FIRST EDITION

From the N. Y. World of to-day.

acting on the authority of his commission from Fre-sident-Grant, empowering him to call out the mili-tary forces, ordered thirty-eight more marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, making firty in all, who at once proceeded to the stronghold of the fillbusters by the steamer Rocket. The Rocket is reported to have been seen at Gardiner's Island this morning, but the Marshal has heard nothing of the movements

of the men, though he is quite anxious to ascertain what has been going on. Unless the fillbusters decided to surrender, it is quite probable that a serious

JAPAN.

The Changes that are Making in that Empire.

A correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung at Na-gasaki gives some curious information as to the present state of affairs in Japan. He says that

present state of affairs in Japan. He says that although the principal daimios have all agreed to abdicate their power in favor of the Mikado, their acts are not in accordance with their professions, and it is probable that before long Japan will again be plunged into a civil war as disastrons as that which has just terminated. Many of the daimios, and Satsuma in particular, are deeply involved in debt, notwithstanding which they continually buy arms and ships in large quantities. The real reason of the submission of the daimios was that the princes of the south, who led the rebellion

that the princes of the south, who led the rebellion against the Tycoon, and eventually conquered him, were unable to agree as to the division of the spoil,

were unable to agree as to the division of the spon, and consequently made over the Tycoon's revenues to the Mikado. Most of these revenues proceed from confiscated property in the north of the island, where many of the daimios are secret adherents of the Tycoon; and the southern princes knew that if they divided this property among themselves they would not be able to defend it against their enemies.

As it is, the Mikado is totally dependent on the couthern diamics, who furnish him with the funds

ecessary to carry on the Government, and any dis-

and responsibilities so vague that no European could understand which of them was really re-sponsible for the due execution of treatles and the

government with a tangible head. Europeans may now expect some reform in the system of currency, which has brought en them so many severe losses. Under the treaties of 1866 the silver coin (boo) was to be 134 grains in weight, nine-tenths of which were to consist of nurs silver; but the

of which were to consist of pure silver; but the quantity of silver in the coins actually in circulation has always been much less. The reason of this is

that hitherto there has been no government mint, the money having been coined under the direction of individual daimios, who of course do not consider themselves bound by treaties.

The Sea-side.

ception last Saturday evening.

—Miss Anthony should look after Newport and the other sea-side resorts, where gentlemen have several hours more allotted to them on the beach

than ladies.

—Tucsdays and Fridays are "Fort Days" at Newport—i.e., everybody drives to the fort.

—The Cape May people have found out that a Miss Ellet was the first person who came to the place for health. This was in 1796, when there were but five houses on Cape Island. The party were entertained by the mother of a lady still living on the Island.

—General Cadwalader, of New Jersey, and his three daughters are at Howland's, Long Branch.

—The Cape May Wave says:—"In one respect we, in this country, are far behind the watering places of Germany. We have no public gambling halls where the sexes mingle at the same tables and stake their money on the hazard of the die." May we never catch up to them, Mr. Wave.

—A ball club has been organized at the Continental, Long Branch.

Long Branch.

—Mad'ile Emille Knauss delights the guests of the
Continental at the Branch by her performances on

the plano-forte.
—Malachi, a negro elocutionist, is giving readings

—Malachi, a negro electronist, is giving readings at Cape May.

—It is reported that President Grant will be the guest of Mr. Catherwood, of New York, while at Long Branch.

Long Branch.

—Over 20,000 people were on the beach at Long Branch last Sunday.

—The greatest "swell" at the watering places—the swell of the ocean, of course.

—Most of the air at the summer resorts is "put on" by the guests.

—Every train of cars and every steamboat brings additional visitors to the Island Cape, while the trains and boats going away are filled with empty seats. So it will be now until the season commences to wane, about the latter part of August. The hotels

to wane, about the latter part of Angust. The hotels are filling up, and the laudiords now look as smiling as a basket of chips, and are as busy as bees. Congress hall is full, and did_not send their coach to the depot last evening, not having any rooms left.

Political.

—The opponents of Stokes, in Tennessee, call him the Bald Eagle.
—An illustrious individual remarks that Mrs. Stan-ton is the salt, Anna Dickinson the pepper, and Miss Susan Anthony the vinegar of the female suffrage movement.

movement.

