

VOL. X No. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION PENDLETON.

Greenbacks and Repudiation.

The Rejected Candidate States His Views to the West Virginia Democrats.

Mta., Mta., Bita., Mta. 301.0 ... Bite ...

George H. Pendleton delivered a speech before the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia, held yesterday, in the course of which he said :-

I came to show you that no personal disapprintment lingers in my breast or da upens for an in taunt the ardor of my efforts for the above all personal considerations I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that wooever shall bear the flag-on which these principles are in-cribed I shall be found close by his side in the thickest of the dight to cheer him with my voice and to aid fim with my aco. I came to urge upon you, Democrats and Republicates alike, to trample under foot every prepossession and prejudice and passion, if are noble and endaring government to save. (Applause.) I am a party man: I avow it, but not, trust, in any parrow or sectarian sense. I am structed from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party; I have studie 1 its nistory from the toundation of the government. It would be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense audience unless you, keep quiet, and I shall ask that while I am speaking you will allow me to proceed without interruption. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very cordial recet ton you have just given me. In the States I have found it to be the party of liberty and progress. In the federal government I have found it to be the exponent of that fundamental principle of the Consultation that all powers which are not granted are reserved. It has been the consistent oppoaent of consolidation in the one system and of excessive ad-ministration in the other. It has been at once the firm supporter of the rights of the States and of the just powers of the Fede-ral Government. In every vices tude of our history it has appeared to direct us with its we com and to excite ate us by us courage, and to day it stands as it did in 1798 and 1799, under the guidance of Mr. J. fferson, pointing us to the path of salety, which is now, as it was then, the path of the Constitution, of traternal harmony and peace. The Convention which sat in New York was an august assemblage. It was the true council of our party. It cmbraced our best and purest and wisest men. The roll of the Sta cs was called, and not one was without a representative. The roll of the districts was called and not one of them was missing. The doctrine or State suicide was not recognized, the dissolution of the Union was not aconowledged. Every State was invited to be present and every State accepted the invitation. Every State se-lected soon cit zens as she chose and thus it happored North Carolina and South Carolina, and ecreia and Virginia sat, as in the days of the Revolution, in fraternal council with Massachu-Betts and New Lork, and Pennsylvan a and New Jersey, and that Hump on and Preston and For-

| the residue of the Five-twentles as they mature and then to diminish still tur ber the amount o interest, consequently the taxes. If, then, the curiency were found reduzdant, gradual con-traction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid, when the necessity for large sums of money on the part of the Government had classed, when the taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the op-pression and discater which now attend it.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution and its Progress-Falcon's Overthrow and Flight - The Final Struggle for Supremacy.

Writing from La Guayra, June 21, the New York Iribune's correspondent says: -Matters have at leugth reached a crisis in

Venezuela, and the revolutionary movement scems to be on the eve of triumphing. President Falcon held out as long as the could, fighting the insurgent forces in the held, and employing at the same time the arts of diplomacy in order to concluste his political opponents. But all his shorts have been in vain. His military operations have proved unsuccessful. His overtures of reconciliation and peace have seen rejected by his enemies, and, reduced to the last es-tremity, left without an army on which he could depend, and without money, he has been compoiled to leave the country and take reluge in the Island of Curacon. But he has not abdicated. He still regards himself as the rightful President of the Republic, and, in leaving, he wrote a letter to General Bruzual, the acting-President, who has been fighting on his side, and is to command of what is called the Constitutional Army, intimating in pretty plain terms that he has by no means abandoued the conflict, and that it the Venezuelans do not mind what they are about in appointing his successor he will give more trouble yet. His chances, however, are very small indeed, of ever regaining power in this country, for not only are his numerous enemies very bitter against him, but most of his friends have become alienated. On leaving the capital some we ks since he went to Puerto Cabello, and after resting there as long as he considered it safe to do so, he then retired to Coro, the capital of the State of Coro, which State and city have been in past times his stronghold and lavorite residence. But even there, instead of being cordialiy received by his old friends, he met with a very cold reception, and jound to his astonishment and dismay that the revolution ry spirit had gained complete ascendancy in the state. There seems then to be no hope left for Falcon, who is doomed to share the late of the n any Presidents of Venezuela whose term of power has been cut short by revolution. And the chapter of revolution, it is to be feared, will not end with his overthrow. The revolu-tionary spirit - that curse of the Spanish American Republics- has become a chrouic disease in this country, which for the last twenty years has not guown repore. At the expiration of this time *e hud General Monagas, who was Pre=ident of the Republic in 1848, grown hoary in civil conflicts, again in the held, and it is not improbable that he will be restored to power.

