### FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The French Elections Serious Disturbances in Paris-Napoleon's Letter Victor Hugo's Declaration General News.

By an arrival at New York of a steamship we have some interesting intelligence relative to affairs in

The French Election Disturbances.

Correspondence of the New York Times contains

Correspondence of the New York Times contains the following:—

Of course, among the crowds of idle and curious spectators who were nightly attracted to the seenes of these disturbances (in Paris) were numbers of our countrymen. Several of them paid the penalty of their indiscretion by being knocked down and trampled upon, while others were arrested and conveyed to prison.

Of these latter the American Minister has been called upon to intercede for, and has obtained the release of, three. Their names are J. Q. A. Warren, of Boston, George Green, and Morris Brown. I have seen Mr. Warren since his release, and his experiences of magisterial promptness and prison amenities in France are sufficiently interesting to justify me in relating them, the more especially as they may serve to convert those who are sighing to confer upon the United States the blessings of imperialism.

Experience of American Citizens.

Experience of American Citizens.

Mr. Warren states that as he was proceeding along the Boulevard Montmartre on Thursday evening, the 19th, in company with another American, Mr. Charles R. Goodwin, he saw the police chasing the crowd and they turned into a side street, the Rue Richelien, to get out of the way. They had not got far when they heard the beat of a drum. This was followed by a rush of police agents, and before they had time to remonstrate or to state who they were, they were both struck several times and Mr. Warren was knocked down. Mr. Goodwin owed his exemption from further ill-usage and imprisonment to the fact of his wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, but Mr. Warren, as he was trying to rise to his feet, was seized and dragged to the Mairie in the Ruc Drouot. When he arrived there he found the large court-yard full of prisoners and policemen. After a delay of about half an hour he was taken to the Inspector's room and searched fall his papers and money were taken from him. He had at the time two hundred francs in paper and bout one hundred and eighty francs in gold. After is name, address, and signalement had been taken down, his papers, and, as he supposed his money, were replaced in his pockets, but he discovered subsequently that his funds had not been restored. A Experience of American Citizens. were replaced in his pockets, but he discovered sub-sequently that his funds had not been restored. A further examination was made of his person for weapons, after which he was transferred to another weapons, after which he was transferred to about the room, which was crowded with prisoners of almost every station in life. After remaining there half an hour the prisoners were formed into a body numbering about seven hundred, and marched, guarded by soldiers and policemen, to the conciergeric at the other side of the river. This was also to colock at night, During the march the

was about 1 o'clock at night. During the march the utmost brutality was exercised towards the prisoners, and they were driven and pushed along like a herd of cattle. Mr. Warren was so badly bruised and hurt that he had to be supported by two of the prisoners. His shirt and clothes were covered with blood from the effect of blows which had been blood from the effect of blows which had been wantonly inflicted upon him in the yard of the Mairie by one of the sergents de ville. After they reached the conciergerie, about 3 o'clock in the morning, he fainted away, and was conveyed for the night to a separate cell, where he was attended by the surgeon of the prison, who administered chloroform and stimulants to him. He remained in the conciergerie with the other prisoners until 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and they had nothing during all this time but a little soun of the weakert kind and some hard bread. As soup of the weakest kind and some hard bread. As evening approached they were informed that they were about to be transferred to the fort at Bicetre, on learning which Mr. Warren managed to get a serap of paper and wrote a letter to Dr. Johnston, of the Boulevard Haussmann, informing warded it to Mr. Washburne, and at 12 30 the same night Mr. Moore, Assistant Secretary to the Lega-tion, went to the Prefecture and demanded his re-lease. He was told that it was then too late to do

to early in the morning.
Shortly after he had despatched this note to Dr.
Johnson, Mr. Warren, with the other prisoners, were transferred in the close prison carriages to the fort at Bicetre. They were kept standing in one of the casemates there, suffering from the heat and thirst consequent upon overcrowding until mearly mid-night. The roll was then called, and the prisoners ere marched, eight at a time, accompanied by a file of soldiers, to the Inspector's room, in anothe building, where their names, addresses, and per sonal descriptions were entered in book. This done, they were conveyed to a second casemate, and in proceeding to it each prisoner stopped by order and picked up a bundle of straw, thich, with a blanket, was to constitute his bed There they were left in quietness for the rest of the night, but without food or drink. The heat and odor of the place were insufferable and were aggravated by the fact that all the necessities of nature had to be provided for in that crowded apartment. To men accustomed to every luxury, as many of those con fined there were, the sufferings endured during this memorable night must have been a terrible ordeal. It is stated three of the prisoners died at the con-

anything in the matter, but that it would be attended

iergeric, while at Bicetre a fourth lost his senses and committed suicide. On Saturday noon an order reached the fort direct on Saturday hook at other reason the formatter the release of Mr. Warren. He was summoned to the directors' room, and the formality of entering in a book his name, personal description, and address in Paris having been again gone through, he was told that he would be released the same evening. He was then taken back to the casemate, where he received a little food, and about 6 o'clock he was released and accorded to the railway by a corporal leased and escorted to the railway by a corporal. Fortunately a little silver sufficient to pay his fare, which he had in one of his pockets, had escaped or had not tempted the cupidity of his captors, and he got back to Paris rejoiced that his adventure had had so speedy a termination. Since his return he has been taking steps to recover the money of which have a derrived by the police but I am afraid with he was deprived by the police, but I am afraid without much chance of success.

