FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Decision of the Supreme

Court.

Declared Unconsti-

Biens Mten Mten Etc., Mte.

A Court.-Chief Justice Thomason, and Justi see Strong, Read, Agnew and Snars-

Wood.

Pursur set to adjournment in the early part of last mo set, the Court set this morning in order to deci set the miny cases argued before the curing the last days of their sitting, and to cear! so the business generally before entering into! me regular summer vacution. Upon the open sag of the Court the Chief Justice refused to be ser any application, but preceded at once to deliver the opinion of the Court in

The Registry Law Case. The Registry Law Case.

J age et al. vs. Ailen et al., and Robb et al. vs. Bi griow et al. In equity at Nisi Prius. The first of these bills was filed by the plaintiffs, residents, tax-payers, and qualified voters of this fay, against the defendants, the Aidermen of the city, to restrain them from exercising certain powers and authority in their aggregate capacity, which, it is alleged, they claim to be conferred upon them by the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed April 4, 1868, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth!" and from appointing or attempting to appoint canvassers as directed in and by the said act, or from interfering or intermedding with or obstructing or attempting termeddling with, or obstructing or attempting to obstruct the qualified voters of this Common-wealth by any act or means whatsoever from the wealth by any act of means whatever routine enjoyment of the rights of electors secured to them by the constitution of the Common-wealth. The second bill is to the same effect by parties possessing like qualifications, and including as defendants the members of the Select and Common Councils of the city, the City Commissioners, Controller, and Treasurer

of the city, as well as the Aldermen.

These bilis question the constitutionality of
the act of Assembly, referred to, and familiarly
known as the "Registry act," and charge among
other matters that a large sum of money will
be required from the city treesury to put the
act into operation, which as taxpayers they are
interested to prevent, and which would be
wholly misapplied, the act being as they allege
unconstitutional and void. The right of the
plaintiffs to interfere on these grounds unconstitutional and void. The right of the plaintiffs to interfere on these grounds was not disputed; neither do I think it could have been, since the decision in Sharpiess vs. the Mayor, etc., 9 Har. 147, and Moers vs. the City of Reading, 9 ib. 188. In both it was conceded that the interest of a tax-payer, where money was to be raised by taxation, or expended from the treasury, was sufficient to entitle him to proceed in equity to test the validity of the law which proposed the assessment or expenditure. To this effect is Mott vs. the Reading Railroad Company. That we have power to enjoin the respondents has not been disputed. The case of Kerr vs. Trego, II Wr. 292; Ewing vs. Thompson, ib. 379, if authority were wanting, would be sufficient for this.

The power of this Court and its duty to de-

clare an act of Assembly unconstitutional, if it be plainly so, is no more to be doubted than its power to declare an instrument of writing vold disputed. What shall be the test of want of consitutional sanction is a question of more or less difficulty in all cases involving it. It is usual on the part of those who insist on the constitutional lity of any given statute to claim. neual on the part of those who insist on the constitutio mainty of any given statute to claim that it mus be regarded as constitutional unless expressly prohibited by some provision in the Constitution. In other words, in construing the Constitution of the State, whatever is not expressly denied to the legislative power is possessed by it. The opposite of this rule, I may remark, is the rule of construction of the Federal Constitution. I assent to this, but not that the inhibitions of the Constitution must be always expressed. They are equally effective and not less to be regarded when effective and not less to be regarded when they arise by necessary implicature, and this is the case when the legislative provision is repugnant to some provision of the Constitution. 9 Watts, 230; 5 W. & G., 423; 12 S. & R., 3 Casey, 444; 5 Wr., 403. To injustrate this idea. The executive power of the State under the Constitution is lodged in a Governor, and the legislative in a Senate and House of Representatives. It would be manifestly repugnant to these provisions of the Constitution if an act of Assembly should pro-Constitution if an act of Assembly should provide for the election of two executives, or two Senates, and Houses of Representatives at the same election, yet it would be unconstitutional only by implication, there being no express pronibition on the subject. So in regard to qualifications for office. An act which should require a residence in the State for ten years instead of three, or an age of fifty years or freehand estate; in order to be eligible to the office of representative, would be void for repugnancy, because differing from the Constitution, and would be so only by necessary implication; necessary to keep legislation wathin the paramount rules of the Consti-tution. The expression of one thing in the Constitution is necessarily the exclusion of things not expressed. This I regard as especially true of constitutional provisions declaratory in their nature. The remark of Lord Bacon that, as exceptions strengthen the force of a general law, so enumeration weakens as to things not enumerated, expresses a principle of common sense applicable to the Constitution, which is to be understood in its plain, untechnical cense. Commonwealth vs. Clark. 7. G

These instances illustrate the principle of the authorities, which hold that acts repugnant to the constitution are void by implication, and at the same time they also litustrate the inquiry in the case in hand, whether this act is

constitutional.

