FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to June 21.

Great Speech by Mr. Disraeli on the Situation-Affairs on the Continent.

Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete.

By the arrival at New York of the steamers Cimbria. Pereire, and Scotia, we have mail dates from Europe to June 21. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cabinet Entertained by the Mer-chant Tailors-Speech of Mr. Disraeli. From the London Times, June 18.

Last evening the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company, one of the most time-honored of the ancient guilds of the city of London, entertained the Premier and the rest London, entertained the Premier and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers, with many others of the more conspicuous members of the conservative party, at a banquet in their fine corporate hall in Threadneedle street. For weeks past preparations had been made by the governing body of the company for the occasion, and the entertainment was upon a scale of extraordinary splendor. The guests were upwards of three hundred in number, and were seated according to rank at four parallel tables, extending along the whole length of the hall, the Cabinet Ministers occupying a raised dais stretching across the western end of the building.

Right and left of the Master of the company (Mr. John T. Fletcher), who occupied the chair,

Right and left of the Master of the company (Mr. John T. Fletcher), who occupied the chair, were Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal; the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Secretary of State for War; the Duke of Richmond, President of the Board of Trade; the Earl of Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Ireland: the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Devon, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Presi-Devon, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord President of the Council; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Secretary of State for India; Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Works; the Duke of Athole, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl of Bradford, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Gallowsy, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Lauderdale and the Earl of Seafield. The Company of Merchant Taylors is one of the twelve great civic guilds of London and among the oldest of them. Some of the external walls of its corporate hall are said to have survived the fire of London, and in its long muster roll of kingly, noble and distin-Rong muster roll of kingly, noble and distin-guished personages occur the names of Edward III, Richard II, five of the Henrys, Edward IV, Richard III, Charles I and James II, Acces-sions of illustrious and eminent persons in suc-ceeding ages as honorary members of the com-

ceeding ages as honorary members of the company have been made from time to time, the
more recent of them being the Prince Consort,
the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh,
and Mr. George Peabody.

The invited guests becan to arrive about
half-past 6, and were received as they presented themselves in the drawing-room by the
Master and Wardens of the company. The
Prime Minister was cheered on his arrival, and
again when the names of the company were again when the names of the company were read after dinner by the toast master, as were also the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of
the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Earl of Mayo, and the
Duke of Richmond, among others of the Cabinet Ministers, Colonel Taylor, M. P.; Mr.
Henley, M. P.; Sir George Bowyer, M. P.; and
Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, M. P., were also
well received.

After various toasts had been proposed and

After various toasts had been proposed and responded to the Master then rose to propose the trast of the evening.

He begged to associate with the toast the name of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraell, First Lord of the Tressury, whose commanding genius, whose brilliant eloquence, unshaken resolution, good temper and unfailing tact had enabled him to rule the storm, and, if he could not gain a port, had at least enabled ne could not gain a port, had at least enabled

him to keep the sea.

Mr. Disraeli, on presenting himself to respond,
was received with the most enthusiastic and
prolonged cheering. On silence being restored,
ne salo:—Master and Wardens, my lords and
gentlemen, nothing can be more gratifying to
her Majesty's Ministers than that their names should be received with cordial kindness by any body of their fellow-countrymen; but under this roof that gratification is greatly incressed, and is indeed peculiar, because I caunot forget that at various intervals in this half the nstitutional party has often assembled, some times in moments of adversity, sometimes in the hour of triumph sometimes to rally, some-imes to organize, but always to vindicate those

reat principles upon which we believe are founded the greatness of this country and the happiness of its people. (Cheers.)

What is most strange and singular in this
eventful history is that just at the moment
when a constituent body is about to be established which will represent all classes, all interests, and all opinions in the United Kingdom, no doubt more fully and more completely than before, or than was anticipated even by those favorable to political change—what is most strange and singular is that this great constituent body, founded upon those enlarged sym-pathies and interests, will be called upon as their first duty to decide whether they will sustain or whether they will subvert the constitution of their country. (Loud cheers.) I confess that I cannot resist recognising the hand of Providence in this awful dispensation; and when I remember the circumstances under which this change in our political system was first conceived, and remember also the state of the political world at this moment, when its conclusion is about to be accomplished, I can-not believe that it is through mere chance and he casual occurrence of every day affairs that England, with its increased franchises, which have no sound foundation except on the assumption that there is a bealthy national spirit in the country, is called upon to decide whether it will destroy or uphold its venerable constitu-My lords and gentlemen, the