By an arrangement made previous to Falcon's departure, Gen. Bruzual was made civil Governor of the republic, and Gen. Rojas Commander in Chief of its military forces until Congress could be called together to elect a new President. After Falcon leit, proposals for a cessation of hostilities and the reconciliation of parties were made to Monagas by Bruzual and Rojas, but he ras rejected the terms of compromise, and nothing is left now but to nght it out to 'the offer end." That end, however, is near at hand. Bruzual has issued a proclamation calling upon all loyal citizens to support the legitimate government. Martial law has been proclaime I in Caraccas, and here the national orces are coa-centrated; and both parties are preparing for the final struggle, which, it is expected, will take place in a few days. The city is besieged by the revolutionary forces, whose numbers are so great, and whose spirits are so high, that the issue can hardly be considered coublini. Monagas is now master of the situation, and, from present appearances, he will soon grasp the reius of power again These revolutionary struggles are working terrible mischief to the industrial interests of Vinczuela. The resources of the country are immense, the people ducile, and hospitable to a degree; but the constant fighting directs their energies from sericoltural, and other pursuits of industry, and the consequence is that the Republic is becoming every day more and more impover shed. At present the Treasury is en pty; the public creditors cannot get payment of their just claims, and the Government troops are in an almost starving condition. All works of enterprise have been suspended as the result of confidence being destroyed, and, although surrounded with a profusion of the elements of wealth, the people are generally in a state of miserable poverty. At present it does not appear from what quarter the remedies for such a lamentable state of things are to come.

The St. Thomas (Missouri) Gasette gives the following:- We understand that Bond, the notorious murderer, burglar, robber, and bash-wacker, was on Wedvesday last consigned to his old quarters in the [ail of Nemaba county. Kansas. Bond is well known in this city as a most reckless and daring thief, and during the years 1862-3-the reign of martial law in Missouri-carried matters with a high hand; every species of property of a removable kind being subject to the captice of this truly "Loyal Kansas Jayhawker." But forbearance ceases to be always a visue, and Bond, who had been petted and praised for raids on the so-called Rebels of Missouri, suddenly found him-self arrested, confined in the jail of Buchanan county, and charged with stealing the n ules or the Rev. Moses F. Lard. Unable to turnish the requisite bail, he was kept in jail un-tii the next term of the court. When his case was called for trial, he was defended by Messrs. Bassett and Tutt, but the testimony was so post tive that he was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Heserved out one year of his term, and was then again turned loose upon society. No soouer was Bond released than he again commenced his system of plunder. Gov. Hall, of this city, was among his brst victims, from whom he stole two valuable horses. Next we hear of this desperado as the ferpetrator of a murder in that county, Kan-sas, for which he was placed in jail at Se-neca, the county-seat of Nemaba county, from which he afterwards made his escape and has until lately been going at large, comescape. mitting his depredations with impunity. Lately there was a robbery committed in Pettis county by some of Bond's gang. A portion of the stolen property was sent by express to him at Sedalia. He ascertained that a package was at the express office, and called to get it, but suspecting that he might be spotted, left without getting it. That night be attempted to break into the office, but when about effecting an entrance was shot by parties within. Upon being wounded he fied, and the next day was found secreted, with his arm broken, and his face and heat filled with shot. In this condition he was taken to Seneca and lodged in also old quarters, to await a trial for murder. It is doubtful whether his trial will be had in the Criminal Court of the county, as the feelings of the community are highly excited against him.

CRIME.

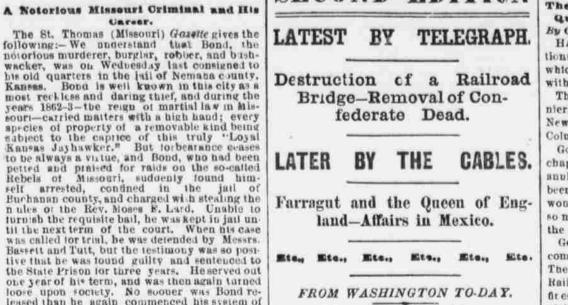
URTORT.