Napoleon Writes. The Peuple of June 16 publishes the following let-ter addressed by the Emperor to M. Mackau, mem-

ber of the legislative body:—
"I have received the letter in which, in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my Government may be strong chough to resist the ag-Government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties, and to give to liberty durable securities by causing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle or the sacrifice of individuals is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements, and that a government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country.

"NAPOLEON."

As Also Does Victor Hugo. The following letter from Victor Hugo to Alphons

The following letter from Victor Hugo to Alphonse Karr has been made public:—
"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, May 30,—My Dear Alphonse Karr:—This letter need not be published unless you wish it. For my own part I do not ask publicity. I nover defend myself from any imputation. My friendship simply gives you a piece of information—that's all. My attention has been called to a page of yours, in which you represent me as having been very assiduous' at the Elysee. Allow me to tell you, in the most triendly way, that this is a mistake. I never visited the Elysee more than four times. I could give you the dates. After the repudiation of the letter to Edgar Ney I never set foot in it. In 1848 I was only a Libera!; it was not till 1849 that I became a Republican. The truth then appeared to me and overcame a Liberal; it was not till 1849 that I became a Republican. The truth then appeared to me and overcame me. After June 18, when I saw the Republic down, I took more interest in its good right than ever, because it was oppressed unto dea.h. I then ranged myself resolutely under the banner of the weaker side. One day I shall perhaps tell the story. Those who say against me that I was not a Republican of the 'eve' are right. I joined the Republican party very late, only just in time to take my part in exile. That I have, it is well. Your old friend, "Victor Hugo."

Oustave Dore, the well-known painter, went out, like everybody eise, to see the rioting in Paris. He was in his working clothes, that is, in a blouse, and was mistaken for a gamin from his youthful appearance. Some of the individuals who sow money to reap disturbance were doubtless led into error by that circumstances; for, on Dore feeling some one touch his pocket, he put his hand into it and found there a purse of five francs which he had never placed there. On the strength of his costume and face he was paid to aid in the riot!

State of Paris - Apprehensions of a Coup The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes, on June 18. That the state of Paris is sufficiently alarming you may gather from the fact that the arbitrary manner in which the Government has been treating journalists has induced M. Emile de Girardin, who is head of the syndicate of the fourth estate, to call a meeting of that body to-morrow to consider the situation. In some quarters a coup detail is expected, and M. Thiers, apprehensive that such a measure is in contemplation, has advised at least one friend to get beyond the reach of danger.

#### GENERALITIES.

Chase and Reconstruction.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 23.

The Norfolk Virginian is entirely mistaken in its supposition that Chief Justice Chase said or did anything in the Casar Griffin case which would indicate that he considers the Reconstruction acts unconstithat he considers the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, or that there has ever been any legal State
Government in Virginia since December, 1865. For
obvious reasons we do not wish to discuss the point,
however. We trust that no one will entertain even
the faintest hope of justice at the hands of the
Supreme Court of the United States; for, whatever
may be Mr. Chase's opinion, he has never made it
known, and, if he should declare it, it would not
centrol the Court.

A Submarine Steamship.

A Submarine Steamship.

Accounts of a new plan for building war vessels are given in the German papers. Otto Vogel proposes to construct a submarine steamship, and the Berlin Borsenzeilung asserts that the Prussian admi-Berlin Rorsenzeitung asserts that the Prussian adminalty has approved of the plans submitted for inspection. The vessel, covered with strong plating, is
entirely below the surface of the sea, with the exception of the deck, which is surmonnted by a
vaulted iron roof of immense strength. Beneath
this covering heavy guns are placed, so that the
whole greatly resembles a first-rate iron-clad. It is
said, however, that besides all the advantages of
such men-of-war, the new ship may be entirely submerged, and in this position is so completely under
command that it can outweather a storm or attack
an enemy with submarine cannon and torpedoes.
Mr. Vogel is now engaged in constructing a large
model, twenty-four feet in length, which will soon model, twenty-four feet in length, which will soon

A Fortunate Discovery. Early on Saturday morning an affair occurred at East Newark which narrowly escaped a very tragic result. A Mr. Hewer was roused from his sleep by some member of the family who informed him that thieves were prowling about the house. Hastily dressing himself, he seized a gun and sallied forth, wistling the harm. On his way back he saw some one visiting the barn. On his way back he saw some one dart across the path. He raised his gun to fire, and was about to pull the trigger when he heard his mother's voice calling him to stop, as it was she whom he had mistaken for a thief.—Newark, N. J.,

Singular Mania.

