THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LATER NEWS BY STEAMER.

Progress of the Paraguayan War -Success of the Revolution in Venezuela.

Mto., Mto., Mtc., Ete. mte.s

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the stremship South America, we have received advices from Rio Janetro to the 25th ult. BRAZIL.

he Proposed New Fiset of the Brazilian Empire.

Decree 4182 of May 13 adopts the following

Plun for the fleet of Brazil:--First cat wory-Swift ocean steamers, viz:-One iron-claa trigate-speed, fitteen miles an hour on draught of twenty-six feet, carrying coal for five days' full power, armed with ten e and on of largest size, carried in battery, plating eight inches thick. Iron clad corvettes-speed, fourteen miles; draught, twenty-two feet; dve davs' coal; ten hørges, size of broalside guns; plaung, six menes. Unarmored corvettes-speer, fourteen miles: draught, twenty feet; hve davs' coal; six sixtveight pounders and six

one hundred and fity pound rifles. Second category.-Steamers of moderate speed, for the coast and large rivers, viz.:-Six ircn-clad gunboats-peed, ten miles; six days' coal; six one hundred and fifty pound rifles in a bauery of four three hundred pounders in towers. Unarmored iron-clads-speed, ten miles; draught, ten feet; six days' coal; two one hundred and hity pound rifles and four sixtyeight pounders.

Third category .- Ves els of small speed, for river service and port defense, viz:-Sixteen second class armored gunboats-speed, six miles, twin screws and tairty horse power engines; tonoace, five hundred toneladis; length, one nundred and twenty feet; beam, twenty-eight feet; draught, five feet; twentyfour hours' coal; one one hundred and twenty pound rifle; armor, four to six inches. Eight second class unarmorel ganboats-speed, eight miles; draught, eight feet; four days' coal; two sixty-eight pounders and two seventy pound rifles. Sixteen river paddle-wheel transportsspeed, nine miles; draught, three lee'; three days' coal; one thirty two plyot rifle. Floating batteries in penetrable to projecules; speel, four miles; cannon of largest size mounted in inrrets.

Fourth category .- Paddle wheel steamers and screw auches for transport of troops and for river police, etc :- Four paddle-wheel transport -- Speed, twelve miles; draught, nine leet; eight days' cost; each able to transport five handred troops under cover and well accommodated. Thurivsix screw launches-Draught, three feet; length, tfty teet; speed, eight miles; twenty-four bours' coal; tifty charges and one cannon; able to tran-our sixty ar ned and equipped troops upon the above draught.

The Army in Paraguay.

The discrepancies noticed in the returns of the Minister of War relative to the army in Paraguay induced some explanations, namely: total number of Blazilian troops forwaided to the war since the commencement was 84.219 (up to May 1), 5930 of whom had not reached the army at the date of the last returns thence. By them the total effective force on April 1 round Humalta of tighting men was

FIRST EDITION to allow the gunboat to ascend above the allied in-es to receive the Minister and his family, but heres to receive the Minister and his fam ly, but th s the Marguis would not do, although he offered to send an iron Giad to receive them and deliver them at Curupaity, where the Wasp might come. This General Washburn would not accept, but insisted upon the right to have the gonbo it up through the blockade, and the commander of the Wasp declared he would force his way. However, matters did not proceed to the extremity of force; but a steamer was at once despatched to bring up the Brazilian Special Envoy, Senor Ameral, who was then at Mouteviceo, and hopes are ent rained of the quiet solution of a dispute which it is generally felt felt would have di-agreeable consequences. Brazilians, from some cause, look upon General Washburn as strongly in favor of Lopez, and accuse him of working for him and against them whenever he can. Whether or not there s any ground for such a supposition, it is certain that such a supposition would be likely to make the pig-headed old Marquis create a stupid difficulty with him.

VENEZUELA. Triumph of the Revolution-Capture of

Caraccas.

The New York Times correspondent, writing from Caraccas, July 6, says:--The revolution has triumphed, and is in possession of this capital.

The attack commenced on the 22d ultimo, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The first fight occurred in the neighboring small village of Chacao, from where the Government troops were repelled after hard fighting. General Bruzual, in tull uniform, at the head of fifty lancers, tried to check the retreat, but in van. The Governmen' groops then recreated to their intrenchments in the city. The Arcubishop's parace, the cathedrais, all the churches, the Government house, the barracks of San Carlos, and even private dwellings were fortifiel. The revolutiousts continued their advance, and from street to street, from barricade to barricade, the struggle was carried on for two days,

feats of valor being displayed on both sides. On the 24th the tower of the cathedral, which formed one of the four cardinal points of de fense, being rather closely pressed by General Jose G. Monagas, proposed to remain neu ral, General Bruzual, exasperated at this act, sent General Lara to take over the command, but the tower and already surrendered. General Norton, a Frenchman by birth, who defended the palace of the Arch'd bop, surrendered voluntarily. These two events left one part of the town defen-eless, and due to this unjustica ble conduct on the part of the Generals is mainly ascribed the victory of the revolution. All the other points surrendered or were captured after hard behting. The barracks of San Carlos, the last stronghold of the Government, surrendered on the 25 h.