tion. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, the constitution of England is not a paper constitution. (Hear.) It is an aggregate of institution, many of them founded merely upon presciption, some of them fortified by muniments, but all of them the fruit and experience of an ancient and illustricus people. (Cheers.) And the consequence of this peculiar constitution has been this—one experienced by no other European nation—that in England society has always been more powerful than the State—(hear)—for in moments of difficulty and dauger, in moments of emergency, there has always in this ments of emergency, there has always in this country been something round which men could raily, and by those means we have achieved the two greatest blessings of civilized con munities, which are seldom reconciled—the con munities, which are seldom reconciled—the conjugate the conjugate of liberty, (Cheers) Now, among these institutions not the least inconsiderable is the Church—(hear, hear)—and it is in the alliance between Church and State—an alliance between equal and inde-pendent powers, which entered into a solemn bovenant for the national good—that one of the principal causes may be recognized why we have enjoyed these two great blessings of

friedem and order.

In edem and order.

In still another consequence which I think should be placed before the country at this moment. It is that through the union of Church and State the supremacy of the sovereign is secured here (hear! hear!) as it is secured in no other country; and it is to the accomplishment

other country; and it is to the accomplishment of that supremacy of the sovereign power that ie are indebted, and solely indebted, for that eligious liberty which has been the greatest source of happiness in this country. Not only do we owe to the supremacy of the sovereign the blessings of religious liberty, but as an inseparable consequence of the combination we find in that supremacy also one of the greatest guarantees of our civil rights. (Hear.) * * * The country ware that there is no greator error inpremacy also one in the country of our civil rights. (Hear.)

or iy to those who enjoy the blessing of being in close communion with her. (Cheers) The principles of the Reformation never would have succeeded had they not been connected with a corporation so distinguished for its learning and piety, and so fortified by its position as the Church of England; and I venture to say this, that if that Church were to fall the Protestant Church of England; are possible a ground Church of England; and I venture to say this, that if that Church were to fail the Protestant Church of Europe would receive a wound from which it would probably never recover. (Lond cheers.) But at this moment of difficulty and danger the people of this country should recollect for their consolation that, though this is not the first time their rights and liberties have been assailed and threatened, it is the first occasion upon which they can enter into their vindication and defense with peculiar advantages. On former occasions and in old days, when the generations who preceded us had to experience the same struggle and the same peril, it was then said that those who upneld the cause of the constitution of Eigland and the union of Church and State were struggling in favor of penal legislation, and that, under the guise of religious fervor, they were in fact contending merely for peculiar privileges. That can no longer be said ("Hear," "Hear.") The legislation of the last thirty years especially has terminated the possibility of such misrepresentations. I maintain that in this country religious equality really exists. There is religious freedom: every man has the full and

representations. I maintain that in this country religious equality really exists. There is religious freedom; every man has the full and fair exercise and enjoyment of his religion. He is debarred of no civil right in consequence of his religion, and in the courts of his sovereign he can vindicate the privileges of the religious communion to which he belongs, although it may not be that of the Church of England. ("Hear.") I call that religious equality, and I contend that it is perfectly consistent with the maintenance of the union between State and Church. (Cheers.) Church. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli said:—Gentlemen in returning you the thanks of her Majesty's Government for the great compilment—the great and gratifying compilment—which you have paid them, and which I can assure you they entirely appreciate, I may be permitted to express my confident trust that when the impending hope of trial arrives what we have express my confident trust that when the impending hour of trial arrives what we have done will not be entirely forgotten by a generous and grateful people—(cheers)—and that, perhaps, let me add, men who under some difficulties have performed their duties may be entrusted with the far greater task which now awaits those who govern this country—namely, upholding the Constitution, defending the libertles of the nation and maintaining the supremacy of the Queen. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

cheering.)
The Master then proposed "The House of Lords," coupling with the toast the name of the Lord Chancellor, The toast was drunk with great cordiality, and was responded to at great length by the

Lord Brougham's Will.

The will of the late Lord Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, was proved on the 17th by his brother William, the present Lord, the sole executor. This personal property is sworn under £2000. The will, which is dated the 8th of December, 1860, is all in the deceased's handwriting; it is written on one side of a sheet of paper, and on the other side there is a lithograph of his seat, Brougham Hall.

The testator, after reciting that by two deeds.