In article III, section 1, the constitution de clares, "in elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed theref.om and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote though they shall not have nid taxed.

have paid taxes These are the constitutional qualifications necessary to be an elector. They are defined, fixed, and enumerated in that instrument. In those who possess them is vested a high and, to freemen, sacred right, of which they cannot be livested by any but the power which esta-

bilshed them, viz.—the people, in their direct legislative capacity. This will not be disputed. For the orderly exercise of the right resulting from these qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislature must prescribe necessary regula-tions as to the places, mode, and manner, and whatever else may be required to insure its full and free exercise. But this duty and right inherently imply that such regulations are to be subordinate to the enjoyment of the right, the exercise of which is regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulation. It must be regulation, purely, and not destruction. If this were not an immusable principle elements essential to the right line il might be invaded frittered away, or entirely excluded under the name of pretense of regulation, and then would the natural order of things be subveried by making the principal subordinate to the secessory. To state is to prove this position. As a corollary of this no constitutional qualification of an elector can in the least be surfiged, acded to, or altered by Legislative action would necessarily be full and free exercise. But this duty and right

s beclutely void and of no effect. We hold, therefore, what indeed was not expressly denied, that no requisition can be valid which would have the effect to becrease the district or state residence prior to the time of an offer o exercise the right of an elector, or which would impose other or additional taxation or assessment, therein provided in the constitution. With these principles in view we are to inquire how far the provisions of the act of Assembly in question conflict, if at all, with the provisions of the Constitution on the sunject of the qualifications and rights of electors.

Before proceeding to this, however, I must remark that the regulations in this act are materially distinct the different in the other portions of the State from those proposed and intended for this city. I have not time or room in this opinion to point these can. A very corsory reading of the act with the continuously rendering the chances of remark, and conflicted and rendering the chances of registration, in my opinion, more difficult and precarious. For myself I thinks a material diversity of regulation, not the result of locality merely but of policy, between different parts of the State is itself a violation of the gustantee in the oil of rights, that elections of the gustantee in the oil of rights, that elections of the gustantee in the oil of rights, that elections of the gustantee in the oil of rights, that elections of the gustantee in the oil of rights, that elections are locality, or physical necessity, be allowed as reasons for great diversity of regulations, to enjoy the political laws of a section, might become the pretext for the complication of regulations to enjoy the rights of an elector, so as to be distinct the rouse profession of the provision quoted, that elections shell be free and equal. Then they are subject only to such diversities as grow out of locality alone, in my judgment not to increased trouble and expense in establishing their qualifications of nucerismy in doing it.

Answer to the argument that the Legistature could not constitutionally authorize the Adernice of the city to act as a board for the purpose of appending boards of canvassers, because they might not be willing to act, we think the contingency referred to hardy sufficient to produce such a continuous. We are not yet the ride of authors the act has the Board of Canvassers in the several districts shall not be constituted all of one political pairty. As there is no obligation on any one to adhere for any define of provided in the right of cannot be concerned with the right of cannot appear to the first place of a cont

This being so, numbers, probably a majority, of the electors in some districts would, in order to be relatered and entitled to vote, be obliged to apply to the canvassers who are to meet on the twelfth day the canvassers who are to meet on the twelfth day before the day of holding the general election, and in that and the two following days, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. of each day, and make the proof required by a ction 14 of the act, in order to pro-cuis registration. The provisions on this subject are

as follows:

"Each person so claiming to be entitled to vote
therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of
said division as a witness of the residence of said
claimants in said division for the period of at least ten days, next preceding the general election, then next en ulog; which witness shall take and subscribe on spildavit to the facts stated by hm; which allidavit shall define clearly the residence of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe or affidavit, stating when he was born, that citizen of this Commonwealth, and of the states; and it a paturalized citizen shall also present dis certificate of na uralization for examinat for five years then next proceding the general election next ensuing; that he has restoed in this Common-wealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has removed therefrom, that he has resided therein oux months next preceding the general election the next following: that he has not moved into the Di vision for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere; which affi-dayns, both or the claimant and his witness, shall be

next following, that he has not moved into the Division for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not here registered as a voter elsewhere; which aftigaves, shall be preserved by the canavasses.