Thus ended the assault, which lasted from the 22d to the 25th, under the incessant firing of musketry and canton. The revolutionary forces amounted to 4000 and the Government troops to 2000 men. Number of killed, 311; memory 2001 Force 1015

troops to 2000 men. Number of killed, 311; wounded, 704. Total 1015. General Bruzual managed to escape at mid-night, with Generals Ochoa, Aristegneta, and others to Laguavra. There they stiked the cannon and shipped the whole garrison on board the war scamer Parureche, and sailed for Puerto Cohello. for Puerto Cabello.

General Jose Tadeo Movagas, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces, mate his eatry into this city amid the acclamations of the population. A Te Deam has been sung, and the city was illuminated for several nights A medal hys been created with the inscription, "Libertador de Caracas," and "Union y Liber-tad," to be distributed among the army. No rersecutions have taken place. Great moderation has been displayed.

Among the dead are General Meriano Parra, Colonel A. Cupril, Bamon Adrian, D. Carrillo, H. Madriz and Maclado.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

the radical faction, had legislated unconstitu-tonally all the time. In the course of his remarks be spoke of the financial question, and reid the bare belder a bend is the remarks be a conscience and judg-ment dictated, namely:--voting for the Republisaid the boncholders should be taxed, "for they gave their money to prosecute the most unholy war ever known on the earth."

Another Threat of War.

The Charleston Mercury, which probably did more than any other Southern journal to bring about the late war, and which is now a staunch supporter of Seymour and Blair, thus shows that another war will be commenced if its favorites are elected. Here is what it says:-

Suppose, now, that the Democratic overy carries the next Presidential electica, and instatis its President in the White House. Must they not, fortawith, proceed to undo the wr ng, and restore the Constitution? Is this intro-sible? Why is it so? The Government of the United States used the army of the United States to elevate the negro to supremacy over the white man, in violation of the Constitution? What is there to prevent its being used to put the southern States back to their original condition, of the supremacy of the white man over the negro, in vindication of the Constitution?

But it is said that the negro State Governments can prohibit the while population from taking any steps to vindicate their supremacy

or the supremacy of the Constitution. They can call on the Pre-ident of the United States for assistance to enforce their unconstitutional rule, and the Pres dent is bound to obey under that clause of the Constitution which says:-"The United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convenei), protect each State against domestic violence."

"Domestic violence!" But the white population do not mean to institute "domestac pioience," They intend to assail no one, pretending or not pretending to authority within the southern States. They mean peaceably to meet in convention probably recommended by the legi-lators of their former legitimate State Governments, and in such convention form a constitution for the government of these States. The Dorrites, in 1842, did this without any question or molestation, whon seeking to substitute a more popular government in Rhode Island than that existing under the charter of King Charles II. It is the rigotful privilege of the people under the Con-stitution of the United States peaceably to assemble when they please, and for what purpose they please.

But it may be said that the negro govern-ments in the Southern States will not permit the white population to assemble. They will as all them wich violence. Suppose that this is done, does it afford any ground for their support by the military authority of the United

States? Clearly not. But let us suppose that the negro govern-ments shall lawiessly endeavor to prevent the peaceable assemblies of the white population to reorganize their government-what then? The white population is amply sufficient to protect themselves. All they want is that the Govern-ment of the United States shall stand abot. If the negroes are fools enough to attempt by their power to establish their supremacy over the white race in the Southern States, they can try it, but the trial will not likely last very long. We will have no object on to the Government of the United States insisting on enforcing peace. In either way the white population will form a republican government, and will sent Representatives to Congress to represent the State, and Congress will settle which are the rightful governmen's in the Southern -tates according to the Constitution of the United States.

A Struggle for Life with a Thief in a Boat.

The Memphis Ledger of July 17 says:-On Tuesday evening last, Mr. William Ryan, who at one time kept a stall in South Memphis market, but who has recently been living with his family in a flat-boat at the foot of Beal street, discovered that one of his fishing skiffs had been stolen; and having an in imation as to who was the had gone

can party. In view of the foregoing facts, we most re-

spectfully and earnestly petition your interposi-tion in behalf of these sufferers, as will bring to all some sure and speedy relief. And, as in duty THE

all some sure and speedy relief. And, as in duly bound, your petitioners will ever pray.
Michael Harris, James Mill ever pray.
Buddle, Lewis Disnag, George W. Poor, James James, James Peacher, Jack Lloman, Alexander Penn, Freeerick Graves, Nehnon Pantells, Charles Morgao, Lewis Adams, Stephen Spann, Robert Richards, Ben Pettery, John Berton, Isa-c Milveran, Rempan Hamon, Daniel Croff-rd, Polity Robertson, Richard Terri, Alexander Banks, H. T. Fi her Pompey Richards Hoses Woo truff Sampson Hammand Peter Mitchell, Willis Jones, Heary, Daniel a flord Zedge Poblinson, Jim Bobinson, Williams, Davis Henry, Daniel a flord Zedge Poblinson, Janes Ticknor, Alexander Spann, Stewart Whyte, Buck Willisas, John Bragan, George Lookman, Long Bartes, Iraac Washington Famuel Corndeld, Henry Willington, Albert Randle, A. D. Hindell Samuel Ponnell, P. Jones, Wills Canton, Williss S. Seemilip.
WAR, DEPABTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, J WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,