The testator, after reciting that by two deeds, dated the 18th of Mrch, 1847, and 18th of November, 1857, he has settled and disposed of the wember, 1857, he has settled and disposed of the whole of his real estates in a manner perfectly satisfactory to his mind, goes on to say:—"So far as I lawfully can, I confirm these deeds; yet, having regard to the want of any place of safe custody publicly authorised, so often complained of by me, and to the accidents happening at the offices of solicitors and elsewhere, I think it right to provide for the event of the deeds I have referred to being lost or destroyed, and no satisferred to being lost or destroyed, and no satis-factory evidence of their execution or contents being forthcoming." In this event, he then gives and devises all his real estate, situated in England, to his brother William, his heirs and assigns in fee, and likewise bequeaths to him all his personal estate whatsoever and where-

Funeral of Sir James Brooke. The remains of Sir James Brooke, K. C. B., Rajah of Sarawak, were interred on Wednes-day, the 17th, in the churchyard of the retired village of Sheepstor, Devon, in the spot cuosen by himself. The deceased was followed to the grave not only by relatives and a numerous circle of friends from a distance, but also by the entire population of the neighborhood, all vieing in the desire to show the respect with which the Rajan had inspired them. The operations of the hay harvest were entirely suspended for the day. We have authority to mention, says the Western News, that the sovereignty of Sarawak has been given by the late Rajah to his nephew. Mr. Charles Johnson Brooke,

FRANCE. The Budget for 1869.

The report of the French budget of 1869 and the ether financial measures connected with the receipts and expenditure of the two pre-ceding years has just been distributed to the members of the two Chambers. M. Busson-Billault, the reporter, gives the following as a summary of the principal results of the ordi-nary budget for 1869:—

The ordinary receipts are set down...1,700.948.237

which sum is to be imputed as assets for the extraordinary budget.

Surplus ..

Illness of Mrs. Dix.

The New York Times correspondence says:—
I mentioned to you in a recent letter that General Dix and family had left for Switzerland, with the intention of passing a few months there. I am sorry to add that they were compelled to turn back on account of the sudden lilness of Mrs. Dix, and the family are now staying temporarily at Versailles. Mrs. Dix is much better and all cause for uneasiness has much better, and all cause for uneasiness has passed away. The General comes to town

Finances of Paris. The Moniteur of June 18 publishes a fearfully long report from M. Hausman, professing to give an account of the finances of the city of

Paris. M. Haussman admits that he owes 465,775,195 francs and some centimes, and makes himself out as a very ill-used person.

Projected Railway Tunnel to Great Britain. An official French journal, the Moniteur de la Feotle, announces that Rear Admiral Bourgeois, and M. Delaroche Poncie, hydrographical engiand M. Delarone Foncie, hydrographical engineer of the first class, have just been appointed members of a special commission to examine the plan for a submarine tunnel for the establishment of a railway between France and England. This committee, which will merely occupy itself with preliminary details, is also to include among its members two capacity is members. clude among its members two general inspec-tors of mines, roads and bridges, with M. Combes, the inspector General of the imperial Corps of

layed interest in the proceedings that took

Mines, for its chairman. The Emperor received

a deputation of scientific and commercial men at the Tuilerles on Wednesday, on the subject of the proposed tunnel, and is said to have dis-

A circular of the French Minister of Public Instruction invites French teachers, fully qualified, to give instruction in the French school established at Galata-Serai, in Turkey.

The Paris papers record the death of a cantimiere, aged eighty eight years, named Jeanne Hanchel, who went through all the campaigns of the republic, the empire, and the restoration. She also figured at the battles of Eylaw, Warram and Friedland.

gram, and Friedland.
The Emperor and Empress of France have sent a telegram to the Czar relative to the happy escape of the two sovereigns from the murder-ous attack made last year at the same period during the visit of the latter to the Universal Exhibition, The Emperor Alexander expressed his thanks for this kind demonstration in

the most courteous manner to the French Amassador. Reports from Central France state that the prospects of the next vintage exceed any within the memory of man, not alone for quantity, but

The Paris Figure reports the death of a man in that city leaving a fortune of \$40,000, but all in French postage stamps. His weak point for many years has been to invest all his spare cash in collecting the various colors and kinds, His heirs are endeavoring to effect an arrange-

ment with the finance department.

During the late races in Paris a young man, endeavoring to cross over the course, was knocked down by the running horses, another well-dressed young man immediately sprang to his assistance, calling out, "Oh my brother

my poor brother;" and picking him up clasped him so tight that the bystanders had some trouble to remove him in order to render the necessary medical assistance. It afterwards proved that the too affectionate relative was a pickpocket, who, while so projuse in his fr tenal caresses, had appropriated the victim's gold watch, chain, and well-filled purse.

GERMANY.