—Now that the State has set up a liquor store, why, asks a Massachusetts paper, should not towns, cities and counties go into other branches of busi-

The Columbus Journal thinks that if the Peace

—The Columbus Journal thinks that if the Peace Democrats can vote for Rosecrans this year, they will be able to vote next year for Phil Sheridan or Ben Wade for Governor of Ohio.

—West Virginia Republicans are indignant because they think the Iresident intends to despatch the rejected Carlisle upon some foreign mission. They are endeavoring to ascertain if he did not subscribe towards one of those houses.

—The Boston Transcript says:—"There is some excitement among the Republicans of Northeastern Massachusetts at a remarkable attempt General Butler is making to control custom houses and news-

ler is making to control custom houses and news-papers. There is a turn in the tide."

than Maryland, and that in the late election the exRebel element of Virginia has cast its vote solidly
for Walker in perfect good faith, believing him to be
a sound Republican, and in perfect sympathy with
the reconstruction policy of the administration."

—The New York Sus is trying to blackmail the
public men of the nation. All who don't buy it of
are to be nominated by it for President, which, of
course, kills them.—Chicago Poot.

-Daily prayer-meetings are now held at Cape May.
—The Ocean House, Newport, gave a brilliant re-

encounter has taken place ere this.

A BATTLE IMMINENT. Murines Sent to Capture the Filibusters on

ADDRESS

MERVOES AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, casely tired? Does a: Mttle extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much conidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay It to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to

dyspepsia or liver complaint? Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladfes, and look you and them right in the face-none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease-idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diurctic,

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and hanniness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt rase of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET, CENTRAL PARE. A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Sol

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD :-Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchn presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,

Colonel Young,

General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866,

GREAT SALT LARE CITY, UTAH,

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD :-Dear Sir:-Your communication requesting our as for advertising was duly received, but from judice I had formed against advertising "cures secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During accidental conversation in a drug store the other ning, my mind was changed on the character of ir Buchu. It was then highly commended for er discases by two physicians present. Inclosed ase find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. E. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and
Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

RELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established ards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELM-OLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. rice, \$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved grapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Ware-

H. T. HELMBOLD.

GENERALITIES.

Mushroom Towns.

Mushreom Towns.

To illustrate how towns spring up in Iowa, we give an example. Last 4th of July the town of Dexter, near our State capital, did not exist. Not a house could be found on the spot to be named 'city.' Even the crossroads blacksmith shop was not there, and the tavern was in the mystic future. This year the editor of the State Register went to Dexter to attend a 4th of July celebration. He found about one hundred and fifty houses there, many of them substantial buildings, with stores that had already sold goods to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. What is more, just outside of the village, double the amount of improvement is going on. The town of Perry, on the Des Moines Valley Rallroad, had last March three houses in it. Now there are fifty-five houses and nearly three hundred inhabitants, and yet the rallroad only reached there Frem the N. Y. World of to-day.

Since the capture of a large portion of the filibustering expedition which attempted to leave this port, about 150 or 200 stragglers who escaped have had their rendezvous on Gardiner's Island, commanded, it is said, by Colonels Ryan and Curier. It is also supposed that these men have held communication with persons working in the interest of the Cubans on shore, and that they have only been waiting for an opportunity to escape and go to Cuba. Marshal Earlow, however, concluded that since the 200 Silbusters arrested had all been discharged, those remaining on Gardiner's Island would not object to being brought off and disposed of in like manner. Accordingly, on Tuesday afternoon last, he sent three DeputyMarshals and twelve marines, by the revenue cutter Mahoning, to Gardiner's Island, to bring the filipusters away. On arriving there they found upwards of 150 men, but Colonels Ryan and Curier were not to be seen. The filipusters postively refused to give themselves up, and the Deputy Marshals telegraphed to General Bariow for further instructions. Yesterday afternoon, General Bariow, acting on the authority of his commission from President Grant, empowering him to call out the military forces, ordered thirty-sight more marines from

habitants, and yet the railroad only reached there last week,—Iowa Paper.