A Whole Family of Robbers in Indiana. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of a noted family of robbers who have infested the neighborhood of Seymour, Indiana, during the pastiew years. The father of this family is one William Reno. The correspondent says he has lived in Jackson county for over thirty years, and up to two years ago, when stolen goods were found in his posse-sion, was considered an honest though eccentric man. About ten years ago his family endeavored to have a guardian appointed for him, on the ground that he was insane. Falling in this, his wife obtained a divo ce from him. This seemed to have disturbed the family

relations but very little, and the boys sometimes lived with the father, about one mile from the

det of in Seymour, and sometimes with their nother in that city. There are five boys-Frank, John, Sim, Clint, and Bill. Of these Clint is considered scrictly honest and honorable; Frank and John are known to be safe-plowers, etc., and Sim and Bill, though nothing is positively known against

them, are looked upon with suspicion. The first robbery of note they committed was "blowing" a safe at Azalia, Ba-tholomew county, Indiana, by which they got \$10,000. Frank left the country and went to Canada, it was said, when a cousin of his turned state's evidence against him. He is now under bonds to appear before the United States Court at indianapoits, for robbing the post-office in Jonesville, in the same county, but is in no danger of conviction, as the princ pal witness against him, Grant



SECOND EDITION

The Japanese Hari-Kari.

Special Desparch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 17,-The following is the letter of Commander Creighton, of the United States Navy, describing the barl-karl execution with sed by him at Hiogo, Japan:--UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA, HIOGO,

JATAN, March 14, 1868.-Hon, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C.-Sir:-I have the honor to communi-cate the particulars of the execution of the Jaranese official, Fati Zangutaro, relating of Matsdavra Bizenno Kami, who ordered his thoops to fire on the foreigners at this place on by me, at the request of our Minister-General, R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and is as follows.-I left the Legation at about nine P. M., in company with the officers attached to the toreign legations, and proceeded to Hiogo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the Temple, where the execution was to take place. There was a large number of people on each side of the street leading to the Temple, and quite a number of soldiers drawn up inside and about the Temple. We were shown into a

room adjoining the Japanese officials, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to which we answered in the negative; they also took the name of every official present. After waiting about an hour we were conducted the Japarese officials into what halt by appeared to be the principal room of the temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the altar was a raised platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room, and we were placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execution was to take place, with the Japanese officials on the left. In front of the altar was a green cloth, and in front of that a red one; we were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Seating curselves upon the mats on the platform, we waited the execution. In a few moments the prisoner came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil, and most intimate triend. walked with a steady, firm step in front of the aitar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to the red clotb, where he knelt, and made the contession that "he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreign ers, and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape," and that he was sorry for what he had done. He then discoded himself to his waist, and reached out for a kuite that was

MEXICO.

The American Consul at Vers Cruz .- The Queretaro Executions-General News. By Cuba Lable

HAVANA, July 17 .- The following is additionsl by the French mail steamer France, which arrived here yesterday, from Vera Croz, with dates to the 13th instant.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Saulnier, has srrived in the France, and will sail for New York on Esturday next by the steamer Columbia.

Government had ordered the demolition of a chapel in which the funeral ceremonies on the anulversary of Maximilian's execution had been celebrated. The Monitor asserts that this would not have taken place had there not been so much ostentation about the ceremonies on the anniversary of the Queretaro executions. General J. G. Ortega had been removed to the coma on jail at Monterey under a strong guar l. The work on the Chalco and City of Mexico Raiiway had been suspended, owing to heavy fit es having been imposed on the Company for violation of the revenue laws, in not duty stamping the issues of stock. General Alatorre had several conferences with the leading rebels of the State of Puebla, but could come to no agreement with them. His troops had advanced as far as Tescultar, but the insurgents were preparing for a desperate campaign in the Sierra.

Mcrchants were much alarmed by the action of some of the State Governments in imposing heavy duties on the export of specie.

General Berriozabal had been elected to the National Congress.

The Society of Patriots have elected Juarez President of their organization.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY. The Weather-Dissatisfaction in the De-

mocratic Hanks. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 17 .- The weather to day is cooler. The thermometer is ten degrees lower, but it is still hot. There were fourteen deaths yesterday from the heat, and a number of cases were not fatal. A great drought prevail2.