FREEDMEN, AND ARANDONED LANDS. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1868. Messrs. Michael Harris, Thomas Miller. Joshua Ellis, and others-Gentlemen:-Yoar petition in behalt of freedmen in Mississippi, discharged by their en ployers for 'voting as their con-science and judgment dictated," has been lail close me. I am happy to inform you that G s. Gillem, A-sista*; Commissioner for Mi-si-sippl, has already reported that he is thoroughly investigating these complaints, and will en orce the proper remedy. Your petition will be as once referred to him, with instructions to do all in his rower to relieve those who are suffering from the causes therein named. Very respectfully your obedient servant, O. O. Howard, Major-General, Commissioner.

TRAGEDY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Examination and Commitment of a Murdered Man's Wife and Mother-inlaw.

The Boston Journal of July 20 says :- "Mrs. Macden, the mocher-in-law, and Mrs. Sarah Jones, the wile of Obed Jones, arrested on suspicion of being the murderers of the initer, were brought to Dorchester, and on Saturday morning last were arragned before Trial Justice Temple, and the evidence was deemed sufficient to hold them for trial. Mr. Jones was lying in his bedroom on the morning of the 5th of July, dead from the effects of a pisiol shot.

were thoroughly drenched. This is the first It appears that there had been trouble between M1. Jones and Mrs. Madden, growing out of the rain of any account that has tallen for seven tact that some parties had threatened to proseweeks past. cute Mrs. Madden for adultery, and she had The deaths in the city during the past week nade threats against him in case he should tes-niy against her. On the night of the Fourth of were 228, being the largest number for a similar uly Jones and his wite had some words on retime ever known in the absence of an epidemic. time, when he denounced her in severe lau-The surplus are mostly from the intense heat. guage, and told her to got up and go away, saying Several prominent Baltimoreaus will visit An. that he would not live with her any longer. napolis to-day to attend the complimentary took her infant child and went to her mother's banquet to Reverdy Johnson.

The first story she told was that she went to sleep and after a while waked up and went and looked through a window into her husband's the past ten days, and about 400 remain in room and saw him in the position in which he Maryland. was found on Sunday morning. The story she now tells is that she was kept awake by the day is very oppressive, with several sun-strokes. baby or awhile, but at last went to sleep; that she heard a noise which awoke her, but she Testimonial to Ex-Minister Adams. went to sleep again and was awskened by her Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. mother, who told her that Obed had shot himelt, when she got up and fo and him dead

Eoston, July 21 .- The leading citizens of The testimony offered on Saturday embraced conversations held between the accused while Boston have tendered to the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ex-Minister to England, a public in the lock-up, which were overheard by State Constable B. P. Fldridge and Deputy Sher if R. reception at the Horticultural Hall, and the invitation has been accepted by him. The affair will take place on Thursday of this week, C. Wood. The mother said, "Sarab, are you going to hang yoar mother, who has done so much for you, for the sake of your children?

Destructive Fire. BOSTON, July 21.-The Congregational Church and Vestry, together with a school-house ad-



DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

and 43 'or Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Phuadelphia sold at 161, no chaoge; Girard at 604, no chanse; sud Mechanics' a 31 a slight advance. 58 was bid for Commerce al; 105 for Sou hwark; 58 for P-nn Townsn p; 31 for Manu'acturers'; 72 for Civy; 60 for Common-wealth; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lebien Navigation sol 1 at 213, an ad-vance of 4, and Sci usikili Navigation preferred at 214, at advance of 4. 114 *as bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation common; 76 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquebanna Canal.

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

	BUAPD.
00 City 6a, New 102%	15 ah Girard Bk 60%
(8 do. New 1023)	51 an Penna rumin. 52%
00 N Cent & bs 82	246 domain_rec_ bale
WECh N 66 82 7 36	300 sh Leh N
	12 an Len V R
	Inosh Cata Prt
50 do	2-0 do
sh Fhlla Bk 161	110 do
sh Rand R 4736	100 do
do	100 38%
do 4736	200 sh Sch N PL b3_18_ 21%
do	200 sh Ocean Oil1 1-16

200 C. 47% - The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, s Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

30	A. M.		1423	10.48	A. M.		1434
00	· · ·	- 2 -	1428	11.00	** .		143
12			14 %	11.22	ч.		1427
17	н.		1424	12.30	P. M.		143
26			143				1000 C
les	roton	Freha	nge or	Lon	don-	Auve.	1101

10.

