# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 167.

# PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1869.

# THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Shore End Spliced to the Deep Sea Cable-The Operators at Work -A Napoleonic Freak-The French Emperor Dictates a Message to be Sent to Himself.

The following intelligence will acquaint our readers with the perfect success of the new submarine cable undertaking:-

The Cable Spliced to the Shore End. ST. PIERRE MIQUERON, July 14, 1869 .- The cean cable was spliced to the shore end to-day by the steamer Willism Corry. The cause of the failure to splice yesterday

was that the shore end was lost. The bucy was tasily found, but when taken up it was dis-covered that the cable was detached, and it was therefore necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made the instruments and the full staff of operators were sent on shore, and com-

#### Hew Nup Will Test It.

Sir James Anderson, the commander of the Great Eastern, had brought with him a scaled message which had been prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, and the purport of which was to remain unknown until it was opened on this side of the Atlantic upon the completion of the cable, when the message was to be sent to the Emperor over the wires in order that he might thus judge of the accuracy of the transmission. message was sent to France to-day.

What the Cabinet Say of the Cable. The N. Y. Herdid's Washington correspondent writes:

"With the exception of the 'opinion' of At-"With the exception of the 'opinion' of At-terney-General Hoar and the letters addressed to the French and the British Minister by Secre-tary Fish, no action has been taken by the Gov-ernment to prevent the landing of the French cable on the coast of Massachusetts. Secretary Boutwell has not, as reported in some quarters, ordered a United States revenue cutter to proceed to the point where it is proposed to land the cable on United States territory and prevent it, nor is it likely that any territory and prevent it, nor is it likely that any such course will be pursued. The matter was pending in Congress at the adjournment, and it will probably be left to that body to settle it. Secretary Fish considered it his duty to place the French Minister in possession of the facts so far as the action of our Government has been developed relative to the landing of the cable, so that he might inform his Government of the risk it must run in attempting to land the cable on United States territory without authority from Congress.

"The point to be insisted upon is that the Government of the United States shall have equal facilities and privileges over the cable with that of France. This seems to be about the only objection to the landing of the cable in the only objection to the landing of the cable in the minds of Government officials. This, too, was the principal object which the Senate Com-mittee on Foreign Relations had in view in re-porting and urging the passage of the bill to pre-vent the landing of any foreign cable on the shores of the United States without the consent of Congress. There does not seem to be any very strict is on the subject beyond what is cited by strict law on the subject beyond what is cited by the Attorney-General in his "opinion" on the question, and some good lawyers regard that rather as a labored report to strain a point in favor of the Atlantic cable monopoly than as sound law. If the cable is actually landed, some action may be taken by the Government to prevent its being worked, at least until Congress meets. What course will be pursued does not seem to be known just now. How the Cable Rests. The cable, as now laid, starts in very shallow water from Minor bay, but in four or five miles it deepens from seventeen to twenty fathoms, and then gradually shelves from thirty to sixtyeight and ninety fathoms. At this level, but on the whole gradually deepening, it continues till in a line with the westernmost part of the Irish coast, where, taking a northern course, it passes down a gentle slope of sand that continues de cending till the depth increases from 200 to 800 and 900 fathoms, and then in a short distance to 1700 fathoms. Over all the rest of the coarse to nid-ocean the bottom is mud, shells and sand, and with a uniform depth of about 2000 and 2200 fathoms. At these great depths there is an absolute cessation of all motion. Over such bottom the line is taken in an arc of a large circle, the most southerly point of the e being in forty-two degrees north latitude, and the most northerly forty eight degrees. Along the southern end of the Newfoundland bank it is sunk in about 150 to 200 fathoms, the water on the bank itself varying from fifty to ninety fathoms. Thus it is completely sheltered from ice, which, if the icebergs pass the bank at all, must clear the cable, which lies under its lee, by some hundred fathoms or more. From this int it is taken up due north in the channel etween the Green bank and the St. Pierre bank in an almost unvarying depth of 500 fathoms. From this point out the course is over very regu-tar shoal water, so to speak-being at no part ess than 100 fathoms and generally over 150to its termination.

FIRST EDITION | tase by the receiving clerk, who is watching how the light moves and dictating the lette -and words it sends. When the cable is at rest the light remains stationary in the centre of  $t_{\rm ar}^{\rm o}$  scale at zero. When a fault occurs the loss of electricity is shown by the currents, or the re-verse currents, turning the light mode to the right or left of the centre of the deale than it should do. When a total fault decurs—that is, should do. When a total fault occurs—that is, when the cable has parted—', ne little ray of light flies off the scale altogether, and is never seen again until the mischief is repaired. So exquisitely delicate is this instrument that most distinct messages have been sent through the whole length of the present French cable with no greater battery power than that afforded by a lady's thimble power than that afforded by a lady's thimble filled with weak sulphuric acid and water. It was by this reflecting galvanometer that the watchers at Brest knew whether the Great Eastern, at the other end of the long rope of hemp and steel, was steady or not. Each roll of the ship produced a slight magnetic current in he vast coils, which, transmitted through the cable to the sensitive instrument, turned the ray of light to the right or to the left of the scale, thus

showing in a fraction of a section of time the precise degree and rapidity at which the vessel was rolling. This unceasing vibration followed the voyage of the ship, marking its progress and incidents to the close