There is a young lady residing in New Orleans, who, for some years, has been afflicted with temporary mental aberration. Of late, however, it has assumed a permanent form, and she imagines herself a great statesman. It is impossible to keep clothing suitable to her sex upon her, and she raves unless permitted to wear coat and pants like genuices. Her eccentricities sometimes assume and times permitted to wear coat and paths hat gen-tiemen. Her eccentricities sometimes assume an appearance of intense ludicrousness. At one time she is a lawyer arguing a case; at another, a judge trying a case; and then again, an orator deliv-ering excitable philippics to a senate. Her parents watch her very closely and never permit her to es-cape the observation of one of them. But notwithstanding this close and almost incessant surveillance, she manages to escape to the front gallery or door sometimes, and a few evenings ago her appearance soon assembled around her a gang of boys and girls, whom she was addressing in veritable. Anna Dickin-

A Big Bill. A London correspondent writes:-A London correspondent writes:—
You no doubt remember the result of the Abyssinian war, of which we were so proud a year or two ago. And there is no doubt that, so far as the troops are concerned, the expedition was a most creditable one to our arms in every way. Not so, however, the financial arrangements connected with the war. We paid our first little bill, amounting to some \$50,000,000, without much grambling; but now we find there is a supplementary bill to be paid amounting to from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000; and, as usual, now that the horse is stolen we are beginning to look the stable door. An inquiry is now ordered into lock the stable door. An inquiry is now ordered into how this enormous expenditure was incurred; but I doubt very much whether any good will result from

This payment, by no means a pleasant process at any time, has now to be met—or rather it has been met and is now being discussed. It is the old story of the Crimean war over again, and the forerunner of what we might expect if ever we go to war on a larger scale. Let it be remembered that the actual force that marched up to Magdala was not only numerically very small, but that, as a French staff officer who accompanied the force described it, the men were undergoing very great privations nearly the whole of the time, and that throughout the cam-paign there was nothing in the way of luxury and hardly anything in the way of comfort to be found in the camp, and yet we have to pay this enormous sum for punishing King Theodore of Abyssinia.

### Exciting Scene.

From the Alpine (Cal.) Chronicle, June 12, Some excitement was created in the County Court on Monday last during the sentence of Lawler. The prisoner having no counsel, the Court appointed S. W. Griffith, of Darkelsville, to act in that capacity W. Griffith, of Darkelsville, to act in that capacity.
Griffith wanted one week's time in which to plead,
but the Court refused to grant more than one day. Griffith and the prisoner then retired to an ante-room for consultation. In due time they returned into court, when Griffith stated that Lawler had declared his innocence of any intention to commit a larceny, but owing to circumstances in the case he had concluded to plead guilty, trusting to the mercy of the court. Judge Eno, after the prisoner had addressed the court in a penitent manner, questioned him regarding his past life, and gave him some good style, remarking that he would be lenient with him, the court in a large life, and gave him some good style, remarking that he would be lenient with him, the country in all did not warrant it. He although his conduct in jall did not warrant it. He was then sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison. The sentence had hardly escaped Judge Eno's lips when Lawler "spoke out in meeting" thus: — your old heart, you ought to sit there until I come out!" The Judge leaned forward and asked the Clerk if he had formally entered the judgment. Being informed that he had not, Judge Eno said:—"Lawler, your corduct shows you to be possessed of a deprayed heart, and unworthy of sympathy, and I will add four years to your sentence, and now sentence you to seven years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary." The prisoner was furious at this stage of the game, and again belched forth—"———you, you had better be dead when I come out again?" The Sheriff was ordered to remand him. As he passed through the room he cursed the Judge, Sheriff McBeth, and everybody else, saying he was young, and would get even with them. During the scene above mentioned the spectators were much excited, and would have been glad if Lawler had got fourteen years instead

### CASS.

What the Republicans Have to Fight Against. The Harrisburg Telegraph of yesterday published

the following:-The official connection of this gentleman with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ratiroad having ceased in consequence of the recent transfer of that road to the Pennsylvania Central, it becomes a question interesting to the political world, how much his strength in the Democratic party has been impaired by that circumstance, if impaired at all. We are nclined to believe that his chance for the Democratic nomination has been lessened by the little business transacted between the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central, that a call for a meeting of the "unin-structed" has a bearing upon that particular ques-tion, and that by the time the convention is fully organized, if not a day earlier, the western friends of General Cass will find themselves weaker than they expected, deserted by their eastern allies, and seveexpected, geserted by their casteria aircs, and several "sick men" on hand from their own region. Hanceck and McCandless, we think, are out of the question, as neither of them is supposed to have the command of much money; and as money is what the leaders of the Democracy are most anxious about, the prospects of Packer are growing brighter—for, however the fact may be, the impression is general agreed to the prospects of the pr however the fact may be, the impression is general among the greedy Ocmocrats; that Packer will dispense the needful freely and abundantly, if nominated. As matters now stand, it looks as though the Republicans would have to light against coal mines and bank and raifroad stock this time. Well, it's none of our business, and in truth we feel little interest in the matter; but as we are sure to elect the Republican candidate in any event, we want to see the contest made interesting, and therefore should like to meet an opponent who had some vim in him, and as much money to spend as his most hungry backers desire—so that when they are whipped again, as they will be, they can't say it was because they had the wreng man and no money.