Foreign Exchange on London:-3 days, 1104 @1103: 60 days, 1104@1101. On Paris:-60 days, 51, 15@51. 133: 3 days, 51, 124@51, 114.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities. etc.. as f 100 vs:-U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1144@1142; old 5 20s, 114@1142; new 5 20s, 1864, 111@11142; ic.. 1865, 112/@1124; 5-20s July, 109@1094; 10.40s, 108@1084; 7'30s, July, 1082@109 @1094; 10-40s, 108@1084; 7'30s, July, 1082@109. Gold, 1424. Gold, 1424.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change today at 3 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144 @1144; do. 1862, 1144; 100. 1864, 111@ 1114; do., 1865, 1124(2)112; do. 1865, new, 1084 1094; do., 1867, new, 109(2)1094; do., 1868, 1094 @1094; do., 58, T0 408, 108 21084, do. 7:308, July, 1383(2)109; Due G mpound Interest Notes, July, Angust 1865, 1184 g1184 do. September 1194; August, 1865 1184 a 1184 d., September, 1865, 118@1184; do. October, 1865, 1174@118, Gold, 1424@143, Silver, 1354@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 21-There has been an increased demand for Cloverseed, and 500 bags sold, to go out of the market, at \$8, now held higher. Timothy may be quoted at \$275. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2 50@2.60, a decline.

decline. The lethargy which has characterized the Flour market for some time past still continues, and the home consumers operate with extreme caution, only purcha-ing a few hundred barrels for immediate use at \$7 50 08 25 for superfine, \$8:256925 for extras, 9500.11 3714 for common and choice spring wheat extra family, \$100212 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. and \$12014 for facey bran s, according to quality. Ryce Flour is selling at \$9 2509 50 per barrel. No-thing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheet Market is doll and unsettled, closing at a decline of 10015 cents \$ bushel. Sales of 2500 bushels new Delaware red at \$2 25, and 400 bushels Kentucky white at 2500. Ryce may be quoted at \$1 6001 65. Corn is quiet but unchanged. Sales of yeilow at \$1:20 and West-ern mixed at \$1:701 18. O sits are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86@88c., and Delaware at 89690c.

at 89@ 90c.

Ele., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. To-Day's Quotations. By Atlantic Cubie. LONDON, July 21-A. M. -Consols, 94@94] for money; 948 @948 for account, United States 5.20s, 72 @ 724. Illinois Central, 96. Erie, 43. FRANKFORF, July 21-A. M .- United States bonds, 762. LIVERPOOL, July 21-A. M .-- Cotton heavy and unsettled; the sales are estimated at 7000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy.

fabrics is heavy-

Financial and Commercial-

The Market Reports.

PARIS, July 21-P. M .- The Bourse is firmer.

The market at Manchester for yarns and

FROM BALTIMORE.

Great Mortality in the City-Emigration

storm about one o'clock this morning. Run

fell in torrents, the lightning was incessant, and

the thunder terrific for over an hour. The streets

Over 3000 German emigrants arrived here in

The heat yesterday was again intense, and to-

BALTIMORE, July 21.-We had a grand thunder

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Provisions-Beef, 106s. Other articles unbauged. LONDON, July 21-P. M.-Consols 944 for money; and 941@941 for account. Erie, 421. United States 5-20s, 722.

Rectes 70 trancs, 17 centimes. LIVEBROOL, July 21-P. M.-The markets are unchanged.

28,279: employed in commissariat, hospitals, e c., 3963; s.ck, including 181 officers, 10,816. Total, 42 9.8.

Besides the above 42,998, 4978 men were stationer at Corrientes, Anoapehy and in the Conco. The total of dead and missing since the beganing of the war is given at 19,113; dis-charged on leave, 8870; to at dead, missing, or disabled, 27 983. The above reters only to the aimy of operations against Humaita, which for the last twelve months has never attained a fighing force above 26 000 to 28,000 men notwithstanding all the man-hunding and orating practised to maintain it. During the last quarter of 1867 and first quart r of 1868 the mortality in the nospitals was:-Last quarter of 1867, 3452; first quarter of 1868, 1798.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR. The Slege of Humatta-Waere is Lopez!

Paingusy in a Gad W.y.

Writing from Buenos Ayres, Jane 12, the cor respondent of the New York Times says:-

Humaita, the old pet fort, that the elder Lopez built, and that has now resisted the skill of the allies for over two years, is closely in-vested, and it seems inevit ole that it must soon fall. The supplies are cut od, and though an attack would be very costly to the ailtes if made from the land side, yet it is to be made Luttle by little the men and cannons have soon. been removed from this fort, so that if the men cut their way out the loss will not be very great. At any rate, the fall of that fort will not by any means decide the war. A strong reconnot-sance is about to go out to

find the exact position of Lopez, and to see what new delenses he is making at or near the River Tebicuari

Asuncion, the capital, has been deserted. It is on the river and is exposed to the enemy. The doors are locked, and all the people and records, etc., are remove 1 a tew miles inland to the little town of Luque. Defenses also are being erected in various parts of the interior, while jungles and swamps will favor the Paraguayan and enmesh his pursuers. A tew solciers are left at Asuncion, whose duty it is not to nght the enemy, but to shoot on the spot any seen to enter one of the closed houses

It cannot be concealed that Paraguay is sadly, terribly reduced, both as to men and supplie It is equally certain that they do not desire peace on condition of supmission. The old stories of Lopez' tyranny can no longer be beheved. At least if he is a tyraut, he is what the people there des re. They adhere to the fortunes of Lopez with a devotion never surpassed.