General Moltke made an interesting speech in the North German Parliament on the 15th, during the debate on the proposed navy loau. He said that no one desired more than himself that the immense sums which are now devoted by the various states of Europe to warlike objects might be turned to purposes of peace, Such a result, however, could, in his opinion, never be attained by international negotiation. He did not think the proposal of Russia to forbid the use of explosive bullets in warfare would produce any effect in this direction, or that Russia would carry out her own recommendation any sconer than other States. The only means of bringing about such a result would be the establishment in the midst of Europe of a Whe Proposed Navy Loam. means of bringing about such a result would be the establishment in the midst of Europe of a non-aggressive power which would be strong enough to prevent all its neighbors from mak-ing war; and this power must be Germany. "We all know," he concinded, "that our neigh-bors, notwithstanding all their clamor, are fully convinced that we have no idea of attack-ing them; but, on the other hand, they must be ing them; but, on the other hand, they must be made to know equally well that we will not allow any one to attack us."

Bismark's Health.

The Cologne Gazette writes that the State of The Cologue Gazelle writes that the State of Count Bismark's health is by no means so bad as has been generally reported, and not such as to excite any serious anxiety. If he takes a long summer boilday, his physicians believe he may be completely restored, and sole to resume his duties. He left Berlin this morning for Varzin, which is the name of his estate in Pomerania.

Pomerania. Wurtemburg and the Confederation. The Journal de Paris writes that Baron von Varnbuier, the Wurtemburg minister, has declared since his return from Berlin that the present state of things cannot continue, and that the South must either enter into a more intimate connection with the North, or risk an intimate connection with the North, or risk and connection with the North, or risk and the North of th utter and complete breach with it. As it is impossible to suppose the Baron can contemplate the latter policy, his opinions must be considered as veering towards the more triendly alternative. Many South German members of the Zoll parliament have returned home with less amicable feelings, which they now express to their const iteents.

General News.

An important subject which has again en-geged the Council of the Bund is the proposed canal for connecting the North Sea and the

The Spener Gazette states that the plau for the Prussian and North German fleet has un-dergone considerable alterations. As the re-cent experiments have proved that guns can be made which are capable of penetrating the thickest plates, it is not intended to construct many armor-plated frigates, but rather to make high speed and heavy armaments the first

Miscellaneous News.

Miscellaneous News.

The Evenement Illustre, of Paris, gives the following details of the silver table ordered for the Sultan. The price will be nearer 4,000,000 francs than 3,000,000 francs, as originally stated. The designs are composed from the ideas and advice of M. Agop, sent by the Sultan to Paris for that purpose, and are splendle:—The middle or centre piece represents a Moorish palace two feet six inches high; there are two end pieces representing fountains, two triumphal arches and two end pieces for flowers, all to be executed in the Alhambra style in massive silver. The length of the table will be about one hundred and forty-eight feet by about sixteen feet broad. and forty-eight feet by about sixteen feet broad. Besides the actual cost of the tible a sum of 2,000,000 francs is destined for the purchise of linen, glassware, accompanying furniture, etc. Such a magnificent tout ensemble has probably never before been manufactured.

A Paris letter says that news had been received from Rome of the ripening of a Bourbon'st conspiracy in Southern Italy which is intended to restore Francis, the son of the late Ferdinand, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. Ferdinand, to the throne of the Two Sloilies. The ex-King's proclama is said to be printed and ready for distribution. Rome is the head-quarters of the proposed revolutionary conspiracy to break up the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, and bring about a restoration of the exiled Royal families. The principal agents of the Bourbons, now as before at Rome, are said to be the priests. The same news, and an identical programme reached Paris some months ago, but no revolution broke out.

The Vienna Official Eventina Post of Lune 19.

The Vienna Official Eventag Post of June 19, publishes the following, in contradiction of a statement of the Patriot:—"Not only have no movements of the troops whatever taken place on the Servian frontier, but even those which had been ordered some time back on account of garrison changes, have been postponed at the desire of the Chancellor of the Empire, in order to avoid giving the least cause for political con-

At the latest news from Belgrade, arrests were still being made, and one prisoner. Capiain Niladen Nevadovich, committed suicide in prison. The evidence last given at the investigation into the murder of Prince Michael, tends to show that the conspirators only wished to make a tool of Alexander Nara-georgewich, and that the latter had been deceived by them.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 1-A. M.-Consols, 913/69913/4 for money, and 94%@94% for account. U.S. 5-20s-4. Illinois Central, 101) . Erie RR., 45) . Liverpool, July 1—A. M.—Cotton dull, and

has declined one-sixteenth. The sales for today are estimated at 8000 bales. Upland middlings, 111/6/111/4; middling Orleans, 111/6/111/4. Breadstuffs-Corn is firmer at previous quota tions. Wheat and Flour heavy and unchanged'

Provisions-Produce steady. LONDON, July 1-P. M.-U. S. 5-20s, 731/4@731/4.

Others unchanged. LIVERPOOL, July 1-P. M .- Cotton easier. Cheese buoyant at 56s, Beef and Pork dull-Petroleum firmer. Lard, 61s.

