed from the command of the Fifth Military District, has exerted himself to dissuade the President from taking such a step; but, finding him fully determined to carry out his design, he has yielded obedience to the Com-mander-in-chief of the Army and Navy under protest. There is certainly a difference of opinion between them, but that a rupture of a serious nature has occurred is not the case. It has been stated that General Grant offered the second protest in the hope that it would result in his being relieved from the duties of Secretary of War ad interim, and that he expects to be thus relieved within a few days. In regard to this statement there are the very best reasons for saying that the idea of relieving General Grant from his position in the War De-General Grant from his position in the War De-partment until a permanent occupant is found is not now, and has never been entertained since his assignment to that duty.

It is believed by those whose opinions in the matter are worthy of respect, that General Grant has too clear an understanding of his re lations to the Executive to come to any hostile issue with that branch of the Government in reference to the execution of the Reconstruc-tion laws. That, if the Reconstruction laws vest in the General in-Chief the powers medes sary for their execution, they do not repeal the sary for their execution, they do not repeal the provisions of the Constitution which make the President commander of the forces the General-in-chief must use to carry these laws into effect. When it is remembered that the General-in-Chief of the army must obey the orders of the President or resign, the absurdity of the story that General Grant has refused to execute the orders of the President is apparent.

Excitement in Richmond Over the Re-Intelligence received from Richmond, Va. to-day states that the news by telegraph to-day of the action of General Grant in regard to the removal of Sickles and Sheridan has caused nsiderable excitement there. The radical considerable excitement there. The radicals are jubilant, and say that Grant has taken the proper position. The conservatives, on the other hand, are gloomy, and think his course in the matter is very alarming. The builetin boards at the newspaper offices have been surrounded by crowds since the arrival of the despatch.—N. Y. Herald.

A Dog Story .- A surgeon at Netley, England, recently took a long walk in the neigh borhood of Southampton, cacompanied by his dog, a fine Newfoundland. In the evening he missed some letters from his coat pocket and his dog. The latter did not surprise him, as his dog often wandered from him in his walks. The next day, annoyed and puzzled at the loss of his letters, he thought it possible he might have drawn them out of his pocket with his handkerchief during his previous day's walk. He resolved, therefore, to repeat the walk, for he might have dropped the letters in an unfrequented path. About four miles from the hospital he came suddenly upon his dog lying on the ground, with the letters close by. The dog laid by the side of the letters for sixteen hours. It has been rechristened "Postmaster General.

CHAIR-LETTING AT THE EXHIBITION, -A suit brought by M. Bernard, lessee of the right of letting chairs in the Exhibition, against the Imperial Commission, for an infraction of his privilege in allowing the cafes and restaurants to place seats for their customers before their shops in the onter gallery, came before the Imperial Court of Paris, on an appeal from a judgment in favor of Bernard. The Court condemned the Commission to pay five hundred france a day until the grievance complained of was removed, and at the same ime ordered the Commission to pay damages.

A DAMAGING WATERSPOUT .- The Italian jour nals report that a waterspout lately burst over the village of Palazzuolo, near Udine, in Italy and did great damage. Not fewer than thirty houses were destroyed and seventy damaged. Ten persons were killed and twenty-eight injured by the falling buildings. Out of fifteen thousand inhabitants, upwards of four hundred are without an asylum.

THE LATEST NEWS

SUICIDE IN CINCINNATI.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. THOMAS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Suicide in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Aug. 29 .- A very singular suicide has just occurred here. A young German named Joseph Zumbush was desperately in love with a pretty young milliner working in a store on Vine street, She refused his attentions, and finally declined to see him.

He entered the store where she was at work, and asked to see her. Being refused, he produced two daggers and requested that one should be handed to her, so that she might die with him, and before the remaining weapon could be wrested from him he plunged it into his heart, and fell to the floor a corpse.

The Cuba Cable.

AT SEA, SEVEN MILES OFF PUNTA ROSA. August 27.-At six o'clock this morning we commenced paying out the cable, and in turee hours the steamer Emily reached the Narva and transferred the cable to her. At this hour we are ready to start for Key West, paying out the cable; but as it has just been discovered that two men who died this morning had yellow fever, and that other hands have it. Mr. Webb has now under consideration the cutting and buoying of the cable and running to sea till the epidemicabates. The two men who died were Wilson, colored, and Mr. Ellis, cable carpenter, Both were buried on shore.

Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, Ohio, August 28 .- The exercises of the thirty-fourth annual commencement of Oberlin College were concluded yesterday. Nearly two thousand guests from abroad were present. Twenty-two graduated from the College, and three from the Theological Department. Governor Cox presided at the Alumni

Death of a Railroad Superintendent. ELIZABETH, N. J., August 29 .- Josiah O. Stearns, Superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, died at his residence in this city, at a quarter past 8 o'clock this morning.

Movements of General Thomas. CINCINNATI, August 28. - Major-General George Thomas is here, on his way to Ten-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader: Charles Glipm and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The case of the United States vs. 98-300 Cigars, etc., Stahl & Brother claimants, before reported, is yet on trial. The argument of counsel has not yet been concluded,

—A large meeting of the Saw Grinders' Society was recently held at Sheffield, to take into consideration the propriety of expelling Broadhead and Crookes from the Society After a long discussion it was resolved, with two dissentients, that the meeting "refuses to make victims of any of the members of the Society by expelling them on account of their connection with the outrages recently inquired into at Sheffield." It was further resolved that "we, considering our present position, decline to disgrace ourselves as cowards by deserting the men who have taken upon themselves the task of risking their lives and liberties for what they believe to be the good of the institution."

-A destructive fire broke out on Sunday evening, August 11, at Newcastle, England It broke out about three o'clock in the afternoon in a chimney of the Central Exchange Hotel, and for some hours the ordinary means were taken to extinguish what appeared to be a comparatively unimportant affair. flames gradually took possession of the build-ing until, at nine o'clock, the dome fell in with a thundering crash. By great exertions the conflagration was kept from spreading, but the Central Exchange, one of the finest buildings in the town, has been entirely destroyed. The adjoining buildings were considerably damaged.

-The Paris Charivari publishes a wood-cut representing "1867," under the form of a female figure seated, crowning with a laurel-wreath an unnaturally tall old woman, wear-ing the Prussian helmet with a spike at the top, and bending down to receive the favor. Below is written, "First prize for rapid growth awarded to Prussia." An N. B. adds, "The successful candidate is, however, a little out of

-General Beauregard is among the recent arrivals at Long Branch.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 29, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; 102\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 10-40s; 113\(\frac{1}{2}\) for '62 5-20s; 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) for '65 5-20s; 107\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June and August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold

at 1014, a slight decline.
Railroad shares were inactive. Minehill sold at 57%, no change; and Northern Central at 45%, no change. 126% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53% for Penusylvania; 64% for Norristown; 5184-100 for Reading; 57 for Lebigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do. In City Passenger Bailroad shares there was nothing doing. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 184 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 284

for Spruce and Pine; 184 for Hestonville; 304 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 364 for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 140 was bid for First National: 107 for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 57 for Seventh National; 237 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 120 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very duil. Schuylkill Navi-cation preferred sold at 28, ne change. 454 was bid for Lebigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10th A. M., 141f; 11 A. M., 141f; 12 M., 142; 1 P. M., 141f.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company announce through their agents that they will con-

EDITION | vert the various classes of Government securities into their first mortgage six per cent. gold interest thirty year bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations according to

the fluctuations of the market:-U. S. 6a, 1881, and pay a difference. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, do. do. , 1862, do. do. 1864, do. do. 1865, January and July, and pay a on each thousand dollars.

They will pay a proportionate sevance for registered and all other Government stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and as they are offered at pinety cents on the dollar in currency, at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of over nine per cent. We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the way business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast through traffic over a through line of 1845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of thirtyfive million dollars. Of this amount about ten millions have been paid in by private stock-holders, about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own first mortsage bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale in this city. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are De Haven & Bro. William Painter & Co., Townsend, Whelen & Co., J. E. Lewars & Co., and the Tradesmen's National Bank.

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

| Solo N February | State | St

141½. Silver, 135@136½.

—Mesers, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clook:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110½@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do. new, 107½@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102½@109½; U. S. 7-30s, lat series, 106½@107½; do., 2d series, 107½@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½; May, 1865, 116½; October, 1865, 115½; Cold, 141½@142.

—Mesers, Jay Cooke & Ce. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@111; old 5-20s, 113@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109½; do., 1865, 110½@110½; do., July, 107½@108½; do., 1867, 107½@108½; 10-40s, 102½@109½; do., July, 107½@107½. Gold, 141½@141½.