#### THE GREAT ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars of the Ocean National Bank Burgiary Yesterday. We print upon one of our inside pages an interesting account, taken from a New York paper of yesterday, of the daring robbery of the Ocean National Bank. From the New York journals of this morning we glean these additional particulars:— What the Bank Officials Say.

What the Bank Officials Say.

This is what the officials told the reporters:

The basement under the bank is occapied by Mr. William Okell, a broker, who some two weeks ago rented office room in the rear of his office to a party who gave the name of Charles K. Cole. This portion of the basement is immediately under the president's room of the bank, and through the ceiling of this an opening was made large enough to admit the passage of a man, coming out just behind the deek usually occupied by the President. On Saturday night the bank was closed as usual by the porter, a colored man, who sleeps in the upper part of the building, and who viaited it about one o'clock on Sunday, when no signs of the burglary were the building, and who visited it about one o'clock on Sunday, when no signs of the burglary were noticed. Between I o'clock on Sunday and yesterday morning the vault was entered. This vault is defended by an outer door Instened by a combination lock, which was unlocked or picked, it bearing no marks of injury. The keys to the second door hung just inside the first door, and the thieves made use of them. The third door was pried open by means of a powerful screw, the force exerted being sufficient to depress the floor under the door perceptibly. In the inner compartment thus reached were two safes, both of which were forced open and their contents overhauled. One safe contained the boxes belonging to special depositors, all of which were opened and "gone through" in the most thorough manner. The amount obtained from this source is not known, but was very large, from this source is not known, but was very large, and will very likely reach nearly \$500,000. One man states that his box contained coupon bonds, etc., to the amount of \$50,000, all of which was taken. No states that his box contained coupon bonds, etc., to the amount of \$50,000, all of which was taken. No portion of this loss, the officers say, falls on the bank, they not being responsible for special deposits. Only about \$20,000, mostly in currency and legal tenders belonging to the bank, together with about \$10,000 in checks, payable to order, which cannot be used, were taken. The thieves overlooked between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in Clearing House currency and other certificates, about \$100,000 in gold certificates and other securities, which they were apparently afraid could not be negotiated. There was in the vault some \$30,000 in coin gold, one bag of which was taken out of the safe, but left behind, evidently on account of its weight. Mr. Okell had a box in the safe with the other special deposits, which was opened and ransacked, but only a small amount taken from it. The officers, however, admitted, at a later hour in the day, that they were unable to state taken from it. The officers, however, admitted, at a later hour in the day, that they were unable to state what sum was secured by the burglars. The counsel thinks it is in the neighborhood of \$300,000; others say over a million dollars in convertible and unconstitute accounting the security of the se vertible securities and corrency was taken. At four o'clock the bank was still open; reporters were refused admission, with the remark that "nothing new

How the Thing Was Done.

The theories of the detectives are all at variance and as diversified as the hundreds of non-profes-sionals, who yesterday made minute examination of the entire territory covered by the thieves in their bold night's work. Some assert that the time con-sumed in effecting an entrance covered two or three sumed in effecting an entrance covered two or three weeks; others assert that it was accomplished in less than twenty-four hours, while a few hold to the theory that actual operations were commenced after 1 o'clock on Sunday, when the junitor last made an examination of the bank. The detectives are equally at variance as to the manner in which the robbery was executed. The majority of them say that it was done from below, and there is no evidence to show that any parties operated from above, while others, fully conversant with the jobs of burgiars, emphaticall assert that there are certain marks that positively indicate that the entrance was effected from both sides of the floor. Discarding all theories and speculations, it is safe to say that there are certain circumstances to sustain the hypothesis that the robbery was planned and executed with the knowledge or connivance of some person or persons fully conversant with the habits of the employes of the institution, and with a full knowledge of the location of the vaults and safes, the mysterions combinations of the locks, and the contents of the vaults and safes. This theory is confirmed by the foliowing circumstances: weeks; others assert that it was accomplished in

First. The outer door of the vaults shows no evidence of having been operated upon by the usual in-struments employed by burglars, while a close eximination developed the fact that it was opened by a person familiar with the combination (Corvet's patent) and the habits of the bank officials.