ANTWERP, July 1-P. M,-Petroleum firm at

1714 francs. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER,-Judger Ludiow and Brewster INFANTICIDE,
The case of Hester Vaughn was before the Court

Atlantic and Great Western train. The Missouri Delegation.

The case of Hester Vaughn was before the Court this morning. As in the case disposed of yesterday, the charge was infanticle, it being alleged that the prisoner gave birth to a child at No. 703 Girard avenue on the 9th of February last, and then took its life by striking it several blows upon the head. The facts, as testified by witnesses, were as follows.—The prisoner, a young E. gish woman, lived in Montgomery county as a domestic, from the fail of 1805, during the greater portion of which time she was an *mi-ble, lively girl and appared happy and contented, but during the satter months she became melancholy, and was frequently beard to heave deep sighs. She came to the city and lived in a rented room at No. 703 Girard avenue, forming but a slight acquaintance with the other inmates of the house. On the 9th of February lest a lady, who knew her illness, took a cup of coffee to her room, and upon entering heard a veral faint cries of a child. Another lady called upon her, and learned that her baby had been born; and the prisoner. It ough at first objecting to showing it, took it from under the bed a lifeless little body. She asked the lady op procure a box for it, and to dispose of it, and entreated her to keep it secret. But information was soon given to the Coroner, whose physician, upon making a post-mortem examination, found the skull ractined in several piaces as if by blows inflicted with a blunt instrument, and also found clots of plotd between the skull and oraic. She said that she had been startled by the extrance of the first lady with the coffin, and had failen back upon the babe, thus stillips it.

This was abort story briefly told, but heavy was it with majory and shame, and how full of agony and horror to inis poor young girl, who, in the bloom of life had, by one mis-step, been thus brought to the verge of an ignomitions grave! The case was warmly argued by counsel for the defense, and, indeed, it was one that might well enlist the sympathies of any one, however just he might be.

When first arr jority declared for Hendricks, of Indiana. The Particulars of the Assassination of

CINCINNATI, July 1-The flax mill of Lin-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Impossibility of Adjourning Congress on July 15-The New Florida Senator.

Particulars of the Pope's Bull Convening a General Council.

Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Question of Adjournment. The question of adjournment is being actively considered in both houses of Congress. Beyond he mere fact that members are anxious to get

away as soon as possible, there is nothing significant or conclusive in the adoption of Mr Washburne's resolution yesterday to adjourn on July 15, Those who were familiar with the condition

of the business in both Houses say that adournment at so early a day is not possible. The Senate has acted on but one appropriation bill, while the House has not touched the Omnibus Appropriation bill, which is in many respects most difficult and tedious in its passage of them all. It is the opinion of good judges

that it will be nearly the first of August before Corgress adjourns.

General Thomas W. Osborne, U. S. S. General Thomas W. Osborne, who was admitted to his seat yesterday as a member of the United States Senate from Florida, is a native of New York, from old St. Lawrence. At the outbreak of the war he was reading lawbut at once abandoned Blackstone for Hardee' and raised a company of artillery. This having soon afterward been attached to Hooker's fighting division, made itself felt everywhere on the Peninsula. Before leaving there, Captain Osborne became Hooker's Chief of Artillery, and distinguished himself for gallantry and good conduct generally. In the fall of 1863 he was ordered West with the 11th and 12th Army Corps, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, when Sherman reorganized his army for his grand raid, Osborne became Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, General Howard commanding. Heserved here throughout Sherman's great march, and up to the close of the war, when he was ordered down to Florida as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau there. He conducted its affairs very creditably, until some time in 1866 or 1867, when he retired from the army, and was appointed United States Marshal for Florida, from which position he has just ascended to the United States Senate. He s about thirty-five years old. He was a Douglas Democrat, and is now a Republican,

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Democratic Exedusto New York-Colored Schools and Education, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 1 .- An extra special car tendered by Mr. Cameron, of the Northern Central Railway, leaves here to-morrow with Mayor Banks, Governor Swann, Governor Bowle, Montgomery Blair, ex-Governor Pratt. and many other distinguished gentlemen for the New York Convention, and they go via Harrisburg. Immense numbers of persons are going by every conveyance.

Dr. C.T. Schuman, who was tried in the Crimnai Court recently, and found guilty of malpractice in producing abortions, has been sentenced to pay \$500 and be sent to the city jail for

The committee has agreed to hold Shrewsbury camp-meeting on the Raymond farm, near York, Pa., on the 13th of August. There was much contention about the location.