#### The Enemies of the Cable.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, July 13. The French cable seems to have encountered

the especial official enmity of the Attorney-General of the United States, and now Secretary Fish has joined in the attack upon it. With two such powerful personages enlisted for the mainte-nance of the present monopoly in ocean tele-graphy, those who are reaping from this source a golden harvest by avtertionate abavers are in golden harvest by extortionate charges are in hopes to prevent the entrance and establishment of a competitive element which will tend to diminish their unreasonably swollen gains. In the interest of free communication and unfettered trade, we trust that the hopes and plans of the monopolists will be defeated, no matter by whom sustained.

# CURIOUS WILL CASE.

# How a Father Tied the Hands of a Son Until He Attains the Age of Thirty-five. Marshal (Mich.) Cor. Indiana Tribune.

A case of unusual interest, and in which a large amount of property is involved, is now pending in our court. In 1860 Joseph Sibley, an old resident of this place, and a man of wealth, formed a partnership with Horace J. Perrin, also of this place, in the banking and milling business and general speculation. In September, 1864, Mr. Sibley died, the partnership having not yet ex-pired. He left but one heir, a son then nineteen years of age. He left to his widow, in lien of dower, the sum of \$20,000, in addition to her homestead, and, with the exception of two or three legacies, bequathed the whole remaining portion of his estate to Francis M. Sibley, his son. He, however, nominated five executors, who were to have entire charge of the estate, They were directed to pay to his principal legatee the sum of \$1000 per year until he should reach the age of twenty-one, when he was to have \$3000, and \$1000 per year until he should be twenty-five, when, if in the opinion of the executors he would not squander or waste it, he should re-ceive \$10,000 and \$1000 per year until thirty, when he was to have \$15,000, if thought by his executors competent to manage it, and \$1000 per year until thirty-five, when if, in the opinion of his executors he should be possessed of suffi-cient discretion to take care of the estate, they were to give him the whole. If not, they were directed to retain it for his heirs, and if he should die without issue, then to the collateral heirs of the testator. Mr. H. J. Perrin was named as one of these executors, and was the only one of the number who qualified or ever acted. He proceeded with the settlement of the estate, set apart the legacy, etc., but having quarrelied with young Sibley, and that gentleman not feeling satisfied with the management of the estate, filed a chancery against the executors, setting forth that M. Perrin had in his hands of partnership property about \$250,000, of which \$150,000 longed to him as the heir and legatee of his father, and asking the court to decree that an account be taken and Perrin be compelled to pay over; also setting forth that, inasmuch as out one of the five executors had qualified or acted, and as the estate had been substantially settled, ke, the complainant, was entitled at once to come into possession of the whole: the trust was a personal one; that unless all acted the action of the balance would not be valid: and that he was at once entitled to the estate and discharged from the discretionary power o the executors. To this the defendant demurred alleging a complete remedy at law, and that, as to the first part of the bill, the Probate Court alone had jurisdiction to set-tle the matter, and that the Court of Chancery would only interfere to aid the Probate Court in some collateral matter, and as to the second part of the bill the defendant takes issue and claims that, as a matter of law, one executor out of a number may act; that when the trust is coupled with an interest, and when a trust is created bearing a discretionary power as to the execu tion, one might execute it, distinguishing this case from a mere naked trust. The argument was heard on the demurrer on Saturday before Judge Woodruff at chambers. The questions were very ably argued by E. W. Meddaugh, o Detroit, for the complainant, and by D. D. Hughes of this city, in support of the demurrer. A decision has not yet been given.

## GENERALITIES. What Next?

The multifarious purposes to which paper has already been applied would seem to have been indefinitely increased by a Mr. Pavy's new tex-ture, secured by an English patent. We are not informed of the components of the material, but they are said to be some animal and vegetable substances never before used. When reduced to a pulp, and bleached, the completed fabric is a sort of felt, of extraordinary pllancy, flexibility, and strength. It can be sewed with the needle as tightly as woven fabrics, and already table-cloths, quilts, shoes, and petiticoats are in mar-ket all made from the new material:

#### Rather Startling.

A London firm have just obtained a patent for a method, startling to "old salts" in its origia method, starting to our saits in its orgi-nality, for catching whales by means of electri-city. By their plan every whale-boat is pro-vided with a galvanic battery. Wires from op-posite poles run down to the points of each set of harpoons. When the whale is sufficiently near two harpoons are thrown as nearly simul-taneously as possible, and when imbedded the flesh of the monster completes the circuit. The charge is expected to be sufficiently powerful to paralyze the animal, so that the small boat may advance and despatch him at leisure.