In consequence of the Trustees of the city not being able to agree with State representatives in selecting a site for the State Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair, the hope of holding the grand exhibition this fall has been abandoned. The Pimblico Grounds were selected by one party on the part of the State, and are objected to by the City Trustees.

William N. Harrison, a well-known periodical igent, died here last night.

There continues to be much excitement among the Democrats regarding the nomination of the candidate for the Third Congressional District in opposition to Governor Swann.

Rebel General Wade Hampton spoke at the Democratic Headquarters, last night, to a very large audience. All orators of this kind are eagerly picked up. There is a growing dissatisfaction among Democrats at the preterence shown by their leaders for Rebel soldiers for offices and places of honor and profit, a large proportion of the city and State offices being rear him, which he thrust into his bowels, and filled by them. drawing it toward his right side and leaning

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAFH. Friday, July 17, 1998,}

There was rather n ore disposition to operate in stocks this mornly g, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were branky held. In City loans there was little or nothing doing.

or nothing doing. Bailroad shares were the most active on the list. About 1400 shares of Catswissa preferred sold at 33, an advance of i on the closing price of last evening; Reading sold at 473(2047), no change; Pennsylvania Railroat at 624, no change; Lebigh Valuey at 545, co change; and Catawissa common at 10, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 435 for Little schuylkill; 564 for Minehill: 33 for North Penn-sylvania; 42 for kim ra preferred; 264 sor Fhiladelphia and Erle; and 484 for Northern 10.8 Fhiladelphia and krie; and 484 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 31 for Green and Contes and 43 for Union

bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 160 was hid for Philadel-phin; 128 for Farmer.' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 170 for Ken-sington; 30 for Manu acturers'; 72 for City; 44 tor Consolidation and 56 for Commonwealth

Canal stares were in fair demano. Schuylkill Nav gation preferred soli at 21@21; an ad-vance of 4; Lebigs Navigation at 21; a slight advance; and Susquehanna Canal at 15, no change; 11 was bid for Sciuylkill Navigation, common; 74 for Morris Canal preferred; and 49 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAX Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

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Foreign Exchange on London:-3 days, 110# @1102; ov days, 110#@1101. On Parts:-60 days, 54. 11 (25). 124: 3 days, 51. 124@5f. 103.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities. etc., as f flows:-U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1134@114; old 5 20s, 114@1144; new 5 20s, 1864, 1104@111; do., 1865, 1114@112; 5-20s, July, 109@1094; do., 1867, 1094@1093, do., 1868, 1093 @1094; 10-40s, 108@1084; 7 30s, July, 109@1, 94. Gold, 1425. Gold, 1421.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 3 P. M.:- U. S. 6s of 1881 1133 chatge to day at 3 P. M.: - U. S. 6s of 1881 1132 @114; do. 1862, 114 \pm 1144; do. 1864, 1104 111; do., 1865, 1114 \pm 1124; do. 1866, new. 1094 1095; do., 1867. new. 1094 \pm 1095; do., 1868, 1092 @1095; do., 5s, 10 40s, 1075 \pm 1084; do. 7808, July, 1985 \pm 1094; Due C mpound Interest Notes, 1194; August, 1865, 1184 \pm 1182 d., September, 1865, 118@1084; do. October, 1865, 1174@118, Gold, 143@1434. Silver, 1344@136,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868 -There is no improvement to notice in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels new taken in lots by the home consumers at \$7 50@8 25 for Superfine; 8 25 @925 for Extras; 9:50@11 for spring wheat extra family; 10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and 12@14 for fancy bran s, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing dolbg in Corn Meal. The Whest market is characterized by much firmness, and for prime there is a good demand, but the receipts and stocks are exceedingly small. Sales of 500 bushels Red at \$2.45 Rye is selling at \$1 80(4) 85. Corn is steady at the re-cent advance. Sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 17, and Yellow at \$1 20. Oats more and Southern at \$96,900. Nothing doing in Barley or M-lt.

re-t sat side by side with Steedman and Morgan. The Convention was the sign and symbol and the prophecy of a restored Union and a harmonious people.