Philadelphia Trade Fenory.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THUBSDAY, August 29.-There is more demand for Flour; but the inquiry is mostly from the home consumers, and prices remain without quotable change About 1000 barrels fresh ground new Wheat extra family sold at \$11.50@12.50 % bbl.; 100 barrels choice do, at \$14; small lots ofold and new extras at \$5@1050; and superfine at \$7°25@7°75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce. 150 barrels of the former sold at \$0; and 200 barrels Brandywine Meal were taken on terms bent scores.

200 barrels Brandywine Meal were taken on terms kept secret.

Grain—The receipts of wheat are small, and in quantity and quality far below general anticipations: sales of 2000 bushels fair and good red at \$2.30@2.38, and choice do, at \$2.40@2.50; white ranges from \$2.50 to \$2.80. Rye ranges from \$1.60 to \$1.70 for new and old .Corn is in better demand, and 3000@4000 touchels sold at \$1.25@2.27 for yellow, \$1.23 for Western yellow, and \$1.22 for Western mixed. Oats are dull; sales of new at 40@50c. and old at 70@72c. Prices of Barley and Mait are nominal.

Whisky—No transactions have been reported.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 29. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

& Co.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, Boston, J. Scott & Son.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Schr Roby, Lee. Newburyport, Knight & Son.
Schr Roby, Lee. Newburyport, Audenried, Norton&Co.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, Boston, Audeuried, Norton&Co.

Barque Imperador, Kerlin, 40 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to A. T. Damon.

Brig Hio Grande, Bonnett, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to W. A. Levering.

Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Buby, Lee, 4 days from Newburyport, with undee, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Royal Oak, Robinson, 4 days from Greeneboro, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collius & Co.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, 4 days from Quincy Point, in ballast to captain. Schr Gettysburg, Smith, 6 days from Boston, in bal-Sicop Marion, Blee, 1 day from Newport, Del., with mill leed to R. M. Lea & Co.

Asia, Winderhorst, hence, at Geestemunde 11th Ship Asia, Winderhorst, bence, at Geestemunde 11th instant.

Barque George and Johann, Jordan, hence, at Bremerhaven 11th Inst.

Barque E. Schults. Rupe, hence for London, at Deal 16th inst., and proceeded.

Barque Ada, Murphy, hence for Bremen, was off Plymouth 18th inst.

Barque Cella. Dolby, hence, at St. Thomas 7th inst., harque Cella. Dolby, hence, at St. Thomas 7th inst., and salled for Turks 1sland 18th inst.

Brig Emms. Herboth, hence, at Falmouth 16th inst. Brig Rifleman, Small, for Philadelphia, salled from Cette 8th inst.

Brig Agues, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was spoken 8m inst., lat, 36 05, lon. 54 40.

Brig Prince Aifred, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, hence, at London 18th instant.

Brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, hence, at London 18th instant.

Brig Lizzle Garrow, Ryder, hence, at London 18th instant.

Schra Bonny Boat, Kelly, and M. McSnee, Creighten hence, at Boatou 27th inst.

Schr Eilen. Carroll, hence, at Calais 22d inst.
Schra J. Wilson, Connelly; H. G. Hand, Taylor; and Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst. The J. Wilson and Paul and Thompson salied next day.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Warcham for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 27th inst.

Schr Painna, Brewster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newport 26th inst.

Schr Painna, Henry, Kelly, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 37th inst.

Schra Alasks, Clark; D. S. Siner, Huntley; T. Boos, Somers; M. Tilton, Fitzloger; E. D. Endisott, Endleott; J. L. Clark; J. Whitehouse, Jones; and S. Price, Stevens, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' itole 27th inst.

Schr William Collyer, Taylor, hence, at Providence 27th last.

Schr M. Milnes, Willetts, from Salem, and Northern Schr William Collyer, Taylor, hence, as Alexander Schring M. Milnes, Willetts, from Salem, and Northern Light, Harper, from Calais, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YOSE, Aug. 28.—Arrived, steamship Northera Light, Jones, from Bremen.

Steamship Moro Castle, Greene, from Havana.
Ship Audubon, Thatcher, from San Francisco.
Ship M. Ogden, Coldrey, from Liverpool.
Ship Elsinore, Clark, from Crenslad.
Ship Atlantic, Weyman, from Leitin.
Ship Atlantic, Weyman, from Cardiff.
Sarque Kildare, Evans, from Hamburg.
Barque E. C. Litchfield, Crockett, from Bremen.
Barque Sea Witch, Bowlee, from Shanthase.
Barque Hesperus, Waycott, from Buence Ayrea.