The time for revising this list is to be closed at 7 o'clock P. M. on the evaning of the tenth day preceding the general election. Then the canvassers are required to make four copies of the revised list, one for the Board of Aldermen, which is to be accompanied by the afficants of the applicants and witnesses; one to the assessors of the board, who shall therence in the interest of the list of the state of the second of the same second in the revised list, and ceitiver the same to the City Commissions is, who shall cause a sufficient number of ceptage to be printed for the use of the Receiver of Taxes, one of which they shall deliver to the judges, and inspectors effection of the division; and or this list section 15 provides thus;—"The only evidence that such person has a readence in the election division for ten days next preceding such election shall be the fact that his name is found thereon, as hereioeffor provided, and the reception of the vote of any person not so proved shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officer so receiving it, and on conviction thereof, the election officer so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding 450s, and imprisonment so exceeding 450s, and imprisonment so exceeding 450s, and imprisonment as exceeding to eyear at the discretion of the court."

How is it possible after o'clock P. M. of the tenth day before the election day that four lists of the voters of the division, especially in heavy districts, can be made out in time for the Assessors of the ward to assess a tax on every person whose name appears on the list as registered by the act before? 2st, of the light to vote. Not withstanding his name appears on the second of the century provided in the order of the election, as an eccessary resolt. This must be so, or the required assessment for all anch case to many cases to a denial of the right of the elector altogether an overthrow of the guaranty of the Constitution: 'that elections shall be tree.' I folly subscribe to what was said by the Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Maxwell, 3 Casy, 444, 'a law intended to take away or annecessarily pos pone or embarrass the right of election, would be set aside as unwarrantable.' This principle is affected by any unnecessary embarrassments of the rights of an elector. Nor is the evil distinguishable b-tween the consequences of an act intended to embarrass and one that does ombarrass unnecessarily without intending it. In my judgment this view if there was nothing else to complain of, ought to set saide this act.

But there are more obvious and clear violations of the constitutional rights of electors in the provisions of the section quoted, and as to these, a majority of us fully concur. The Constitution requires previous residence where the citizen offers to vote, of ten days

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Is the district. The set requires ton days' statement of the control of the cont

the repeating claus, which repeats all laws inconsistent with the act, and thus Philadelph a would be without election laws and her citizens disfranchised. This we caunot do, It must exist as an entirety, or not at all. Indeed, independently of this consideration the same objection exists to the proof necessary to be made in order by registration in other portions of the State where the names are omitted from it exprimary little of the assessive and application is a rade to be registered that exists in 4th rection, applicable to Philadelphia, to which we have referred at length. This clearly appears to the second and third provisions to the third section of the act. I admit that unwise, and even until regislation, if such a thing could be imputed to ally act of the Legislature is not necessarily lvoid, yet peculiarities in legislation may be a reason for careful investigation. In examining the act in question, if could not but remark that although it abounds in penalties, especiely in that portion applicable to the city, against violators of its provisions by voters, witnesses, and election officers, yet there are none demonaced against Boards of Canvassers for wrongfully remains to register a voter who may have me every requisition in order to entitle him to be registered. His security, the act assumes to be in the cath of the individuals comit oning the Board. Judges Strong and Sharswood concurred in

this opinion, and Judges Agnew and Read dis

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE CASE In the South street bridge case the decree of the Nisi Prius was affirmed, and the appellants ordered to pay the costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Ludiow and Brewster.—W. B. Mann, District A torney.—The trial of Alfred Alexander, colored charged with the murder of Philis Proct 'r was continued.

The jurors out in the case of Rester Vanghn when this case was commended were called, and one of the jurors challenged. After some celay, the jury was empannelled. Judge Ludio w complimented the jury on the prompt and efficient manner in which they had o'r-charged their duties.