#### A Miracle Worker.

The pastor of Bohle, near Hagen, in West-phalia, has been working, or said to work, mira-culous cures; and omnibuses and country carts have been conveying crowds from the nearest stations. Men, women, children, seek a cure for cancer, epilepsy, lameness, and other allments that ficsh is heir to, and probably with the same result. A correspondent writes that he had ob-served a poor woman who went to the pastor lame in the morning carried back to the station in a similar state in the afternoon. But if the patients derive no benefit, the place does. From two hundred to five hundred persons visit it daily; lodgings are hardly to be had for money, and the inns in the neighborhood do a thriving trade.

#### A New Railroad.

The first spike on the Wilmington and Read-ing Railroad was driven on Monday, June 28, at Coatesville. This road commences at Wilming-ton, Delaware, intersecting the Pennsylvania Road at Coatesville, and the Reading Railroad at Birdsboro, and running to Reading. It is seventy-one miles in length, and passes through one of the most fertile and thickly peopled districts in Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and, by its geographical position, must become one of the great avenues by which the anthracite and bituminous coal will reach a shipping point on the water. The entire road will be completed and equipped and in running order by January, 1870. From the large and rich manufacturing districts through which this road runs, it must prove largely remunerative. It passes within two miles of twenty-five towns and villages and by the doors of fifty-eight manufacturing establishments, among which are anthracite furnaces, rolling mills, cotton mills, woollen fac-tories, paper mills, foundries, grist mills, and many others

#### How Spurgeon Looks and Preaches.

We listened to the celebrated Spurgeon at his tabernacle last Sabbath. Six thousand people were in attendance. He gave us a good strong orthodox discourse-so much as that I may say orthodox discourse—so much as that I may say of it. Spurgeon is an easy extemporaneous speaker, possesses the merit of distinct enun-ciation, and illustrates his points and enforces his arguments by very apt and sometimes very striking illustrations. He is not dramatic, as I supposed, but rather quiet in his style. There is however a momentum in his manner after s, however, a magnetism in his manner after all, in his earnest appearance, and, I will say, in his bright eye too, that enchains the attention of his audience. He is by no means so able as Beecher nor so graphic as Chapin, nor yet so logical as one or two preachers of Troy I might name, but he is really a magnetic man, and will always draw large numbers to hear him. In appearance he is rather inclined to portliness, has a large and pleasant countenance, and an expressive and keen eye. He looks to be a much younger man than he is, and is what the ladles would call quite handsome. His tabernacle is in the form of an amphitheatre, with two rows of galleries around it, and a high pulpit set near the rear. There is no organ in the church; the people do the sing-ing in the old congregational fashion, the pastor reading each verse of the hymn just before it is In order to obtain seats we went an hour and a half before the beginning of services, and were then just able to squeeze in after paying contributions in advance for the benefit of the church .- From a London Letter by J. M. Francis to the Troy Times.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

SECOND EDITION

Horrible Catastrophe on the Erie Railroad, near Carr's Rock-An Express Train Collides with a Freight Train-Six Per-

sons Burned to Death -The Injured.

The Baltimore Sængerfest-Last Days of the Festival of Song-Reverdy Johnson Speaks.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Collision of an Express Train with a Freight Train on the Eric Railroad, neur Carr's Rock -Six Passengers Burned to Death-Partica-Inrs of the Catastrophe. Despatch to The Keening Telegraph. MIDDLETOWS, N. Y., July 15.-A frightful

disaster occurred on the Erie Railroad abou midnight at Mount Hope, on the Delaware Division. The night express train from New York which left there at 6.30 o'clock, made the usua time going west until 12 M., when the disaster occurred at Mount Hope. It would overhaul a freight train, also going west, which, according to telegraphic instruction, should have run on a siding, to permit the express to pass without stoppage. The freight train switched off in the regular

manner, but from some carelessness or fatality did not move far enough up the siding to entirely clear the track, and the tail of the train consisting of one or two cars, remained on the track when the express came thundering along. The train struck the tail of the freight, and the engine and baggage car, express car, smoking car, one passenger car, and a sleeping car were thrown off the track and smashed out of all shape. The accident occurred about thirty miles from Carr's Rock.

The splintered cars and fragments of timber came in contact with the scattered fire from the locomotive, and a conflagration ensued, in which timbers, baggage, and the wounded passengers all went to feed the flames. Seven cars were thus destroyed, and six passengers are known to have been burned to death. Two of the passengers are from New York, and one of them is supposed to be the Rev. Benjamin B. Halleck, pastor of a New York church, who lives in East Fourteenth street.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

# The Last Day of the Sengerfest-Another Pic-nie at Schuetzen Park-Reverdy Johnson is Serenaded, and Responds. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 15 .- The Sængerfest is coninued this morning by another fine picnle at Scheutzen Park. The attendance is not so large as yesterday, but universal enjoyment is prevailing. The Young Mænnerchor of Philadelphia are jubilant over having received a first prize, but there is much feeling against the award to the Leiderkranz of New York, as they sang the same piece at the last three festivals. Most of the societies go home this evening.