Second. The second door of the vaults bears no evidence of violence. The employes of the bank assert that the keys of this door were left and found hanging on a nail inside of the outer door, and that the second door was opened with these keys. They do not state whether it is their habit to leave the keys so exposed, but they may have been pleased. keys so exposed, but they may have been placed there by design by some person having access to

Third. A minute examination of the hole cu through the floor shows that the greater portion of the work was executed from below. The splinters in the flooring are on the upper side, and below these s a clean cut. To effect an entrance to the bank however, it was necessary to remove a beam about four inches thick by fourteen inches in width. Thi seam stood on its width, and the burglars were forced to bore through its entire breadth to strike the floor above. In it are numerous auger marks, made from below. A close examination shows that after several of these holes had been made about two-thirds of the way through, nails were struck. The beam further shows that holes were bored from we to meet the holes bored from below\_thu maling a connection in the middle were the nails

Fourth, Immediately over the aperture in the is a Brussels carpet closely attached to the This carpet had been cut on two sides of a square, immediately over and on a line with the marks of the auger. A minute survey of the carpet shows no indentations by the auger, which would be visible were the work accomplished entirely from

These are briefly the reasons why experts insist that the burgiary was accomplished either by the connivance of one or more of the bank officials or clerks, or by a confederate of the burgiars, who had got possession of the key to the combination lock and secreted himself in the bank when it was closed

were of the most approved pattern, and would glad-den the eyes of less experienced burglars. About noon they were taken to the Central Police Office noon they were taken to the Central Police Office and deposited in the room of Chief Kelso, who on hearing of the robbery detailed two of his sharpest detectives, Elder and Vaughn, to visit the bank and make an examination. Late in the afternoon, so soon as he could be spared, he followed them and made a personal examination of the scene of the robbery. The detectives of the Central office have not divulged their individual theories, but one or two who made a close examination of the flooring, beam, and instruments found there, are emphatic in their declarations that the aperture was made from above as well as from below. The tools which the "machinists" left behind after securing their golden spoils, and which are after securing their golden spoils, and which are now on exhibition in Mr. Kelso's room, include at mmense jackscrew, valued at fully \$200; a smalle jackscrew, ten saws, a number of wedges, severa copper sledges, to deaden the sound; a variety o drills, dark lanterns, fuse, glazed covers, to hang over windows and exclude the light; two improved pulleys, numerous wrenches, four jimmies, made to unscrew in the middle; augers and bits, of improved patterns; several blouses and overalls, such as are used by mechanics, and which were saturated with sweat from the bodies of the operators, three pairs of rubber overshoes, to enable them tors, three pairs of rubber overshoes, to enable them to move about noiselessly, a rope to tie the porter if necessary, and handcuns to secure him or other officials who might disturb their operations. The entire kit comprises fully 400 pieces, which, experts say, is one of the finest collections they have ever seen, and must have cost in manufacture fully \$2000.

### INSURANCE.

Operations of New York Companies in 1868 The report of the New York State Insurance De-partment for 1868 states that there are in New York partment for 1868 states that there are in New York 164 joint stock fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of \$30,042,142 and net assets of \$47,482,270, nine mutual companies, with an aggregate capital of \$2,464,909. The foreign companies doing business in the State have an aggregate capital of \$28,000,000. The mutual fire insurance companies, once very popular in the centre of New York, it is reported are rapidly disappearing, two having commenced winding up in 1868, leaving only nine now in operation. No new fire insurance companies were established in 1868—a fact in striking contrast with the statistics of 1868, when twenty-three new companies were organized. From this circumstance it is argued that the profits of the business have greatly diminished.

—Walter Brown has accepted Harry Leslie's chal-lenge for a velocipede race of 100 miles.

### SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Prospects of Civil War in Japan-The Mikado Preparing to Dislodge Enomato from His Stronghold-Disasters Among the Imperial Ships.

Government Seizures in Baltimore-The Western Crops-Collision in New England.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Rear-Admiral Rowan-Fears of Civil War in Japan-Trouble About Eno-mato's Position.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 20 .- Despatches received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, state that there is a prospect of the renewal of civil war in Japan. The season for military and naval operations having arrived, the Mikado's Government had determined to dislodge Enomato from his defenses in the vicinity of Hakodadi, A squadron of ships, including the Stonewall, was equipped for sea in Yeddo bay.

During the inspection the flag-ship blew up with much loss of life. There is a rumor of the Stonewall's machinery being out of order, and of her having sustained injury from grounding.

Enomato is said to hold a strong position to the northeast of Hakodadi, with troops in good discipline, well fed, armed, and equipped, and under the drilling of French officers which they had received during the winter. It was thought the Government would have some trouble in dislodging him.

One of Enomato's vessels, the Ashuelot, had entered the harbors of Yesdo and Yokohama, took a survey of the vessels and naval preparations of the Mikado, and retired without molestation from the fleet or forts. Admiral Rowan expresses his opinion that all that is wanted to make the Government of Japan strong is "peace" and loyalty among the

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Base-Ball. New Haven, June 29 .- The Yale University Base-Ball Club beat the Williams' College Club yesterday. The score stood 26 to 8.

Collision. PROVIDENCE, June 29 .- The steamers City of Newport and Bay Queen collided in the bay yesterday during a dense fog, and both were disabled. No lives were lost.