Since I have been writing, news from Paraguay to June 7th has been received. It appears that an explosion that o curved a few days ago was by a shell that exploded among a large number of bullock-carts loaded with powder. They had stood loaded, but in a sheltered place. for some months, and their loss will greatly di-

minish the means o' defense. One of the privale letters from he idquarters states that Fort Humaita has provisions for only

fifteen days. The expedition under General Barreta (Brazihan) has marched, according to the report of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lopez is at Lambari, putting up new fortifications. He has obtained a large force of men from the Guaycurus Indians, from the north. tions. He is drilling them, so as to use them under the rules and usages of his own men.

At Monievideo there is a fearful run on the banks for gold. It is probable that two or three bai ks will go down, whose aggregate circulation or issue must be over four millions of promises to pay gold.

THE DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY.

Minister Washburn and General Caxias at Odds.

Writing from Rio de Janeiro, June 26, the Hera d's correspondent savs:-

The trouble created between Carias and General Washburn is looked upon with serious-ness here. The Wasp was lying at Corrientes awaiting orders from the American Minister to Paraguay. He applied to the Marquis of Caxias

The Pirate Sommes' Isdorsement,

Raphael Semmes was the first speaker at the Democratic meeting in Mobile, Als., on Mondag evening, to rati y the nomination of Segmour and Blair. He said that he was not prepared to make a speech. The notice of the m-eting arst caught his event his country place, and it in-onced him to come to the city and rejoice over the action of the great and glorious Democratic party. Sabsequent to the war, when a great many of the Southern politicians were willing to compromise their prine ples for their love of office, he despaired for the country and kept bimself slooi from politics. He had been a Democrat all his life-before the war, during the war, and since the war-and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied principles was about to be destroyed. these Continuing, he said :-

"There is really but one grand issue in this contest, and that is the restoration of these states to their proper places in the Union, with all their rights and privileges unimpaired. This issue will have the effect to drive from our midst the bordes of adventurers who have swarmed upon us like vultures, to eat up the substance of the people. This issue will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white man to the government which belongs to him. When you have settled this issue it will be time enough to talk about policy. It will be time enough to rid ourselves of the leprous army which has been satiening upon the wealth of the South. It will be time enough to settle questions of currency. It will be time enough to destroy the tariff and taxation under which the nation has been groaning. And now, fellow-cutizens, I have ome here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, provided we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the elec-

tion of Seymour and Blair." How the Ex-itebels Talked in Baltimore.

General Wade Hampton, by invitation, addressed the Democratic Association, in Balti-more, on Thursday night Iu speaking of reasons any a son of South Carolina should make open acknowledgments to the State of Maryland, he iaid :---

"I remember that when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stool side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. (Applause.) For three years I commanded a regiment of Mary-landers, and here, on their own soil, among their acquaintances and triends, I wish to say that among all the brave and true men of that immorial army, none were truer or braver than the soldiers of White's battation. (Applause.) It belonged to what was called the Laurel Brigade, and when its Brigadier-General (Bosser) expected sharp and dect-ive work, I always knew it, because White's battalion was in front. He used to order Colonel White 'if he met the every to ride over hin,' and it would have to be a very strong and very bold party indeed that White would not rice over. Some of those gallant men may be present; if not I hope my voice may reach them, that they may know that their commander prays for their happiness and prosperity. As they were brave, and rue, and honorable soldiers, they must no s. with that same fidelity they displayed in time of war, devote themselves to the arts and the pursuits of peace; they must, as then, devote them selves for the benefit of their country, to up holding the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and go to work, as the most effectual means of so doing, for Beymour and Blair. (Applance.) It is scarcely necessary for me to give this advice, possibly, as every man I have met in Maryland is for Seymour and Blair."