Notwithstanding a heavy shower last night, there was a fine display of fireworks at the park.

# FROM THE STATE.

Terrific Storm Yesterday at Huntingdon. HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 15 .- A terrific storm raged here yesterday afternoon. Two men, named Barney Farrell and Cornelius Day, whilst sitting under a schule at a coal wharf, near this town, were stunned by lightning, and falling into the canal, were drowned. During the storm a smoke-house in the eastern and a stable in the western part of the town were struck by hightning. A telegraph pole was also struck, and the finsh entered the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but did no damage.

(RIME.

# Confession of an Illinois Murderer-A Horrible Unse.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette. The excitement at Greenville, IIL, and vicinity, over the atrocious murder of Mrs. McAdams, by John W. More, still continues, but it has sensibly decreased since the confession of the miserable crim-inal. Many threats of lynching have been made, but the better feelings and the law-abiding disposition of the people have prevailed, and justice will be allowed to take its course. The funeral of the victim of lust and murder took place at Dudleyville, about a mile and a half from the scene of the assassination, on Wednesday last, and was attended by people from all parts of the country. The ceremonies were very solemn and impressive, and the scene was affecting beyond de-scription.

ription.

More was born in the city of New York, May 4, 345. His father died when he was very young. His mother came to St. Louis, and lived here some time, mother came to St. Louis, and lived here some time, giving her son kind and religious training. More subsequently went to Bond county, Illinois, and has resided there ever since. He has a wife, said to be a noble woman, and one child, a bright little girl. The following is the prisoner's confession, taken from his own lips:-"On Monday afternoon, July 5, I went to look at my wheat. When I returned, I got off my horse at the house of Jesse McAdams and went on to the porch where his wife was. She was alone and wash-ing. I decoved her into the house by asking some

porch where his wife was. She was alone and wash-ing. I decoyed her into the house by asking some questions about a bureau and some books. I then went up to her and put my arms around her, and tried to violate her person. She resisted, I threw her down, and she streggled so that I released her. I begged her not to tell of it, and offered her money, but she insisted she would, and I left her and went to my house, about one-fourth of a mile east of there; and when I got there sent my wife away, and went and got my clothes and tied them up, and then thought I would heave the country. But after I started, the idea of leaving my wife and child seemed more than I could bear, and I went by Mrs. Me-Adams' house again, to try and persuade her to keep my secret. When I went in at the yard gate she saw me and started to run. I followed after her and begged her not to tell, but she refused, and I found something must be done, and I struck her and began mething must be done, and I struck her and began Something must be done, and 1 struck her and began to stab her, and 1 finally ended by cutting her throat. If "I then went home and went for my wife. Went to the wheat field and pulled some shocks of wheat apart to set them together, and pretended to hear her scream, and ran to her assistance. I ran over more to assure myself that she was dead than I did to hide my chili. I then ran home and told my wife to hide my guilt. I then ran home and told my wife that I had found her murdered, and gave the alarm to the men in the field."

The following is the culprit's appeal addressed to the people of the State of Illinois :--

the people of the State of Illinois:---"Know all persons that I, John W. More, arrested on suspicion for the murder of Mrs. Louisa McAdams, do this day acknowledge and confess that I did do the horrible deed of which I have been accused; that I hereby make confession to the fact, and pray that no violence will be attempted, but that I may be dealt with according to law. I also desire that all ministers of the Gospel will come and pray for me, and all Christians are requested to come and tak with me. If there is any forgiveness for such an awful ctime, I sincerely and enrnestly desire it, and shall pray for it.( Signed) "JOHN W, MORE."

#### The Watering Places.

-The Newport drives are now in splendid condi-ion, and many stylish private equipages are seen on the shore road.

As a general thing, people who attend the water-ing placer rarely find time to attend church.
 The practice of wearing a small bouquet in the button-hole by gentlemen, and upon the front part of the dress by ladies, is coming into fashion.