Coltax in Providence. A large meeting was held at the City Hall yesterday, when Vice-President Colfax was introduced by the Mayor and responded to his welcome, being frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke of the condition of the country, of its material prosperity, of the inducements which it holds out to the poor man, as was evidenced by the tide of emigration flowing into it from every other country, then in glowing language predicted its future destiny. All round the world, from continent to countries, wherever a poor man seeks to better his condition, his eyes, heart, thoughts, and hopes are bent upon this republic of ours. It is not my testimony, said he, it is the testimony of the toiling millions that inhabit all the continents of this globe. He passed a high eulogy upon General Grant, upon the honesty and economy of his administration, spoke of the reduction of the public debt, and touched gracefully and effectively on other topics. At the conclusion those who listened crowded up to pay their respects to the distinguished speaker.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

A Steamer and Cargo Forfeited for Violating the Custom House Laws-An Ontrage. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 29 .- Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, this morning, delivered a long and able opinion in the case of the Government against the steamer Cuba, of the Havana and New Orleans line, charged with smuggling fifty-four thousand eigars, in violation of the Government laws. The vessel, valued at about three hundred thousand dollars, is forfeited, and also the cigars The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

A company of colored volunteer soldiers who attempted to parade in the streets last night were stopped by the police and disbanded in the midst of their march, with music, etc.

### FROM THE WEST.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29 .- The trains over the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad commenced running yesterday. To-day an excursion party, consisting of the Mayor, City Council, other city officials, the press, and a large number of invited guests, will leave here for Cincinnati by the new route. Change of Location.

A sensation was caused in this city this forenoon by the appearance of the Cincinnati Commercial in Main street.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, June 29—A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties, 80%. Eric Railroad, 19%. Illinois Central, 94%.

Liverroot, June 29—A. M.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands, 12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Corn, 298. 6d. for old. Other articles are unchanged. changed. Changed.

London, June 29—A. M.—Sugar on the spot quiet and steady; Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 29—P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%; U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 80%. Americar stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 29—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm at better prices.

Corn 29s. for old, and 29s. 6d. for new. Flour, 22s. 6d. Peas, 27s. 6d. California Wheat, 9s. 11d. Red Wheat, 8s. 10d. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 44s.

London, June 29—P. M.—Tallow firmer.

HAVRE, June 29.—Cotton affoat firmer at 148f.

Markets by Telegraph. San Francisco, June 28.—Flour \$4:00.5-27%; light sales for export to China. Wheat quiet at \$1:400.1-60. Legal-tenders, 74%. FROM THE STATE.

Frightful Accident in Lancaster - One Man Killed and Two Fatally Injure 1.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LANCASTER, Pa., June 29 .- About 9 o'clock this morning a terrible accident occurred at the iron works of B. B. Thomas & Co. It appears that while some workmen were engaged in removing the lining from a furnace a portion of the structure fell, carrying with it the scaffolding upon which the men were standing.

One, a German, named John Schlerith, was instantly killed, and two others, whose names bave not been ascertained, were injured in such manner as to render their recovery very doubtful. It is rumored that Schlerith fell into the furnace and was instantly burned up. This cannot be authenticated at present, as the full particulars are not yet known.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Marine Disaster. New York, June 29 .- The steamship Hamnonia reports, June 28, latitude 40-30, longitude 69-50, in a dense fog, collided with the barque Harriet Lievsley, of Picton, bound from New York to Montreal. The barque is a total loss. The crew were rescued, with the exception of one man, and the steamship was not damaged.

#### EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN.

A Harrowing Scene—Mrs. Crane Pleads for Yerger's Life. From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, June 21. Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted

to make the following extracts from a lady's private letter to a lady in this city. It shows such true nobility of heart in the widow of the late Colonel Crane as cannot but add, if anything can be added, to the profound sympathy felt for the bereaved lady by the people of Mississippi. We quote:—

"" "When Rev. Dr. Crane got to Brown's store he found Colonel Crane lying with his feet on

when kev. Dr. Crane got to Brown's store he found Colonel Crane Iving with his feet on the pavement, and his head and body in the store, just weltering in his blood, and dead. On the floor, clinging to the dead body of her husband, and covclinging to the dead body of her husband, and covered with his blood, was his wife, calling him by every endearing name, imploring him to speak once more. She was surrounded by men and negroes; no female near her. While kev. Dr. Crane knelt by her, trying to do what he could, the negro preacher, Lynch, stooped over and said to her, 'You shall be revenged.' Dr. Crane told him there was no place for such language; if he could say nothing to soothe her he must remain quiet. Finally, Mrs. Crane was induced to enter a carriage, where they were joined by Mrs. Judge Jeffords and Mrs. Major Eagan, and all went to Dr. Crane's residence. Here the awful trial commenced—for the dence. Here the awful trial commenced-for the scene was truly heartrending. Mrs. Crane was seated in a chair covered with her husband's blood, scene was truly heartrending. Mrs. Crane was scatted in a chair covered with her husband's blood. She looked up at me and smiled, but oh! such a smile. She threw her arms around me, and asked me if I knew Joseph had been murdered, calling him by every tender name. I almost shrieked with agony. I got water and washed the blood from her hands. I never witnessed such agony. The ladies wept. The tears streamed down the cheeks of the officers. Mrs. Crane begged to go home at once to her parents—to her two sons—to the home where she had gone when first married, where her husband had made her life one scene of happiness, etc. She sang; she raved; but suddenly she turned and said:—Judge Jeffords and Dr. Crane, I call upon you to hear my words. Judge Jeffords, by all the love you bore my husband, and I know he was your dearest friend—your partner in law for seven long years—by all the love you bore him, I bereech you to use all the influence you have to save the man who murdered him. Joseph is in the hands of his God; let that God be his avenger. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord. Let not Mr. Yerger fall into the hands of man; let ne more blood be split; let my husband's blood be offered for peace; "Turning to Dr. Crane, she said. Dr. Crane, preach this to all. I would go and see Mrs. Yerger if I could, and tell her I have no feeling of revenge."

ould, and tell her I have no feeling of revenge.'
"She then threw herself into the arms of Dr. Crane and screamed, looking perfectly demented."