Dr. Henry C. Chapman testified that he was a surgeon in the hospital about the '8th of October, Est.

geon in the hospital about the '8th of October, 1847 the deceased was brought there with two wounds one on the left thigh, a short distance above the thee, very deep and rouning into the knee joint another in the neck, which was not serious; she remained it this treatment twenty-one days, grow-ing worse, abcesses forming in the leg. She left the hospital at her own request, and went to the Alms

ouse. Dr. Shapleigh testified he had made a post-mortem examination on the 25th of November last, at the Almshouse. The body was emaclated: there was a scar from a woned behind in the right ear, the wound was verfectly healed: the left leg had been amputated at the h p-jo nt, above the knee-joint; on the outer part of the leg there was a wound still open. The whole reg and the knee had a deceased and the cartileges destroyed by inflammation the limb he ng an abovess, "he deceased came to her death from expected or the deceased of the death from expected of the deceased of the death from expected. Catharine Emerson (colored) testified that Phillip

Catharine Emerson (colored) testified that Phillis Proctor was married and lived with her; her husband, Thomas Proctor, was away at sea naving ealls ed in the may; he had been away three years; she was acquainted with the prisoner; he had visited the deceased until living with her on the day the blow was inflicted she had gone out for a snort time, and on her return found Phillis stiting on a settee, suffering from stabe; she had a child about seven months old, of which Alexander was the father; Alexander and Phillis lived ogo, her as man and wife; the deceased was known by the name of Phillis Shreever,

John Ross was called, but the counsel for the defense objected to his being sworn, as he is serving out a sentence, which objection was sustained.

Caccella Harmon testified she was at the house when the prisoner entered; Phillis was shiring at the end of the zett e with the baby in her lap; Alexander came in and asked how the baby was and she replied well; he repeated the question as to herself and then told her to lay down her seewing and as she did so ha struck heron the neck with a knile; she dropped the baby on the floor and said she was cu; he tren almed another cut at her oody, and she threw up her left leg and received the blow on it; he then ran out the door and sruck a girl who was standing there; Phills was taken to the ho-pital.

Matilida Vanorkey correborated the above, E. Forr si Willard, physician at the Aimshouse, testified ne saw deceased on the 19th November, when she was admitted to the ho-pital.

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Matilida Vanorkey correborated the above, E. Forr si Willard, physician at the samehouse, testified ne saw deceased on the 19th November, when she was admitted to the hospital here; she was in a very low condition; on the following day he examined her and found the leg and thigh one large above.

The Court adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton firmer, at 82. Flour dult and decrined 5@log; sales, 15 0 obla; State, \$5.50 @9:16; Oblo, \$8:40@11:55; West-rn, \$6:50@825; Sluthern, 88:55@14:50; California, \$10@150. Wheat dult, sales, \$50 bushels at \$1@10015. Oats dult, at 80.1@305c. Beef quiet. Pork dult at \$27.75. Lard firm at 16@105c. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore, July 2.—Cotion very firm; middlings, 31½c. Frour dult and nominal. Wheat, Corn, and Oats without decided change. Fork quiet and unchanged. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 18½c. eleur sides, 19½c. shoulders, 14c. Hams unchanged, Lard dull at 17@147c.

9d. Provisions quiet. Other articles unchanged. Southampton, July 2 .- Arrived, steamship Somerset, from Baltimore.

GLASGOW, July 2 .- Arrived, steamer Columbia, from New York.

LONDON, July 2-P. M .- Consols for money 949, and for account 944.

LIVERPOOL, July 2-P. M .- Cotton irregular. Breadstoffs quiet. Lard dull at 60s. 6d. Pork quiet. Cheese firm. Beef dull, ANTWERF, July 2-P. M .- Petroleum, f.472.

POISONING IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Despetch to the Evening Telegraph. Norwich, Conn., July 2 .- Five members of the family of Samuel R Jacobs, of Bozrahville,

Conn., were suddenly taken ill on Sunday night, showing symptoms of having been poisoned, No fatal results have as yet been reported. It is supposed the poison was taken accidentally

Destruction of a Mississippi Steamer. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, July 2 .- The fare to New York via the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, and the Mississippi and Chicago and Alton Bailroads has been advanced to thirty dollars.

The steamer Sam Yates was yesterday snagged and burned, a halt mile from Heron Rock. The boat and cargo were a total loss. She was bound for Omana with a valuable freight insured in Capen's agencies.

POLITICAL.