Colonel Thomas F. Bowie was called for, and, speaking of the war, said it began with the purest patriotism, and though it was not suc-cessful it was to sustain the Constitution of the United States. With the fail of the South fell the Constitution, and it is now crushed under foot. The miserable traitors and conspirators,

he jumped into another skiff, and in company wi h a negro boy went in pur-ait. After rowing about pfteen miles down the stream, he cam up with a negro in possession of the identical skill be was in search of, and at once brought him to and regained possession of the craft capturing the darkey, whom he concluded to bring back to Memphis with him as a prisoner. In order to do this, he took the thief into the boat with himself, and placed the recovered skiff in charge of the negro whom he had brought cown with him. Thus the negro manned, the two boats were pulled up stream. and arrived opposite the city just as the heavy wind storm was coming up Wednesday even Nothing since theu has been seen or heard ing. of Mr. Byan, or the thief who was in the boat with him. The negro in churge of the stolen skut succeeded in gaining the shore, and states that when the wind came up the two boats became separated about the middle of the stream, and when he last saw the party in the other boat, Ryan seemed to be struggling with his prisoner, who to all appearances, was attempting to throw him overboard. Whether he succeeded in this and then made his e-cape in the skiff, or whether the boat was upset and both were thrown into the river and drowned, is not known. Nothing has been seen of the bodies of either since, and Mr. Ryan's nysterious absence leaves but little doubt as to his having met with an accident or foul play. Lynch Law in Marios County, Ky.

The Lebanon (Ky.) O'arion of the 18th says: -About 2 o'clock last Saturday morning a party of men went to the residence of Mr. George P. Rogers, near Bradfordsville, in this county, and ordered him to come out. After some little parley Mr. sogers opened the door, when he was instantly seized and carried away to the woods. His wife attempted to follow, but, being threatened and warned not to do so, at the house. Towards noon, the remained body of Mr. Rogers was found hanging about one hundred and fifty yards from the house. His remains were interred on the following day at the old Liberty burying-ground, near Brad-

fordsvill... The number of men who participated in the mob has been variou-ly estimated. Those present at the house of Mr. R., did not see more than ten or twelve, but were satisfied that there were more near at hand. Other accounts say that there were from fifty to one hundred per-

sons in the party. As to the cause which led to the intervention of Judge Lynch in this case, we c nnot speak with any degree of certainty. Rumor says that the occeased was suspected of a participation in the murder of Mr. Redmond Prewits, which occurred a few weeks ago. What evidence there was to connect him with that assassination, we are not able to say.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury :-

We, the jury, bell ve from the evidence that the deceased George P. Rogers, came to his death, at the hands of a party unknown to the Jury, on the algort of Friday, July 10 1888 in Marion c usity, Kentucay, he being hung until dead, BAM, HOUKER, Comman Foreman.

TYRANNY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Freedmen Turned Out of Piace for Vot-

ing the Republican Ticket. The following correspondence between a number of freedmen in Mississippi and General Howard, shows how the Democrats expect to carry the Southern States, and what sort of treedom they will leave the negroes if they have their way.

JACKSON, Miss., July 6, 1868.-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner B. R. F. & A. L., Washington, D. C .- Sir :- We, the undersigned, citi-zens of the State of Mississippi, take this method to state to you that a large number of our fellow-citizens have been turned out of, and from their homes and employment, and without receiving any settlement or pay for services performed. The only reason given for this unexampled injustice and cruelties which have caused, and is the cause of great suffering and hardship smong old and infirm, men, women, and children, who are dependent upon the able-bodied for support, is in exercising the right from their homes and employment, and without

What have you tood the officer?" Sarah again replied, "You will know to-morrow; it will not make you feel any better to know to-night." The mother further said, "Oh, God, you have turned State's evidence against your mother; i have noticed you have been jolly. If you say I done it, I will swear you done it.' Sarah explained her apparent joy as consisting of singing to her intent child, and added :-"Well, mother, I can't help it: you know I had nothing to do with it." The mother now showed at ger, and said-"You devittsh foot, if you had kept your tongue still we should both ave got out or it, they have no evidence." "They have a good deal," replied Sarah. "What did you tell the officers?" was repeated. "If I tell you you will be mad." "I shap't; but tell me what you told them." Sarah replied to this, "Mother, don't you think my children are as dear to me as you are? You know that I am uncornt and I can are? You know that I am innocent, and I cannot be shut up from my children for nothing. I have told nothing but the truth, and if they puni-h me for that I cannot help it." The mother again reopened :- "If you had only kept your tongue still, and told the story I told you

to, we should have got out of it. It you ain't a - fool, we can get out of it now; say that Poll Delano done it." Sarah replied, "I made my statement and I can't do it." "Say that we heard a noise round the house, and the dog barked. Tell them in court you was so excited and nervous you did not know what you told the officer." Sarah still answered, "I could not help it; I did the best for you I could; I could "Did

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

-To-day's session was entirely devoted i An ele erly couple, whose age should have restral

the man to pay three dollars a week for the support of the child. Many ratten applied for an order to compel Wil-liam Patten to support his cuild, Mary Ann Patten, a ninor. The parties do not invergencer. On the separation he agreed to pay for her support, and also to pay her expenses at a first-class hear ing-school. It is alleged that he has not done this. Miss Patten wore that her father said he could not afford to knep her there any longer, and she went home to her mother: had given her one dress show home to her mother: had given her one dress show had had fre-que nix cursed and swore at her Mr. Patten awore that he placed his daughter in school and paid in advance for one quarter §14 ; at the savent of the new quarter a bill was rendered for §260, which he could not afford to ak a her home; she declined going with him, but preferred to go will her mother; he did not decline; he never objected to clothe her properly which he could prove by ter aute.