The remainder of the letter is a narrative of inense grief, from the privacy of which it would not be proper to remove the vell.

... The Crown Princess of Prussia indulges in ic -Haussmann, it is said, had a bet of one hundred housand francs with Persigny that he would not be

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The United States vs. Beer, etc., claimed by Adam Glenk. An information of forfeiture on the ground that the claimant carried on the business of a brewer without having taken out a license. There were tw cases against this claimant's property, in both of which verdicts were rendered for the Government. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Brewster. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William

Curdy, charged with the murder of William Hudson, before reported, the prosecution was abandoned and a verdict of not guilty was rendezed. This morning the District Attorney called for trial the case of the boys John Baxter, Levi Stiles, and John Morris, who are charged with the murder of William McKleve. An application for continuance was made, but refused by the Court. The killing of McKleve took place on the 15th of November 1ast, Senday afternoon, he being attacked and stoned to death by a party of boys while quietly walking along the street in West Philadelphia. A number of boys were arrested and indicted for the offense, but were tried apparately and only one convicted and sentents. tried separately, and only one convicted and sen-tenced. These are the only defendants remaining untried, and the evidence is precisely the same a that adduced on the former trials, the main question that addreed on the former trials, the main question being one of identity. At the time of our going to press, counsel were engaged in empanelling a jury The defendants were represented by E. M. White sides and Christian Kneass, Esqs.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Jane 28, 1869. There is a general contraction in all the items which make up the condition of the banks this week, the loans having fallen off \$178,926, the deposits \$912,749, and the legal tenders \$404,790. This statement is not a favorable one except insamuch as it is §912,749, and the legal tenders \$404,790. This statement is not a favorrable one, except inasmuch as it is the result of the course of trade, which at present is Eastward. No real stringency is auticipated in our market, the first of July being the period when unusually large amounts of gold and currency are thrown upon the market both by the Government and numerous corporations. About \$31,000,000 in gold interest will be paid out by the United States Treasury, a considerable portion in our city, and dividends to the amount of some \$20,000,000 will be also disbursed in this city, New York, and Boston in the shape of dividends. These movements cannot fall to give ease to the market and relax the rates for loans and discounts.

loans and discounts.

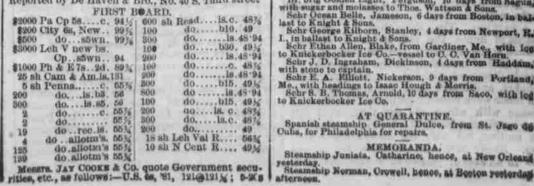
The market to-day is both active and firm, without any change from yesterday's quotations.

Gold is quiet, and prices are comparatively free from fluctuations. The premium at 11:30 A. M. was 137%. There are few transactions in Government loans to-day, and these in small amounts. Prices are decidedly weak.

received the state of the state 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares were steady, but without sales to any extent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street FIRST BOARD.



of 1862, 1211% @121%; do., 1884, 11716@1174; do., Nov., 1865, 118@1184; do., July, 1865, 1194@1187; do., 1867, 1194@1187; do., 1867, 1194@1187; 10-46r, 10814 @10816. Pacifics, 10601665. Gold, 1873. —NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

#### The New York Money Market.

The New York Money Market.

"The money market to-day underwent a very sudden and an extraordinary change, which had the effect of seriously alarming the boldest of operators on the Stock Exchange. During the forenoon and during the portion of the afternoon up to half-past two o'clock, the rate on call loans ranged evenly at 7 per cent. currency for the great majority of loans, the exceptions being at gold interest for those accompanied by pledges of inferior collaters, or where the borrowers were not in prime standing. At a quarter to 8 the searcity of money became suddenly quite noticeable, and the interest rate advanced through the intermediate fractions of 1-32, 1-16, 54, 4, and 34, until 39 per cent. was paid, in order to get money with which to make accounts good at bank. This is at the rate of 182% per cent. per annum. A thunder clap in a clear sky could not have been more astonishing. Indeed, those who were not present in the excited group gathered on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange could harily believe the fact when told them by others. The demand for money was so great and borrowers so unwilling to pay such extreme rates that many bank accounts were not made up until 4 o'clock, after which hour money was gain being offered at 7 per cent, the decline from the climax descending through the scale of agures in the same order in which the ascent had taken place. In looking for the reason of such a sudden spasm, it is evident that the immediate cause of the stringency was artificial. The aspect yesterday morning was a most cheerful one. The warm summer weather seemed the forerunner of the easy markets ou sual at this season. Borrowers gave themselves little concern as to making their engagements, especially as on the last days of the previous week money was in the habit of relaxing to six per cent. In the vicinity of 3 o'clock. They expected to be similarly favored by postponing their inquiries today, the consequence of wheth was a very large accession to the number of borrowers in the interval j banks, and the positive contraction of Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Boutwell, the currency has been reduced nearly \$200,000,000. If it be said that the stringency of to-day in our city money market was artificial, the reply must be that our finances should be so man-aged as to place it beyond the power of any clique or combination to produce such sparms.