The colored people of Baltimore held a mass meeting at the Douglass Institute, last night, to consider the subject of colored schools and education. They had a warm discussion, and some of the prominent speakers announced a strong intention to abandon radicalism and unite with the Democrats, believing thereby they would get their rights sooner. Others thought there was too large a white Democratic majority in Maryland and "niggers" would not be needed, Extensive preparations are making for excursions, picnics, etc., on the Fourth of July.

Reverdy Johnson sails on the 1st of August from Baltimore. The steamer Berlin of the Bremen line sailed

to-day with a large freight and passengers.

ON TO NEW YORK. The Pendleton Escort.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CINCINNATI, July 1.-The Pendleton escort two hundred strong, left the city yesterday, and the Pendleton Club will take two hundred more away to-day. The representation from this city and neighboring towns will be large, as many are going from Lexington, Dayton, Hamilton, Columbus and Indianapolis. About hundred more will leave to-night by the

ST. LOUIS, July 1.-Trains going east to-day were crowded. There were fifteen delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and a large number of soldiers and sallors. The ma-

FROM MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph CHICAGO, July 1 .- The particulars of the death of the celebrated Chippewa Indian Chief "Holein-the-Day," are received here. He was shot by three Beech Lake Indians, last Saturday, while riding in his buggy near his residence in Crow Wing, Minnesota. They went to his house, got some guns from his wife by false pretenses, and waylaying him, shot him dead, afterwards stab bing his body in numerous places. The cause was probably an old grudge. He leaves six Indian wives, and one who is white.

Fire in Indiana.

ville, Stauff & Co., at Columbia City, Indiana, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss

FROM ROME.

The Bull Convening a General Council of the Church.

By Atlantic Cable.

ROME, June 29 .- The issue of the Bull convening a General Council of the Catholic Church, on the 8th of December, 1869, in the Vatican, has produced a decided sensation in diplomatic circles, as it is acknowledged on all sides that this ecclesiastical convention will constitute the most brilliant hierarchical assemblage which has been brought together from the earliest days of Christianity.

His Holiness states that the subjects to be submitted to the congregated body include:-The necessity of renewed episcopal exertion to secure in all quarters of the globe a firm belief in the integrity of the Catholic faith; a more abiding and heartfelt respect for religion; a more ready obedience to Catholic Church disclpline, and a more general observance of its rules, regulations, and laws; consultations as to the best means of improving the morals of the members of the fold, how to extend and establish peace and concord among individuals and nations, and how to more effectually remove the many ills which afflict civil society, as well as many of the religious orders.

The bull, in conclusion, adverts to the absolute necessity which exists to uphold the tem" poral power of the Pope in the Eternal City and domain of the Church, to sustain and defend the sanctity of the sacrament of marriage in every land, and to be careful of the education of the young. His Holiness deplores the persevering, untiring and insidious effort, which are being made by the enemies of the Church to throw down, destroy and deface all these, and imparts to the faithful the apostolic benediction just before adding his signature to the paper and attesting it with the seal of the Fisherman.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Great Artesian Well-A Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph; St. Louis, July 1.-The artesian well being bored by the county reached a depth of 3147 feet to-day, the deepest in the world. There is no water yet. The work has been going on for twenty-six months. Mary Lawler, in a fit of jealousy, committed suicide to-day by drowning herself in a cistern.

Nominated for Congress. CINCINNATI, July 1 .- The Thirteenth District Democratic Convention, held at Newark, Ohio. yesterday nominated George W. Morgau for

THE SCAFFOLD. Frightful Scene-Desperate Efforts of

a Wife-Murderer to Avert His Fate. A letter to the New York Herald from Salis-A most exciting speciacie has been witnessed

here to-day in the public execution of Rufus Ludwig for the killing of his wife, to whom he had been married only eleven days. On the 24th of May 1867, Rufus was married to Milly Campbell, a poor but virtuous girl, re-siding with her widowed mother in the south-eastern part of this county. He at once took her to the house of his own parents, who, with their daughter Jane, a young woman of bad character, lived only about five miles from the house of Rufus' mother-in-law. In the course of two weeks afterwards the brother of the of two weeks sterwards the brother of the murdered woman went to visit her and ascer-tained from her husband's family that she had been missing since the 4th of June, which was Tuesday. Her husband, Rufus, said she had gone on that day to her mother's, with the intention of remaining a week, and that he had supposed her to be there—which, however, the brother informed him had not been the case. The neighborhood was at once aroused and commenced a search for the miss