York money market yesterday:-From the Herald.
"The speculative movements of Wall street to-day were directly affected by the Government purchase of three millions of bonds and by the circumstancess connected therewith. The recent sharp advance in the price of the bonds which are within the scope of the present system of purchases led to a foeling in some quarters that the Scoretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of this right to reject all bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government, would not buy beyond a certain scale. The rumor was freely circulated by those 'short' of bonds and stocks, and created a great deal of apprehension for its truth. It had the good effect of lowering the prices of Governments just at the time the proposals were submitted, so that the purchases were advantageously consummated. In the general money market field to increased activity, the retention of the equivalent currency at a time when so much relief was needed and so many enterprises had been undertaken being regarded as a very unpleasant feeling. The rate see call in early transactions advanced to gold interest, and doubtless weak borrowers would have had to pay more had not lenders been deterred by the legal proceedings in progress at the law courts. The more confident operators, disbelieving the probability of any kesitation on the part of the Sceretary of the Treasury, each of disbuse the popular mind of the impression, and the rate relaxed to seven per cent, currency, although not until after 2 o'clock, as the money paid for the bonds was slow in coming out, the proposals being numerous and requiring a great deal of the question was setted of the question, which are this and the question, and there were seen advantageous in the purchases for the sale of 81s, if the question was aked. General Butterfield to day if he would receive proposals for the sale of 81s, if the question was aked. The question and avoind due the question, and there were sentered by these rumony of the the question, and Prices were lowest at the noon board, but rapidly advanced after the awards had been made by Gene-ral Butterfield, and the closing prices were the high-est of the day. The market received no support from London, Five-twenties coming steady at 81%, but the English market was heavy and Consols lower in consequence of riots in Ireland arising out of religions quarrels. Indeed, it is suspected that some of the sales to-day were on foreign account, the foreign price leaving a margin for shipment this way.

"The offerings of bonds to the Government were quite liberal, the total amount embraced in all the proposals aggregating about \$9,000,000, one firm sub-mitting one lot of the whole called for by the adver-tisement. The awards were in the amounts and at, the prices following :--

| \$50,000 1867. cp. a 120-22                                 |
|---|
| 50,000 1867, cp   |
| 25,000 1867, cp120 28                                       |
| 50,000 1867, cp   |
| 100,000 1865, new, cp 120 28<br>20,000 1865, new, cp 120 20 |
| 20,000 1855, new. cp 120'35                                 |
| 35,000 1865, new, cp 130 32<br>50,000 1867, cp              |
| 38.000 1865, new, cp 120'38                                 |
| 5,000 1865, cp  |
| 8,000 1867, cp  |
|   |

"Commercial paper felt the better inquiry for funds, and was duller to-day, but rates have not changed, and are quoted from nine to tweive per cent, for double name prime acceptances."

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities AJ follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 190%@121; 5-908 of 1862, 124@194%; do., 1864, 191%@192%; do., Nov.; 1865, 121%@122%; do., July, 1865, 120%@190%; do., 1867, 190%@121; do., 1865, 120%@190%; 10-46; 110% @110%. Pacifics, 107%@107%. Gold, 137. Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following guotations: --U. S. 6s of 1881, 120%@191; do. 1862, 124@122; do. 1866, 121%@122%; do. 1865, 120%@120; do. 1868, 120%@120%; do. 1867, 120%@120; do. 1868, 120%@120%; do. 1867, 100%@120%; do. 1868, 120%@120%; do. 5s, 10-408, 110%@110%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107%@106; Due Comp. Int.; Notes, 19%. Gold, 186%@136%; Silver, 130@132.

## NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the 'state of the New York money market yesterday :--

From the Herald.

How Defects are Discovered-A Delicate Piece of Mechanism. During the whole course of the Great Eastern

nessages have been continually passing from he shore to the ship; and while the latter has mly on rare occasions, owing to the trouble and danger of making the necessary shifting of connections, returned the compliment, each roll or pitch of the huge vessel has been faithfully in-dicated by the delicate instrument at Brest. This instrument is that now universally adopted in working all long submarine lines-the reflect-ng galvanometer. The principle of this most lelicate instrument was discovered a few years since by a German electrician named Weber. The instrument consists of a small mirror with a magnet laid across its back, and that the two are very small indeed may be judged by the fact that both together weigh less ess than three-eighths of a grain. This in-initesimally small reflector, which is intensely This inbright, is suspended by a slik thread as fine as a hair in the midst of a small circular coll of insulated copper wires. Directly a current is sent through this circular coil, no matter how slight, it induces another eccentric current within its cle, which acts in an opposite direction, and

is causes the little magnet at the back of the irror to turn to right or left, and, of course, turn the little mirror with its reflecting ray of light with it. By a very simple ar-angement this fine ray of light is thrown upon horizontal graduated scale, about three eet long and three feet distant from he mirror. Thus, when a current is sent through he little circular coil round the mirror, the agnet is acted upon, and turns the mirror with s ray of light-say on the left of the scale in ont of it. When the current is reversed, and at is instantly done by pressing a little key in he speaking instrument, the current in the cirdar coil is reversed and sent in the opposite firection, and this in turn sends the ray of light om the mirror on the opposite side of the ale to the right. When the ray of light rests tationary on any part of the scale it means a lot; when it moves rapidly to the right or left means so many dashes, according to the tance it goes. Thus the little pencil of the makes dots or dashes on the ale, just as the old Morse instrument ed to make them in visible ink on paper, ght and any combination of words or letters or "head of a family" as to entitle him to secure a hemestead against levy and sale.