"The Government market at the opening was steady and strong, but without other feature. The Assistant Treasurer is now paying the lab in the Assistant Treasurer is now paying the July interest on the registered bonds or checks payable July I. In

the afternoon the activity in money frightened weak holders, while making larger operators uneasy. The pressure to self led to a decline of prices, and the market closed about a quarter to a half per cent. "Foreign exchange was firm for sterling and active for German bills, which were in better request.
The market had closed before the activity in money was operative. Much curiosity is still manifested as to the extent of the reinvestment of the July coupous held abroad, but the price of the five-twen-

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, June 29 .- There is nothing doing juercitron Bark, but holders continue to ask \$48 78 on for No. 1. Tanner's Bark ranges from \$14 to \$20

ties in London this evening—30 %—is rather more couraging to those who look for gold shipments.

₩ cord. There is more vitality in the Flour market than for some time past, and about 2200 barrels changed hands, mostly extra family, at \$6.27 @ barrel for low grades and fancy Northwestern, and \$6006 50 for ennsylvania, including 600 barrels "Sunset" and 00 barrels "Magnet" on secret terms; a small lot of Indiana and Ohio at \$7@8; 100 bbis, superfine at \$8.25; and some fancy lots at \$9@10-50. . 100 barreis Ryc Flour sold at \$6.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. The Wheat market is very quiet, with small sales of red at \$1 35@150; and 500 bushels Genesce white at \$1 75. Rye is unchanged; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$1 30. Corn is less 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$1730. Corn is less active and lower; sales of 2000 bushels at \$2@93c. for yellow; \$00@92c. for high mixed; and \$6@85c. for mixed. Outs are in better demand, and 10,000 bushels Western sold at 75@76c. No sales of Barley

Whisky is unsettled; sales of one-stamp at 88c.; two-stamp at 94@95c.; and small lots at \$1@105.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Arrived, ships Glencore, from Liverpool; Santon and Holton Castle, all from Liverpool; ship Nalabar, from Bordeaux.
Salied, French frigate Astree.
New Yorks, June 29.—Arrived, stoamships Hammonia and City of Dublin.
FORTHESS MONIOE. June 29.—Passed out the Capes—Barque Arthur Kinsman and brig A. M. Roberts, for Portland; barque Delaware, for Demarara.
(By Atlantic Cable.)
QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—Arrived, steamships City of London, from New York, and Ohio, from Baltimore.
Also arrived, steamship Demarark, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 29. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F.
Schr I. A. May, Baker, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Brandywine, Adams, Stouington, do.
Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, Noank, do.
Schr Ada Herbert, Souls, Gioucester, do.
Schr Clars Davidson, Jeffers, New Bedford, do.
Schr W. B. Darling, Free, Rockport, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kellev, New Bedford, do.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kellev, New Bedford, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, John Romm
Bro.

Bro.
Schr Traveller, Hodge, Boston,
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Weymouth,
Schr Star, Crowell, Newburyport,
Schr Alexander, Baker, New London,
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, New London,
Schr H. Bisckman, Jones, Bristol, R. L.,
Schr G. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, Providen,
Schr Lath Rich, Padduch, Providence,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Hunter, Harding, 38 hours from Prove
dence, with mide, to D. S. Stetsom & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 12 hours from Baltimore, with
mides to A. Groves, Jr.
Br., barque Relia Sylvia, McKenzie, 18 days from Trinic
dad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to C. C. Van
Horn.
Br. brig Golden Light, Ferguson, 10 days from Sagus;
with sugar and molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr Ocean Belle, Jameson, 6 days from Boston, in bals
last to Knight & Sons.
Schr George Kilborn, Stanley, 4 days from Rewport, R.
I. in hallast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Gardiner, Me., with log
to Kuickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Gardiner, Me., with log
to Kuickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr E. J. Ingraham, Dickinson, 4 days from Baddam,
with stone to capitain. with stope to captain. Steamson, a days from Portland, Schr E. A. Ellictt, Nickerson, a days from Portland, Me., with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris, Schr E. B. Thomas, Arnold, 10 days from Saco, with leg to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Spanish steamship General Dulce, from St. Jago 46
Cubs, for Philadelphia for repairs.

MEMORANDA, Steamship Juniata, Catharine, hence, at New Orleand