objected to clothe her property which he could prove by Ler aurt. A hady who lived at the boarding school testified that Mary had no clothing fit to appear in in school, and that her ather had refused to give her any more he declined giving her any mones; witness had seen his intericated is his own nonse. Miss Jeff les testified that she had seen Mr. Parten druck: have seen him supervise along the street

druck; have seen him staggering along the street alnce February has. Kais 2: firies had seen Mr. Patten very often drunk on Second street, between his house and Columbia

avenue. It as Bushnell considered he was a very dissipated

It as Rushnell considered he was a very dissipated man, and abused his family. Kate Carlin, a servant in Mr. Patten's house, had seen him drunk often: when drunk he was sousive; she left them near the fall of lev year; have seen him or ce since, and then he was sober. Mr. Patten stated that three glasses of ardent spirits had not crossed his month for six monta. Lager beer he drinks, and drinks much of it Had not been drunk armost every time that his cuild had come to see him.

Mrs mcKenzie, a sister of Mr. Patten, had known Mr Patten ninetics y sater of air. Patten, had snown Mr Patten ninetics y arx; have purchased clothing with the daughter at the fathers r quest and Mr. Patten has given he, whatever she saked for; it has been a long time sloce she had seen him in an intem-perate state; he is a sind, affectionate, induigent inther, too kind for such a child. Ou irist.

joining, in Camden, Maine, were totally destroyed by an incendiary fire at an early hour this morning.

Weather at the Seashore.

CAPE ISLAND, July 21 .- The weather is hazy this morning, with the wind from the Southeast and thermometer 72.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21 .- The weather is clear with an East wind and thermometer at 76.

FINANCIAL ITEMS. From the N. Y. Herald of to day.

From the N. Y. Herald of to day. "The money market continues extremely easy and the general rate of leans on call is four per cent," although the principal cealers in soverament secu-rities are enabled to supply themselves mainly at three per cent. Commercial paper is in very imited supply, owing to the duiness and legitimate character of trade, and the best grade is in request at 500 per cent. The supply of loanable funds is largely to ex-cess of the demand and the amount of national bank notes in the banks and Sub-Treasury at this centre is heavier than usual. These will protect the legal tender reserves of the banks to a corresonding extent after the drain of currency to the West sets in later in the year, as they are as useful for remit ances to the country as greenbacks. Exceeds in special cases. The tact that all contraction of the currency has been stopped, that the Government has cossed to be a borrower, and that there is no special-tive activity in trade, favors the assumption that there will be no strugency in the money market at this centre at any time during the year, or, indeed, until the existing monetary conditions are changed. Heat ce approximations of a screet for of curmarket at this centre at any time during the year. or, indeed, until the existing momentary conditions are changed. Hence appreheusions of a scarsty of cur-rency for Stock Exchange purp sees in the astumn are likely to prove unfounded. A comparison of the last weekly statement of the associated backs of this city with that for the corresponding week in each of the three previous years shows the 'nojoined changes: July 20, 1887. July 18, 1864.

	July 20, 1867.	July 18, 1868.
ew.	LOADS	Inc \$33 335 23
	Epecle 11 197 700	Inc 0 201.33
-19c	Circulation	Inc \$29 16
ned	Deposite	Inc 28 694 79
	Legal lenders	Dec 1,893,75
lar,	July 21, 1866.	July 18 1848.
ber-	Loans\$255 965.018	Inc \$26 950.47
ded	Specie 10 860,147	Inc 9,535 85
tred	Circulation	Inc 6 (25 09)
Jort	Depost a	Inc 15 081.870
	Legal-Lenuers 80,521 992	Dec 8 977,44
WIL-	July 22, 1865.	July 18 1868.
0.8	LORD 8	Inc
the	Specie	Tuc 66 (1)
also	Circulation 6 599 766	Inc 27,414,345
001.	Deposi a	Iac 84.849 (5)
14en	Legal tenders 62,756 220	Inc 17,791,310
eep	From the N. F. Tribune of to-day.	1
ALC: NO.		

Brom the N. F. Tribune of to-day.
"Money is abundant at 5 per cent. on Governments and at 4005 per cent. on mi cellaneous securities, with more doing at the lowest rate.
"Stering Exchange was duit, closing weak at quotations:-London, 60 days, 1064000; London, 1005000; London, prime conductat, 1005000; Condon, prime conductat, 1005000; Condon, prime conductat, 1005000; Condon, prime conductat, 100500; Condon, 1005000; Condon, prime conductat, 1005000; Condon, prime conductat, 1005000; Condon, prime conductat, 100500; Condon, 2000; Condon

big per cent Five-Twentles, 1865, outstand-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Tuesday, July 21, 1858.]