By a unanimous vote they adopted a declaration of principles, idelity to the consti-tution, fidelity to the Union, idelity to the rights of the States, fidenty to the rights of the citizen, fidelity to the principles of civil Iberty, fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation which, by paying the pubhe debt in legal-tender rotes, will not from the shoulders of labor the burdens which oppress it and by lightening the measure of taxation w li secore to it the just rewards of a caserful and contented industry. (Cheers.) The speaker then referred in many eulopistic terms to the nominees of the Deno-cratic Convention, and said if anything more were needed to fire the heart with enthusiasm let it be drawn from the contrasts the country to-day presented. The Republican party had been in absolute power for eight Where was the constitution they swore to uchold? Where was the Union they swore on a ntain? Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will find that every month the debt that bears interest gold is increased. You will find that every ollar that b ars no interest at all or that bears nterest in currency is converted as rapidly is possible into the bonds which pay in-

terest in gold; and why is this? there too much currency in the country? Is there plethora of money? Is speculation rife man will dare affirm it, and yet the work of contraction still goes on and value is co ned for the bondholder out of the sweat and ears, the blood, and bones, and muscles of the aboring man; and when we ask the reason we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention of Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract. I deny that it is according o either the sourit or letter of the contract under which the Five-t centies were sold. They are payable in legal-tenders, and in this opinion I am sus ained by the Democratic Convention o' New York. (Applause.) What the amount of indebtedness under the system of the Republican party would be be could not say. \$2,500. 600,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be 150,000,000 in gold, and the amount to be drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives and the lives of our youngest children, in order to carry out the dogmas of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democratic party were opposed to extension, and desired the immediate pay ment of the oebt. (Hear.) It declares that he movey collected from the people should not be squancered, but applied to the payment of the debt interest. It declares that the Fiveenty bonds shall be paid in legal-tender. notil they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rate of faxation as all property. declares there shall be one currency for the Government and the people, for laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer, and the bondholder, (Cheer-.) And now is it practicable to pay this debt-three nundred and thirty millions -i' bonds are held in the Treasury Department security for the national bank circulation? Redeem them the very moment you have the option to do so with legal tender notes, and let them supply the place of the back paper. This measure alone, with very little inflation of the corrence and without any addition to the taxa-tion, will red em the debt and save the twenty nillions in gold which are now paid as a bonus to national banks. He also recommended the redenption with legal tender notes of the five hundred millous of the first issue of the five-twentles payable this year at the option of the Government. He urged that such measures would s'op the contraction and reverse the policy of the Treasury D-part ment, and give stability to the money market. He strongly advocated the expansion of the corrency, and pointed out the folly and usele-scon raction, citing many instances in faver of his arguments for the reduction of the

national debt. The accruing revenues would

enable you, without further expansion, to pay off

New Outlet from the Mississippi.

The New Orleans Bulletin says:-"We have expressed our willingness that the Manchac Pass should be opened to New Orleans, because it may bring a good deal of produce here, while it cannot divert to another market any which we already have. We have now to aunounce the preparation for another canal, which promises some advantages over even those already in operation. The work is to be done under charter granted in 1855 by the Legislature o Louisiana to Richard Stewart. It will be cut om a point on the river twelve miles below the city into a navigable bayou of Lake Borgue. The length of the excavation will not exceed two and a halt miles, and the work will cost the capital sum of \$2,000,000. The corporators are James O. Noyes, W. W. Howe, Cyrus Bussey, James O. Noyes, W. W. Howe, Cyrus Bussey L. J. Higby, Thomas J. Durant, and S. L

The main advantages claimed for this route are:- 1. A saving of lifteen miles lineal distance between New Orleans and Mobile. 2. Avoiding the shallow in Lake Pouchar rain. 3. Securing a better depth of channel to the Gulf outlet than at present employed by from three to eight feet of water.

Earthquake Waves on the Pacific.

The San Francisco Bul etin says: -"An earthquake wave which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwich Islands was transmitted to this const and recorded on the Government selfregistering tide gauges at San Francisco and Astor a in about five hours. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in 12 hours and 38 minutes. It will be recollected that this earthquake wave caused the wreck of the Bussian friga e Diana in the port of Simoda and great loss of life. These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean for a distance of from 3000 to 5000 miles, by a movement distinct from its ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revulsion of the great tidal wave at Hawall reached the coast, distant over 2000 mil s, in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over 13 geographical degrees in length."

-A fellow in London has discovered that the great increase of lunacy is due to small doses of strychnine given by bakers and grocers in their provisions. He has evidently taken a dose or two.