CALAMITY.

#### A Man Burned by Molten Iron.

The Lewistown (Pa.) True Democral says:-On Wednesday of last week, soon after the one o'clock whistle blew for the men to commence work at Freedom Iron and Steel Works, the whistle blew an alarm. On reaching the cupola room it was found that the bar upon which rested the supports of the bottom of the cupoh which was in use, and which at the time contained five tons of molten iron nearly ready to run out, had broken, and that James A. Junkin furnace builder, and George Bearly, his helper, both of this place, who were engaged in making repairs under the cupola, had been caught in the plunging mass of molten iron and sinder and terribly burned. Mr. Junkin ran out of the cupola room, followed by Mr. Bearly, their clothes in flames.

Some men at work in the rear of the engine house first saw them, and did all they could to smother the flames and relieve them of their burning clothes. Physicians were sent for at once, and in the meantime everything was done that was possible to alleviate the sufferings of the injured men. They were removed to their homes during the afternoon, and Mr. Bearly the surface of whose body was burnt to a crisp almost, from head to foot, died the same even ing. Mr. Junkin, whose injuries were chiefly confined to his legs, from the hips down, lin-gered until Monday, when death ended his sufferings. Mr. Junkin was aged about forty-two years, and leaves a family. Mr. Bearly was a years, son of Daniel Bearly, aged twenty-six, and un-married. Mr. Junkin had taken out a life insurance pollcy for \$1000 only in February last. The cupola bottom was secured in the manne in general use, and it was considered perfectly secure by those in charge of the cupolas, who are careful and experienced men, and had examined the supports during the morning. No possible blame, therefore, can be attached either the workmen or the company. As evidence of the general prudence and carefulness which characterize the management at Freedom, it is worthy of mention that this is the first serious accident which ever occurred at these works

-A South Carolina court has decided that a bache

#### The Œcumenical Council.

correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Rome, under date of June 25:

"The Pope is wholly taken up with the sub-ject of the council, so that he speaks of nothing else, and seems to think of nothing else. He has already struck a medal which is to com-memorate the event, and intends to give one to each bishop. A celebrated physician here re-cently said the council presented a great danger to the Holy Father, who, in his present excited state, was not equal to meeting opposition, and might have an apoplectic stroke if exposed to it. Whether under this apprehension, or on some other ground, influential persons have sought to get the council postponed till December, 1870, and the Italian journals assert this has been resolved upon. The general uncertainty about it is evidenced in the contracts made with the bishops who have taken apartments, the terms all requiring the payment of a month's rent in advance, to be forfeited if the council is postponed. Nevertheless, you may be assured that the Pope, up to this time, remains firm in his determination of holding the council next December. He is doubtless supported in his purpose by the same disposition in the French Government, which continues to look very favorably on the project. A few days ago the Marquis de Bonneville had a long interview about it with Cardinal Antonelli, and intimated that the Emperor would be represented in the council by M. Baroche."

#### Emigration from Liverpool.

An English paper states that during the past six months the emigration from the Mersey has been of an upprecedented character. During the month of June there sailed from the port of Liverpool 36 ships, with 23,681 passeneers (under the act), of whom 8706 were English, 907 Scotch, 5302 Irish, and 8716 foreigners. Of the ships 27 salled to the United States, with 18,319 passengers, of whom 6532 were English, 899 Scotch, 5195 Irish, and 5702 foreigners. To Canada there were 9 ships, with 5312 passengers, of whom 2183 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3014 foreigners. The following vessels sailed not under the act:-Te the United States, 5 ships with 337 passengers: to Victoria, 3 with 139 passengers; to the West Indics, 3 with 21 passengers: to South America. 5 with 98 passengers; to the East Indies, 1 with 50 passengers; and to Africa, 1 with 17 passengers. During the quarter ending June there sailed under the act 76,484 passengers, and not under the act 1927-making a total of 78,411. which, when compared with the same quarter of last year, shows an increase of 21,156. The total number of passengers who salled from the Mersey during the last six months was 99,200.

are to have a new musical wonder Little Richard Croker, of New York, the celebrated boy soprano, whose voice is as sweet as silver bells has been helped to a musical education in London He is in training for the Italian opera. He will doubtless return to us as "Signor Crokerini" of som ething of the kind. -The bodies of the soldiers killed in the memo-

rable Fort Kearney massacre have been found to be petrified.

petrified. —Immense beds of coal have been discovered along the line of the Pacific Railroad by Professor Whitney. —The late rains have largely increased the mor-tality of Chicago.

and the dancing continued until midnight, the place being illuminated by myriads of lanterns and abundant gas-jets. Not a single arrest was made the entire day, although there were fifty thousand visitors.