There was very little dieposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loaps were unchanged; the new issue sold at

1024@103. Ballroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 472@474, no chunge; Pennsylvania Railroad at 524, no change;

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. FORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 21.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Electric Junge Hamburg Workman & Co. Siteamship Fanita. Howes New Yors, John F. Ohl. N. G. Darque Jenny Henrice, L. Westergard & Co. Schr Bonny Boak Keily Boston Penn Gas Coal Co. Sc r West Wied. Sawyer Boston. Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, Sinnickson & CO

Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, Providence, Rathbun, Stearns & Co. Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, Pembroke, E. A. Souder

& Co. Schr C. Shaw. Reeves, Lynn. G C. Morris. Schr a. Truedell, Barrett, Salem, Philadelphia Coal

Co. Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Medford, Hammet; & Neill.

Schr Ann Cannon, Cobh, Boston, Schr Ann Cabindi, Colo, Boston, do, do, Schr Thos. Clyde, Scull, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon

& Co. Schr H.G. Ely, Mc Allister, Richmond, do. Schr Leune F. Smith, Bangor, Wannamacher, Max-field & Co.

R. H. Huntly, Nickerson, Salem, Audenried

& Co. Schr Frances, Gibbs, Boston. Weld Nagle & Co. Scar S. E. Jones, Fisk. Boston, George S. Repplier, Schr Hattle Palge, Hatey Biston. Schr Reading BR. N : 48. Hiss, Norwich.

Schr Hautie Paize, H sier, B ston.
Schr Reading RR. N. 48. Kwas, Norwich.
ARRIVED THI's MORNING.
Steamsbly Whirlwind, Geer, 38 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. 8. steetson & Co.
Schargee schlitter, Minnessan 5 days from Bal-timore, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Henry, Rubelas 8 days from Calais with lum.
Ber to D. Traupp. Bon & Co.
Schr W. Jones. Wooster, 5 days from Vinalhaven,
with mese to Knight & Sons.
Schr W. Jones. Wooster, 5 days from Vinalhaven,
with mese to Knight & Sons.
Schr W. Jones. Wooster, 5 days from Vinalhaven,
with mese to Knight & Sons.
Schr W. Jones. Wooster, 5 days from Orlass.
Schr W. Jones. Wooster, 5 days from Stallagury,
Schr W. Jones. Wooster, 5 days from Sons.
Schr W. Jones. Fride, from Salsman,
Schr W. Jones. Fride, from Salson,
Schr H. B. Gitzen, Linceln, from Orleans.
Schr H. B. Gitzen, Linceln, from Orleans.
Schr H. B. Gitzen, Linceln, from Baston,
Schr A. L. Massey, Bitzaard. from Mysile,
Schr A. Turdeil, Barrett from Boston,
Schr S. & M. D. Scall, steelman from Boston,
Schr S. & M. D. Scall, steelman from Boston,
Schr A. Haley. Haley. from Boston,
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston,
Schr A. Hatolby, Nickerson from Baston,
Schr A. Hautley, Nickerson from Boston,
Schr A. H. Bronson, G. direy, from Boston,
Schr A. H. Bronson, G. direy, from Boston,
Schr A. H. Bronson, G. direy, from Boston,
Schr A. H. Bronson, G. di

MEMOGANDA. Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence for S'. John, N. B., was spoken 18th inst. int 38 54, 1002 74 80 Bolp Tonawanda, Juli s, from St. John, N. B., at Liverpeol yesterdaw, Steamahlp Hunter, Bogers, hence, at Providence 18th 1rst. Bith itsi. Barque Resiless Sheldon, hence, remained at Bar-barque Resiless Sheldon, hence, remained at Bar-baros ubi husi. loading Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, hence, at Havana 13th 105. Brig Superb, Von Appen, for Delaware Breakwater, salied from Rio Janeiro 12th Ut. Brig Benj. Carver, Meyers, for Port Spain, cleared at Boston lighting Sobr Wm R Mann, hence at Charleston vesterday. Brig Benj. Carver, and the state of the stat

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK July 21.-Arrived steamship Germania,

from Hamburg. FORTROSS MONROE July 21.—Arrived, brig Carrie Heivin, from Swan Island, with suano, for orders. (By Allery's Ouble) BRESSY, July 21. A. M. Scheamship Perefre, from New York, arrived last - 15.

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK, July 20 - Arrived, steamship South Amerika, Tinkipanach, from Ris Janeiro. Ship Southern Bigbts, Williams from Cardliff, Barque Johannes, Klockgeter, from Gremen, Barque Bolivia, Whiteberry, from Aspinwall, Brig Three Eisters, Warren, from Rio Janeiro,

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

not go to prison and leave my children.' you not tell them I shot Obed ?" "I told them I did not see anybody shoot him."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Br

An ele eriy couple, whose sign should nave restrait them from coming before a Court on such a d havieg had some family unpleasantness, sajarat The old lady said she did not wish anything for t self, but for her family She had a simple-min child, who should be supported. The Jadge orde the man to pay three dollars a week for the sup-