-Robert Houdin, the ex-magician, made all the machinery for the new play, La Czarine, in Paris, where the automaton chess player is introduced.

-Plon-Plon was snubbed by little King Louis, of Bavaria, who went out hunting and le t his guest to find a hotel for himself.

and the second second

-The new drop curtain at Pike's Opera House is to represent the landing of Columbus.

Wilson, was assussibated a short distance from his own house, in Jackson county, about three years ago.

Frank, while supposed to be in Canada, would occasionally visit the States and rob some sale that was left unguarded, and so expert was he. tharhe was never octected. In these operations John was also supposed to have a hand. There were numerous robbeties committed in and near Seymour in 1864-5, in which, it is supposed, John bore a conspicaous part, though there were no arrests, as the people seemed to be afraid of the destruction of their property if anything was done to ferret out the thieves. In October, 1866, the express car was robbed near Seymour, of about \$15 000, though \$30,000 in a sate, was recovered. John Reno and Frank Sparks were arrested as principals, and Sim. Reno as an accomplice, but were soon bailed out, About five or six months afterwards Frank and John robbed the sate of one of the counties in the porthern part of the S ate, and secured about \$15,000. Frank was tried and acquitted of the charge, but his lawyer said ter the trial, that he and John were guilty. Last December John robbed a sate in Gallatin. Mi-souri, and is now serving out a sentence of twenty-five years in the Missouri Penitentiary for his crin.e.

The citizens of Seymour believe that Frank Reno was at the head of the late robbery of the Express Company's car, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, near Seymour, when the robbers obtained \$96,000.

A Woman Whrown into a Well by Her Daughter-im-Law,

From the Toronto Globe, July 11.

The magistrates of Markham have been investigating a strange case that has recently come to light in that township, involving a serious charge against a young woman named Mrs. Mary Harrington. The charge, if true, and it was sworn to by the party whose life was at tempted by the act, reveals a shocking ab ence of human feeling, and an amount of moral ds-pravity scatcely creditable in one whose relap was so close to her whose life was threatened.

The depositions taken before the magistrates are to the effect that on the 27th of May last the accused, a young woman, about six mon'ts parried to the son of the prosecutrix, persuaded her mother in-law to visit a well at some disance from the house for the purpose of procuring a pail of water. The old woman was in the act of stooping to draw up the pail, when she was pushed headlong down the cavity, a distauce of about forty feet. Her clothes extended as she descended the well; the shock was not so great at the bottom as to kill her, and when restored to consciousness she found herself lying across the bottom, with her leet against one side and her head upright.

There being only a foot or two of water in the well, she was saved from drowning, and her son coming along shortly atterwards, secures the assistance of some neighbors, and rescued After disposing of her mother-in-law, her. Mrs. Mary Harrington went to the residence of a reighbor, and assumed a despondent, ab-stracted mood, saying that some one was dead at their house, without adding who it was. The elder Mrs. Harrington at the same time being re cued, was being attended by a physician to whom she refused to state how she fell in, except to once contradict the idea that it was accident. The affair was thus attempted to be hushed up, but the neighbors feeling an investigation necessary, obtained a few days ago sufficient from the old woman to warrant the arrest of the daughter, and she was brought before the magistrates of the township on Friday last. The facts as detailed were then obtained from the mother-in law rather reluc-tantly, but with sufficient clearness to warrant their committing the young woman to jail to stand her trial. The motive for the act is unexplained, and several witnesses swear distinctly that no appearance of other than good feeling was ever observed between the two parties concerned. It appears, however, that the motherin-law held a claim in dower over the son's farm a fact which may partially explain the cruel and inhuman act.

forward at the same time the executioner with one blow from his sword severed his head from This occurred about 10.30 P. M. Tue bis body. Japanese then bowed to the floor, on which we ALTOCNA, Pa., July 17 .- The railroad bridge

all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed when we replied in the affirmative. After the lapse of a few moments we were informed that all was over, when we arose and took our de parture. The whole scene was one of great solemnity and very impressive. Very re-pectfully, your obedient servant

J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, Commander,

FROM ENGLAND.