Suspicions were at once excited that she had been foully dealt with, and the peculiar de-meanor and conduct of the husband and his family caused these suspicions to be directed towards them, and about the 7th of June Rufus and his mother and sister Jane were arrested. The two latter were admitted to ball, but Rufus was july committed to jail on the charge of having perpetrated the crime of murder, though as jet there was no dead body found. On the lith of June the body was found in Orane creek, near its junction with the Yadkin river, and then were revealed all the marks of a murder most foul and diabolical. The body had hear preserved. bolical. The body had been preserved from decomposition to a considerable degree, by im-mersion under the water, and the cause of the death was plainly visible. A bullet had entered the left temple just at the base of the brain, close in front of the ear, and ranging downwards passed through the back of the mouth and out at the lower edge of the right under-jaw, breaking the jaw bone. There were two gashes of a knife on the throat—one of them gasnes of a kinic on the throat—one of them somewhat shallow and insufficient to produce death; the other almost from ear to ear, and necessarily mortal. The spot where the body was found was a secluded one, perhaps a mile from the house where Rufus and his parents

Ludwig was finally convicted of the crime and executed. The scene at the scaffold, one of the most frightful on record, is thus described: most frightful on record, is thus described:—The instant he touched the platform a most extraordinary and exciting scene ensued. He at once made a wild plunge forward with the intention of leaping off the platform on the farther side, and with the evident purpose of making a break and a desperate endeavor to push his way through the crowd and escape his impending doom. Notuing could be more hopeless than such an effort, as would be manifest to any reflecting mind. But Ludwig had ceased to reflect; he only felt the animal instict of self-preservation. To submit was death. To struggle was no more than death. He succeeded in throwing his feet and succeeded in throwing his feet and legs off the platform, but the two officers having hold of his arms and shoulders held fast and pulling him backward the fell with the upper part of his back still on the platform, his legs and part of his body still projecting over the edge. Several of the pearest officers of the guard at once rushed to the as-sistance of the Sheriff, and laid hold of Ludsistance of the Sherin, and had hold of Education wig's legs, endeauoring to shove him backward on the platform. But the prisoner struggled with almost superhuman strength. With all the vigor of his powerful and muscular frame, nerved by despair, he wrestled with fate. For a long time he uttered no word, but with convulsive and rapid movements of arms and legs there to wrench blusself from the grasp of strove to wrench himself from the grasp of the eight or ten men who now had hold of him. A thrill of awe and horror ran through the immense assemblage, and it swayed to and fro like a forest shaken by a mighty wind. Some turned and fled from the awful spectacle; ex-clamations of excitement and terror broke forth from others; women and negroes clamations of excitement and terror broke forth from others; women and negroes shieked. Such a scene is not often witnessed in this world. But those whose duty it was to act remained caim and cool. The guard, most of whom had been old Confederate soldiers, simply brought their muskets to a "ready," and stood as serene as they were wont to do in recent times of real danger. And still the struggle went on, one against ten; and it seemed at times almost like the despairing wretch would succeed in freeing himself from the power ul posse who were holding him. The noose was two feet above his head as he lay, and powerful efforts were used to push him up to it. Meanwhile the platform grew rickety, and several were employed in steadying it. At the end of more than five minutes—which seemed, however, to be three times as long—the Sheriff was about getting the noose over Ludwig's head. was about getting the noose over Ludwig's head, which he threw quickly from side to side to avoid it. He then exclaimed that he would stand ayold it. He then exclaimed that he would stand up and be quiet if they would release their hold; but this was evidently said only for the purpose of inducing them to relax their efforts, for he showed no sort of disposition to relax his own exertions. The officers persisted in placing the noose over his head, and us he felt the inevitable fate now had him, he is said to have muttered a curse, which was heard by some of those

nearest him. The noose was at last put on and drawn tight around his neck. He clutched it convulsively, and still used hig feet to the utmost in kicking off those who had hold of him. It took several minutes to pinion his hands and feet; he meanwhile lying on his side and choking to death as fast as possible, for the rope was stretcaed by his weight. His face was perfect y livid, and his eyes starting from their sockets, presenting a spectacle not easily forgotten, the Sheriff being too busy subduing and pinioning him to take time to put on the white cap. By the time his arms and legs were tied he had become motionless; the cap was put over his face, and the officers sprang off and knocked out the prop. Ludwig being in a recumbent posture, and the rope at full tension already, when the drop fell he swung gently down, with his feet a short distance from the ground. His neck could not have been broken; but he died very quickly, and without a sir gie movement after he was swung off, except one or two slight heavings of the chest.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 1, 1888, }
There is no material change to notice in the Morey Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First class mercantile paper ranges from 5@6 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government loans there was very little move-ment and 1093 was bid for June and July 7:30s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1013, and old do. at 983.

Bailroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 504@503. ex-dividend, a slight advance; Pennsylvana Ruitroal at 523, stight advance; Febbsylvania Kalifoa'i at 321, no change; Catawissa preferred at 291@294, no change; Lebigh Valley at 551@56, a slight advance; and Camden and Amboy at 130, no change, 68 was bid for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 41 for Elmira preferred; 263 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 49½ was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fireenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 41 for

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 252 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 30f for Mechanics': 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Grard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Common wealth; and 120 for Central National,

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 224@22i, a slight advance. II was bid for Schuylkili Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; and 156 for Susquehanna Canal.

The board of directors of the National Exchange Bank have declared a dividend of tour

per cent., payable on demand. The coupons for interest on bonds of the Union Passenger Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid at the office of Jacob E. Ridgway

in this city.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad Com-pany, due July 1st, will be paid at the office of

Bowen & Fox, in this city.

The quarterly dividend on the stock of the The quarterly dividend on the stock of the Mount Farm Coal and Oil Company, of five per cent, has been declared, payable July Ist.

The compons of the "preferred bonds" and of the "common bonds" of the Susquehanna Canal Company, due first of July, will be paid on presentation—the former at the Company's office, and the latter at the First National Bank of the cutr.

of this city.

The Wallace Oil Company announces a dividend of one per cent., payable on demand, and the Washington and Walnut Bend Oil Company a dividend of ten per cent., five regular and five

New and dangerous counterfeit \$100 bills on the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, have made their appearance in Leavenworth, Kansas, having been put in circulation west of that

The coupons of July 1, on the first mort-gage bonds of the Alleghenv Valley Railroad, will be paid on that day by Townsend, Whelen & Co., in this city. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street-

- The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

105 S. Third street:—
9 '30 A. M. 1404 12:05 P. M.
10:00 11:07 1404 12:30 "
11:07 11:07 12:30 "

11-07 " 140½ 12-30 " 140½ 11-30 " 140½ 11-30 " 140½ 12-30 " 140½ 11-30 " 140½ 11-30 " 140½ 11-30 " 140½ Duli and steady.

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110½ @110½; 3 days, 110½@110½. On Paris:—60 days, 5i. 13½@5i. 12½; 3 days, 5i. 11½@5i. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113½@113½; old 5-20s, 113@113½; new 6-20s, 1864, 110½@111; do., 1865, 111½@111; 5-20s, July, 109½@109½; do., 1867, 109½@109½; do., 1868, 109½@110; 10-40s, 107½@107½; 7-30s, June, 109½@103½. Gold, 140½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113½; do. 1862, 112½@113½; do., 1865, new, 109½@110½; do., 1865, new, 109½@110½; do., 1867, new, 109½@109½; do., 1868, 109½@110½; do., 1867, new, 109½@110½; do., 1868, 109½@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107@107½; do., 730s, June, 109½@110; do., July, 109½@110; Due Com-1693@110; do., Jaly, 1093@110; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1191; August, 1865, 1184@1184; do., September, 1865, 118@1181; do. October, 1865, 1174@118, Gold, 140@1404. Silver, 1334@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.-The Flour market is devoid of spirit, and prices have a downward tendency. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. Sales of 700 barrels at \$7 75@8 25 for superfine; \$8 50@9 25 for extras; \$9 50@10 25 for Northwestern extra family; \$11 for Minnesota do. do : \$10@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.

do. do.; \$10@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and 12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9@9 25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in the Wheat market, and prices declined fully 5c. per bushel. Notwithstanding this concession buyers camforward slowly and purchased sparingly. Sales of 3000 bushels prime red at \$2.24@230. and 1000 bushels common and fair at \$1.50@2. Rye is worth \$1.96@1.95 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet. with sales of 1800 bushels yellow at \$1.13, and 900 bushels Western mixed at \$1.10. Oats are steady, with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania. Oats are steady, with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c, and 1000 bushels Southern at 88@89c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Bark—The stocks of Quercitron have become reduced to a low figure, and the inquiry is good at \$66 per ton for No. 1.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in moderate request at \$650 per 64 lbs, but holders ask \$7@7.50. Timothy sells at \$2.25@2.50, and Flaxseed at \$2.80@2.85.

New York Stock Quotations- 1.P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:— Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third streets—
N. Y. Cent, R. 1843 Chi, and R. I. R. 105
N. Y. and E. B. 70/2
Ph. and Rea, R. 1013
Mich, S, and N. L. R. 92%
Cie, and Pitt. R. 89%
Cie, and Pitt. R. 89%
Chi, and N. W. com. 73%
Chi, and N. W. com. 73%
Chi, and N. W. pref. 78%
Market strong.

The Manhattan Club propose to give a to McClellan at Long Branch.