-A. C. Baldwin has declined to be considered s candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Michigan. —No less than fourteen gentlemen are men-tioned as the "probable successors" of Mr. Fen-ton as Governor of New York.

ton as Governor of New York.

—The Republican State Convention of New Jersey will assemble at Trenton on July 9, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Cornelius Walsh, of Essex; John I. Blair, of Warren; and J. B. Freese, of Mercer, are named in connection with the nomination.

—The Chicago Tribune Says:—"Hon. Thomas A, Hendricks, we judge, has no disincination for efficial honors. He is now a United States Sensior; a candidate for re-election to that position: a candidate for Governor, for Vice Presi-

a candidate for Governor, for Vice Prest dent, and it looks as though he might be nomi-nated for President. If he should be successful n all his aspirations he will have a lively time. the Presidency. It is the Grant, somebody re-plies, that whipped Lee, smashed the Confede-racy, saved the Union, stamped out rebellion, and who will not leave a vestige of the Copper head Democracy after the second week

Admiral Farragut's Weslth.

A correspondent writes as follows from San Francisco, June 9, to the Tribune:—
"Not himself, at present, but his property in Vallejo, is what I am going te tell you of. He owns a number of pretty houses, some unoccupied lots, and twenty acres now in wheat, within the city limits of the above named place. As, for a long time probably, it will be the western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, Val-lejo is becoming of great importance in the eyes of far-seeing business men. Therefore property within a year has trebted in price, not on a wild specalative basis, but on a sound certainty of increasing values. Thus, you see, our gallant Admiral is wealthy as well as famous, for, not looking at his fine property on the Hudson, this California investment make the Hudson, this California investment makes him a millionaire. I know this will gratify his friends, therefore I give it publicity. By the way, why should the Government call its Navy-Yard opposite Vallejo, "Mare Island?" It might just as appropriately be named Grizzly Bear or Jackass Island. Why could it not be named after the old hero himseli? or have some name significant of man heroism or country?

Reading at 50, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 33, no change; 45 was bid for Little Schuyikili; 684 for Norristown; 58 for M nebill; 552 for Leoigh Valley; 291 for Catawissa preterred; 26% for Philadelphia and Erre; and 47%

for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 49 was bid for second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 40 for Chesnut and Walrut; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and

Coates; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at foll prices. Girard sold at 61, no coange. 252 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 30g for Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 58 for Pean Township; and 72 for

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 11 was bid for Schuylkili Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.: 33 for Morris Canal; 74 for Morris Canal; 74 for Morris Canal preferred; 154 for Susquehanna Cana; and 50 for Dela ware Division.

—The Girard Life Iusurance, Annuity, and Trust Company bave declared a dividend of 4 for cent, payable on demand, clear of the

per cent., payable on demand, clear of tax. -A quarterly dividend of 24 per cent, has been declared by the Lebigh Valley Railroad

Comoany, payable on the 15th instant. -The disbursements from the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, yesterday, on account of interest on the public as follows:-On coupon bonds, \$124 600 50; on registered bonds, \$413 000-total, \$837,609 50. -The transfer books of the Reading Railroad

Company closed on the 30th ultimo, and will open on the 16th instant. Stock dividend of a per cent, payable July 15. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

105 S. Third street:— 1401 12:00 M. 1403 12:05 P. M. 1403 12:15 " 1404 12:30 " Foreign Exchange on London: -69 days, 1104 @1104; 3 days, 1104@1104. On Paris: -60 days, 5t, 134@5t, 124: 3 days, 5t, 114@5t, 10.

-Messrs. Jay Coose & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1124@113; old 5-20s, 1124@113; new 5-20s. 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1104@111; 5-20a July 1084@109; do., 1867, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084 @1094; 10-40a, 1064@107; 7-30a, June, 1084@

do., July 1081@109: U. S. Pacific Bonds, 102; ©0. July 108; 2100; U. S. Pacide Bonds, 102; ©103. Gold, 1403.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— Tates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s. 1881, 1123 all 3; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1123 all 12j; do., 1864, 110j all 0]; do., 1865, 104 all 0]; do., 1865, 108 all 08j; do. July, 1865, 108 all 08j; do. July, 1867, 108j all 08j; 5-, 10-40s, 106j all 06j; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 108 all 08j; 3d series, 108 all 08j; tompound Interest Notes, Desertes, Interest Notes, Interest Notes, Interest Notes, Interest Notes, Interest Notes, Interes pember, 1864, 119 25; May, 1865, 119 25; August,

1865, 1184; September, 1865, 118; October, 1865, 1174. Gold, 1404@1404. FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the Boston Evening Travetter of June 30.