Young Royalty Visits Admiral Farragut -she Admiral Visits the Queen. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17 .- His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, visited the United States fleet, anchored at Cowes, under command of Admiral Farragut. last Tuesday, and were received with the honors due to their station and rank. Yesterday Admiral Farragut left his flagship, the Franklin, and boarded the British frigate Galatea, and, after a round of inspection of the vessel,lunched with the Duke of Edinburgh, her commander. Taking leave of the Galatea, officers and men, the American vessel proceeded, by request, to Osborne House and paid a visit to her Majesty,

Queen Victoria. Admiral Farragut will take the United States vessels, now in the Solent, to the East at an early day.

A Railroad Strike.

Sr. Louis, July 17 .- A strike occurred yesterday among the passenger engineers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in consequence of additional duties being imposed upon them, and they were dismissed, and new ones put on Some riotous proceedings took place to-day some of the old employes at acking the new. men. In consequence of violent demonstrations being made against the property of the company, the police were called, and the disturbance quelled. Everything will probably go on smooth again in a day or two. No attempt was made on the part of the Company to reduce wages, although they claim to be paying them more than other roads running out of St. Louis. and far less labor.

Missouri Republican Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 16 .- The seventh resolution adopted by the Convention strongly insists upon the most economical administration of the State government, and earnestly recommeads the greatest care and circumspection in nominations for public office of men of established character and honesty.

The Convention renominated Colonel McClurg, present representative in Congress from the Fifth District, for Governor, on the first ballot, and Mr. Stannard, a prominent miller and flour merchant of St. Louis, for Lieutenant-Governor on the second ballot.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 .- Arrived to-day, ships Dexter, David Crockett, and Valparaiso, from New York.

Flour unchanged. Wheat \$1'90 for good shipping.

Legal-tenders, 71.

Burning of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge.

across the Susquehanna river six miles west of Harnsburg was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock this morning, and before it could be extinguished five spans of the bridge were destroyed. There will be no delay to trains, or any transfer of passengers or baggage in consequence of this occurrence, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls two bridges, one west and one east of that point, by which trains can be passed without delay. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine of the Baltimore express west, which passed over the bridge a few minutes before the tire was discovered. The damage will be repaired at once, and preparations have already commenced.

The Editorial Excursion. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 17 .- The excursion party of Eastern editors, bound for the Rocky Mountains, reached this city yesterday. This morn. ing they visited the crib at the end of the watertunnel in the Lake, and during the day other objects of curiosity and interest will claim their attention. They leave Chicago in time to reach Omaha to-morrow.

Removal of Confederate Dead.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 17 .- The War Department has ordered the immediate removal of two hundred Confederate officers, who died and were buried on Johnson's Island, while prisoners of war, to the Catholic cemetery here. The removal will commence on Monday next, under the direction of Government agents.

Suicide of a School Girl.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 17 .- Miss Ada H. Wood, only seventeen years of age, a pupil in the Putnam School in this city, has committed suicide with amenic, in consequence of failing to receive an expected diploma at the examination exercises.

Democratic Nomination.

DETROIT, July 17 .- The Democratic Convention at Flint, Michigan, yesterday nominated William Newton, of Flint, for Congress, in the Sixth District.

The Austrian Clergy and the Concordat.

The Austrian clergy are organizing an active opposition to the new laws altering the Concordat. The Prince Archbishop of Olmutz, Land-graf von Furstenberg has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, in which he instructs them as to the course they are to pursue in the matter of civil marriages, and of the admission of members of other religions to the same privileges as those hitnerto enjoyed by the Catholics. Those who contract marriages without the assistance of the Church are to be regarded as living in "concubinage." Again, if burial in a churchyard is claimed for a person not entitled to "hristian burial - excepting that part of the churchyard which is set aside for such personthe priest shall refer the claimant to the ecclesiastical law, lock up the churchyard and take the key. If the gate of the cemetery is forcibly broken open and the body buried, then the place shall be held to be desecrated, no priest shall enter it until it is again consecrated, and the clergy shall not accompany Catholic funeral processions on their way to the churchyard any further than the gate.