In response to an impromptu ovation given the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was present, he said:-

"Gentlemen:-I am very glad to meet you. I have been before gratified in meeting hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, but I have never been so gratified as in meeting you German singers. You sing louder and better than I have ever heard. The English drink spirits and you drink lager heer, which I understand does not cloud the i cilect, and makes you happy."

The Baltimoreans are delighted with the plea ure they have experienced from the Sængerfest, and part with the societies with regret.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND. Municipal Aid to Railroads.

BANGOR, Me., July 15 .- The Council of this city has voted to refer the question of loaning the credit of the city in aid of the Winterport Railroad to a vote of citizens, to be taken in October. The bill contemplates a loan of \$15,000 per mile, the estimated length of the road being thirteen miles. The city loan is not to be called for until the road is completed, upon which the city shall have a first mortgage.

# FROM NEW JERSEY.

President Grant Going to Long Branch. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, July 15 .- General Grant, family, and staff will arrive at the Stetson House to-morrow morning.

# FROM EUROPE.

#### The Bank of England. By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 15 .- The officers of the Bank of England to-day announce another reduction in the premium rate of interest of 36 per cent. The rate is now 3 per cent.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 15-A. M.-Consols, 98% for money; nd 98% for account. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 25. Railways quiet. Erie, 91%; Illinois Central, 8234. 98, ex-dividend LIVERPOOL, July 15-A. M. Cotton steady; up-lands, 12%G12%d; Orleans, 18G12%d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Other articles un-

LONDON, July 15-A. M.-Linseed Ofl, £32,

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 15-P. M.-Consols for money, 93%; and for account, 95% (@95%. U. S. Five-twenties, 82%; Railways quiet. Eric, 19. Liverpool, July 15-Evening.-Cotton easier; up-lands, 12%d.; Orleans, 13d. Corn, 29s. for old, and 27s. 9d. for new. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d. (@)

is. 4d. V. 40. LONDON, July 18-P. M.-Turpentine, 278, 6d. HAVKE, July 15.—Cotton opens firm both on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 1495(f.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, July 15.—Stocks strong and active. Money.7 per cent. Goid, 136%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 194; do. 1864, do., 181%; do. 1865, do., 181%; do. do. new, 190%; do. 1867, 120%; do. 1868, 120%; 10-408, 10%; Virginia 6a, new, di: Missouri 6a, 88; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 208; Erle, 29%; Reading, 94%; Hud-son River, 175; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 153; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 154%; Cleveland and Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 151%; Western Union Telegraph, 37%. Baramone, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady at 3468/34%; Fleur dull, but anchanged. Wheat firm and higher; new red, \$10563165. Corn advanced; white, 51 os; yellow, \$10563165. Cotta firm at 7552800. Mess Pork quiet at \$54. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 183% alis%c.; clear do., 183% alis%c.; shoulders, 15% (615%c. Hams, 22% assac, Lard dull at 19% (620c. Whisky scarce, and in demand at \$10563107.

-Many pleasure seekers are passing through Mon treal, en route for the Thousand Islands, the Rapids and other resorts on the St. Lawrence river. An unusually successful season is anticnated.

The people of Ohio propose to have a Saratoga of their own, provided the new hotel at Yellow Springs be ever built. Ninety thousand dollars have been subscribed, but the project may yet fail for want of another \$10,000 of their

want of another \$10,000. — The daugers of the surf at Atlantic City have been much lessened by life lines, to which the bathers fasten themselves.

-Schmidt, the famous Grecian bend caricaturist of Saratoga, is ready with his scissors and black paper to make the fashions of 1869 as ridiculous as he did those of 1868.

The hackmen of Niagara are quite subdued this summer, it is said. They are now strictly confined within the limits of a chain at the depot.

within the limits of a chain at the depot. —The arrivals at Saratoga show a considerable sprinkle of Philadelphians, among whom we notice the following on Saturday last:—J. Harrison, Jr., and wife, Miss O. Harrison, Miss C. Harrison, and T. Norris, Jr., at Congress Hall; Miss Ashhurst, at Everett House; Rev. Bishop Simpson and wife, Rev. J. E. Mcredith, at Hemedial Institute, and Rev. John P. Dunn at Union Hotel P. Dunn, at Union Hotel.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. August Miller was charged with assault and bat-tery upon James Rust, and the latter and his son tery upon James Rust, and the latter and his son Albert were charged with assault and battery upon Miller. It appeared that Miller was engineer in a factory at Trenton avenue and Adams street, the engine in which had been put up by Mr. Rust, who was in the habit of going there frequently to see that it was in good order. He went to the engine-room on the 21st of June, found it fastened, and was told by Miller that the boss had directed that no one should be admitted there. An alternation and ach should be admitted there. An altercation and fight ensued, in which Albert Rust, the son of James Rust, also took part. Miller maintained that the violence was begun by the Rusts and was unpro-voked, and the Rusts took the same ground against Miller.