"Money is in good demand at the banks, and in the open market. The lowest rate for temporary to ans on strong pledges is dive, and the mast of the lending is done at six p-reset. Notes and acceptances of the strategies are negotiasted at six and seven per cont. Other in situations and capitalists. The first barf of the year closes with a comporatively easy condition of the lead and general hoares."

"Adding the premium on cola payments of interest, the July dividends hereabout a will be not far from six een milliona of dolars, in currency, but the eye and ear have become so used to large sums within the magnitude of this sum dwindles into insignificance by comparison.

"In July 1895, three years ago, the national debt of the United States reached its maximum of From the Boston Evening Traveller of June 30.

\$7,757,258,275;) but it has since been reduced two bundred and fifty millions, leaving outstanding two thousand millions in bonds, and something over five hundred millions in legal-tender notes and other floating obligations, lucluding compound interest notes and the balance of unconverted seventhirty scrip."

From the Cincinnati Gasette, June 30,

From the Cincinnati Gasette, June 30,

"The money market is steady with a demand for loads, but not as much paper pressing on the market as on Saturday. The supply of currency is low and continues to decrease, as a large amount is required to earry the exchange, which is coming in freely through depositors as well as country banks, and the money market is gradually working closer for short obligations, the demand for which is active to carry castomers of some of the national banks over quarterly statement day, but good mercautile paper 364 months to run, is readily negotiated. Rates of interest are steady at \$600 per cent, in bank, and to \$12 per cent, in the open market.

"The exchange market is heavy, with large receipts and only a moderate mercantile demand, and the indications are that currency will shortly have to be ordered out from New York. The regular counter rates are 50c, discount buying and 50c, prentum selling, but few dealers care to buy at better than 75c. (2011) discount from other than their depositors, and some transactions occurred between bankers at heter rates?

From the Chicago Tribune of June 29.

than 75c.@16 discount from other than their depositors, and some transactions occurred between bankers at these rates."

From the Chicago Tribune of Arme 23.

"The general volume of trade continues light, even for this season of the year. Country merchants in general have very light stocks, and have for the last month or so been ordering the small-st bills that would keep up their assortments. Among the wholesalers in the city the gr cers have pretty heavy stocks on hand, but dry goods men have scarely their average amount and none are over-tocked. From the incleased bread not wheat which has been sown throughout the West and Northwest and from the extremely favorable reports that come in from every quarter, there is reason to anticipa cone of the most abundant harvests of that grain that has ever been gathers d in this country. For over the prospects of the crop, to say the least, are not not avaided abouted nothing interfere more than is naw apparent, as unusually large (all business can be calculated upon with considerable certainty.

"Some of the banks report a more active demand for modely, coming not from any particular branch of trade, but in some degree from all. There is also, as was mentioned some days ago, a good deal of unsatisfactory paper being offered to the backs; speculative paper, and real estate paper, which, though amply secured, has too long to ran to meet with encouragement at the banks. Aside from these, however, there is a decided increase is first-lass commercial paper, and several of the backs profess to be doing all that they care to do.

"Exchange between banks was rather irregular today, a very large increase of available exchange, Large receipts of exchange from country banks who has some the country banks who have also made their appearance in the banks alow as 500. "here has been during yesterday and today, a very large increase of available exchange, and on the country of their quarterity statement, and sending their New York checks here for collection. A large amount of checks exchange added by this means to be amount at the command of bankers has been from three to four hundred thousand dollars during the past two days. Altogether we may say that during the past two days there has been an extra lucrease of exchange over the amount of the two previous days of half a million."

New York Stock Quotations- 1 P. M. Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No 48 S. Third street.—

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, July 2.- The Flour Market pre-

sents no new feature, and only a limited inquiry prevails, which is entirely from the home consumers, who are governed in their purchases by the immediate requirements of the local trade. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7 75@8 25 for superfine; \$8 50@9 25 for extras \$8 50@10 for Northwestern extra family: \$10@ 11 50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; and \$12 @14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9@9 25 w barrel to notice in Corn Meni.