y or Melt. SKLDS-Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales at \$7.5008 per 64 ibs. Timotay may be quoted at \$2.75. Flaxseed is taken by the Crushers at \$255@270 BARK-Is steady at \$66 per ton for No. 1 Q tercition.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 17. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Golden West, Brown, St. Mary's, Ga. E. A. Bouder & Cw. Echr J. B. Ciajton, Clayton, Boston, Lathbury, Wickerstant & to. Echr N. H. ekinner, Thrasher, Providence, Westmore al d Coal Co. Scor B F. Lovell, Leavitt, Portsmouth, Warren & Gregg. Scor M. Van Dusen Corson, Saug's. Cott. Walter&Co. Echr A. V. Bergen Thompson, Charlestown, Mass. do. Scor L. P. Phato, Coillas, Wassibgted, D. C. do. Scor Hazleton, Gardiner, Taduton, Duvey, Bilkley &

Co. Schr M. Powell. Fenton, Nowport, R. I. Wanne-nucher, Masfield & Co. Schr F. Nickerson Keity, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier, Schr I. E. Eimer Hauey, Rozoury, do, Schr J. a. Parsons, Clark, Boston, do, Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, do, Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Weymonth, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.

40.

Bro. & Co. Epr. Julia Willetts, Bayles, Providence, Quintard, Bon Julia Willetts, Bayles, Providence Schr Julia Valletts, Bayles, Providence Ward & Co. Sohr Breeze, Overton, Portsmonth, Schr G. Dassett Gibbs, N. w Berland, Bohr Wild Pigeon, Paulips, Georgetown,

Schr U. DESSeit Globe, N. W. Berlind, Go, Schr U. In 2019 (2019).
Schr Wine Pigeon, Phillips. Georgeiown.
ARRIVED THI's MORNING.
Sind Wyoning Julius J., from Liverpool May 25, with more, sha 36 passengers to U pe Bros, Julie 11, in 14 N. 100, 2020 W. Solke ship Tameriane, from New Orleans for Bremen; June 25, at 3 P. M. Solke ship Tameriane, from New Orleans for Bremen; June 25, at 3 P. M. Junes, 18 (d) W. sp ke ship Tameriane, from New Orleans for Bremen; June 26, at 3 P. M. Solke ship Tameriane, from New Orleans for Bremen; June 26, at 3 P. M. Solke ship Tameriane, from New Orleans for Bremen; June 26, at 3 P. M. Solke ship Tameriane, for New Orleans for Bonn, N. S. Solke ship Tameriane, for New Orleans for Betware.
Schr M. E. Staples, Diamone, 13 days from St. John, N. S. With unber to J. W. Gaskli & Solke, with sait to A. Kert & Bo.
Schr Ocean Bird, Keity, from New York, with sait to A. Kert & Bo.
Fehr A. M. Audrich, Roohsen, from Dighton, Fehr A. M. Audrich, Roohsen, from Boston, Schr W. G. Bertiett, Bertiett from Boston, Schr W. G. Bertiett, Bertiett from Boston, Schr W. G. Bertiett, Bertiett from Boston, Schr W. F. Peres Orknuer, from Boston, Schr W. F. Peres Orknuer, from Boston, Schr W. F. Peres Orknuer, from Boston, Schr M. E. Borles, from Norsten, Schr Ameria, Beech, from Norsten, Schr Bailog RR, No. 47, Reed, from Maximure, it and the firm with Indigton Del Schr B. Adding RR, No. 47, Reed, from Maximure, Maximure, Maximure, Kanane, H. La Gaw, There, Ishures from Materiane, Schr B. Adding RR, No. 47, Reed, from Maximure, Maximure, Kanane, Kan

AT QUARANTINE. Steamship Stars and Stripes, from Havana.

MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA. Bicamship Saxon Boggs, hence a' dosidi yesterday. Brig Wennah, Davis, for Pal', adeiphis, Cleared at Portiand 14th inst. Echr R. A. Lord, Carpenter, hence for St. John, N. B. was spoken 16th 1.-et. ist. 39 16, iong 71-96. Schra H. W. B. nedict. Case, and Orisis, Bowen, hence, at I yin 14th inst. Schr Henry Harteau Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawinoket 16th inst. Bicaming America, hence, at Boston yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK, July 16 - Arrived, steamship Virginia, Thomas, from Liverpool. Steamship Ceils Gleadell, from London. Ship Resent Hows, from Caldatia, Ship Wu. Tavaco t. Bell, from Liverpool. Bhip Ocumbus, Robinson, from Liverpool. Bhip Derby, Goff, from Liverpool. Ship Gorills, Jones, from Liverpool. Ship Yurktowa, Driver, from London.

FROM ST. LOUIS.