Ouvice of the Evening Telegraph, Thursday, July 15, 1868. { There is less pressure for loans to-day, though the demand is somewhat active from business quarters. The banks are evidently improving their resources, and show a corresponding disposition to accommo-date the public. Some few have been discounting in favor of regular and heavy depositors, but as a rule these transactions are confined to the street, and it may be several weeks before they are in a condition to warrant a return to the discounting syscondition to warrant a return to the discounting sys tem to any extent. Meanwhile the rates for loans show a downward tendency. On call the average this morning is 7 per cent. on Government bonds discounts range generally between 9@10 pc for first-class paper, with exceptional cases at a and cent. higher figure.

In our market gold is quiet and prices weak, pening sales at 137; at noon Whelen Brothers quoted at 186%. Government loans are quiet, but continue steadily

o advance in prices. (See quotations.) State loans were without quotable change. City loans were held firmly at 100% for the new certifi-cates and at 94% for the old. Lehigh gold loan was

Reading Railroad closed steady and dull at 4746 47%. Pennsylvania was steady at 56%; Camden and Amboy at 131%; Minchill at 58%; Little Schuyikill at 42; Catawissa preferred at 37%; and Fulladelphia and

Eric at 314. Canal stocks were not inquired after. Lehigh Navigation closed at 364; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21. In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway shares the

transactions were unimportant, and prices without essential change.

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

| :04<br>:30 | ** | <br>11-30<br>11-40 | 2.4 |    |
|------------|----|--------------------|-----|----|
| -30        | 4  | <br>11-40          | 2.  | ** |



THURSDAY, July 15 .- There is no falling off in the firmness which has marked the course of the Flour trade for a week past, and there is a fair home consumptive demand. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$565.44 39 barrel: extras at \$5:50@5:75; spring wheat extra family at \$6.25@7.50, the latter figure for fancy : \$7@8 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$9@10.50 for fancy lots. About 150 barrels Ryc Flour were sold at \$6-121/@ 5-25, and another lot at \$6.75. In Corn Meal there s nothing doing.

The receipts of new Wheat have materially in-The receipts of new Wheat have materially in-creased, and prices have fallen of 5c. 2 bushel. Sales of 2000 bushels good and prime new red at \$1:50@1:55; and some damp lots below our lowest quotations. Rye is strong at \$1:40. Corn is in fair request, and 3400 bushels sold at \$1:15 for yellow and \$1:10@1'13 for Western mixed. Oats are not so lively, but prices are well maintained. Sales of 2600 bushels at 79@80c. 2 bushel Whisky is unchanged. Small sales at 98c. to \$1:05, tax paid. tax paid.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

GLASGOW, July 15. - Arrived, steamship India, from New York.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Queen of Olippers, for Cienfueges, was cleared yes-terday by Messrs, D. S. Stetson & Co.- not as before.

terday by Messre, D. S. Stetson & Co.-not as before. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Fanits, Brooks, 12 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Chi. Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Er. brig Posie, Holder, 14 days from Cardenas, with mo-lasses to John Mason & Co. -vessel to C. C. Van Horn. Schr Ells F. Crowell, Howes, 10 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons. Tag Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co. Tag Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co.

Ship Soridderen, arrived resterday, is consigned, both remel and cargo, to Peter Wright & Sons-not as before

reported.

Arrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange, LEWES, Del. July 12.—Filot boat H. Cope reports aving supplied with pilot, brig Martha A. Berry, from Matanzes for Philadelphia. Brigs Tubal Cain and Ellen P. Stewart, both from Phi-adelphia for Clenfuegos, are in the harbor. bound out. Wind SE. Foggy. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yes-

Scamabip Brunette, Howe, Bunce, &t New York yes-terday. Brig Arctic, Blenkholm, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 20th May. Brig E. C. Wrinht, Walker, hence, at Barbados 19th ult. Brig Isola, Cables, for Philadelphia, sailed from Carde-nas 5th inst. Schr Sarah Bernics, Proctor, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Schr George A. Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday. Bohr Mary Milnes, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

Botr Mary Milnes, Parkor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston Bith inst. Schrs E. G. Willasd, Parsons, from Portland for Phila-delphia, and Sallie B., Bateman, hence for Boston, at Holmos Hole Bith inst., and sailed again. Schrs White Swan, Collins, for Calais, and A. Townsend, Rialey, and Annie May, May, for Boston, all from Phila-delphia, passed Holmes Hole Bith inst. Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston for Philadel-phia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. lith inst. Schr Ruth Halsey, Penny, hence, at New London Hith instant.

instant. Sohr J. S. Welden, Steelman, hence, at Danvers lith

instant. Sohr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket for Philadel phis, sailed from Holmes' Hole 13th inst-