The Wheat Market is inactive at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of red at \$2 20@2 30 for prime, and 1000 bushels strictly choice Amber at \$2 35. Rye is steady at \$1 90@1.95 % bushel for Rt \$2.55. It ye is steady at \$1.00\text{at 90 \text{is outside for Pennsylvania.} Corn is quiet. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.12\text{at:8}; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.09\text{at 10} lo. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$5\text{-86 cents.} and Southern at 88@89 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Mailt.

Bark is in steady demand, with sales of 40

hbds. No. 1 Quercitron at \$66 p ton.
Sceds—Cloverseed is held above the views of
boyers. Timothy ranges from \$2.25 to \$2.75, and Flaxseed from \$2.80 to \$2.85.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 2. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-CLEARED THIS MORNING. Echr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Borda, Keller &

Nulting.
Nulting.
Schr P. a. Sanders. Carroll. Boston.
Schr P. a. Sanders. Carroll. Boston.
Schr H. C. Brooks. Brown, Newport, Weld, Nagle&Co.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce. Dighton.
Schr W. F. Garrison. Morris. Boston.
Schr C. H. Meiler, Brown, Boston. Caldwell. Gordon
& Co. Schr Alvarado, Whittemore, Boston, John R. White & Son. Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, East Cambridge, Ham-Schr Jos. Forter, Burrougns, East Cambridge, Hammett & Neil.
Schr American Fagle, Shaw, Providence, do. Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier, Schr S. A. Boice. Yates. Boston, Brakiston, Graeff & O. Schr Village Quten, Tillotson, Fali River, John Rommell.

Schr Village Quten, Tillotson, Fall River, John Rom-mel, Jr.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dower, N. H.,
Schr U. E. Jackson, Biackman, Salem, Quintard,
Ward & Co.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, Day, Huddell

Ward & Co.
Schr Aid Smith, Boston, Castner, Bilckney & Weilington.
Schr Aid Smith, Boston, Castner, Bilckney & Weilington.
Schr Geo. Tanlane, Adams. Boston,
Schr Geo. Tanlane, Adams. Boston,
Schr Geo. Tanlane, Adams. Roston,
Schr G. S. Watson, Adams. Nanucket,
Go.
Schr G. S. Watson, Adams. Nanucket,
Schr M. H. Leaming. Brewer. East Cambridge, do.
Schr E. H. Grau, Lake. Boston, Van Duson, Bro. & Co.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake. Boston, Van Duson, Bro. & Co.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Provincetown, Sinnickson
& Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence,
Schr Barah Bruen, Adams, Washington, N. C., S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Lady Ellen, Socey, Boston.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Lynn,
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Lynn,
Schr Mary J. Kussell, Smith, Lynn,
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Lynn,
Str Ann Ellm, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Arrived This Morning.

Tug Chesapeake. Mershop. for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, from Havada June 20. with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

N. G. brig Helurich Moül, Bradnerring, a days from Boston, in baliast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Sinaioa. Steele. 10 days 100th Catbarien, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Hamburg, Sprawde 9 days from Matanass, with sugar to John Dadett & Co.

Schr Chertib, Layman, from Pennagrove,
Schr Chertib, Layman, from Pennagrove,
Schr Chertib, Layman, from Fail River,
Schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Fail River,
Schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Fail River,
Schr H. C. Brooks, Backman, from Salem,
Schr C. F. Jackso., Biackman, from Salem,
Schr C. F. Jackso., Biackman, from Salem,
Schr C. R. Jackso., Biackman, from Boston,
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, from Saugoa,
Schr Village Green, Tillotson, from Boston,
Schr J. C. Thompson Vansant, from Boston,
Schr J. A. Banders, Garroll, from Boston,
Schr J. A. Burgen, Thompson, from Boston,
Schr Lady Ellen, Soosy, from Boston,
Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, from Boston,
Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, from Boston,
Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, from Boston,
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, from Dyston,
Schr A. I. Rissell, Smith, from Lynn,
Schr M. J. Rissell, Smith, from Lynn,
Schr M. J. Rissell, Smith, from Lynn,
Schr C. B. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket,
Stessoer Chester, Jones, 2t hours from New York,
with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merahon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merahon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWIS, Del., July 1—6 A. M.—Barque Ann Elizabeth, from Havana for Philadelphia, and brig Maria Potter, from Matansas for do., passed in Monday night. Steamship Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia for Havana, went to sea last evening at 8 o'eth.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.