The Peach Crop. The official annual statement of the freight agents along the Delaware Railroad, of the probable do-mand on the company for facilities for transportation of fruit during the coming season, has just been published. The total of the table furnishes the fol lowing: Peach trees four years old and over, 1,092,150; yielding 1,569,186 baskets of peaches. Strawberries, acres cultivated, 446;; yielding 1,018,750
quarts. Blackberries, acres, 583; yielding 74,500
quarts, Capberries, acres, 35; yielding 21,000
quarts, or a total of 540 acres planted with berries,
yielding 1,14,250 quarts. This estimate does not include the large eron of wild berries netted by the yielding 1,114,220 quarts. This estimate does not in-clude the large crop of wild berries picked by the peorer classes, and yielding a handsome return. The peach trees three years old and under are 885,240 in number, and with the 1,099,590 trees four years old and over, make a total of 1,884,530 peach trees along the line of the Delaware Railroad.

The Chinamen. The Chinamen.

They seem in earnest in the Mississippi Valley about the Chinese. A company with \$1,000,000 capital is preposed and the coolies are to come. The problem so long pressing for a solution must be solved, and John Chinaman will do it. In spite of laws and customs, he crosses the Pacific and lands at San Francisco. First confined to the coast, he has a rechel labor. pushed inland, has looked upon his coppyr-colored brother at his devotions on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and his almond eyes are familiar to the schoolboys of the prairie villages of Kansas and Illinois. We know his face there. But it is as a Illinois. We know his face there. But it is as a cigar vender, quiet, reticent, and orderly. The next enigration that comes here will bring to us household servants, and the families of New York will take the pagans under their roofs, for whose moral growth they have sent millions of dollars abroad.

These Chinese are acknowledged to be frugal, industrious, and skilled. They are a class of labor that is needed, and it is the very height and folly of demagoguism and intolerance to oppose their coming.—N. Y. Commercial.

Buffalors Panis-Stricken.

Buffaloes Panic-Stricken. A correspondent of the Chleago Tribune writes from Sheridan, Kansas:—
"Vast herds of buffalo graze along the line of the

railroad, and are frequently seen from the cars, and not unfrequently so near that many are shot with rides in the hands of passengers while the cars are rides in the names of passengers while the cars are in motion. Yesterday we saw upwards of thirty by actual count, about a half mile off. We also saw several elk and antelope, and one wolf, and dined on venison and buffulo steak. Sometimes a large herd has been surprised near the track by a train of cars. The shricking of the whistle and the rushin of the train has produced such a panic of fear, that
the herd has rushed pell-mell along, in the same
direction with the train, and at almost as great
speed, thus affording splendid opportunity for snooting from the cars. In one case the engine killed
several which were on the track. Numerous carcasses are seen of the noble animals, which have
been slaughtered and left to perish along the line. necessary to carry on the Government, and any disputes among them are just as likely to produce a
civil war as before.

Under the new system the Tycoon, or temporal
sovereign, is to be abolished, and a confederation
not unlike that which formerly prevalled in Germany to be created, with the Mikado, or spiritual
sovereign, at its head. This arrangement, though
it promises little for the maintenance of order, has
at least one advantage for European merchants in
Japan. Instead of the two sovereigns, with powers
and responsibilities so vague that no European been slaughtered and left to perish along the line of the road, from Ellsworth to Sheridan. Sheridan has about one thousand inhabitants, principally transient tradesmen and hotel and boarding-house keepers."

In the Wrong Box. A few days since a young couple, just married at Waterbury, Ct., got on board a train on the Naugatuck road, bound for Bridgeport. They had a sweet time, billing and cooing in proper style, until the train reached the junction. While waiting there the groom took a stroll on the platform, and the bride also improved the time to walk to the forward end of the couples. also improved the time to walk to the forward end of the car. As the train started she returned, and seeing her husband, as she supposed, seated comfortably, she popped into the same seat, and lovingly rested her head on his shoulder, while the cars passed through the covered bridge. Unfortunately she had mistaken her man, and, as the cars emerged from the bridge a trembling valce whispared in her from the bridge a trembling voice whispered in her ear that he didn't quite comprehend the situation. Looking up, the bride found an unknown blushing youth, while her liege lord was standing in the aisle, with a look of blank astonishment on his face, not knowing what to make of "such conduct as those." The error was corrected at once, but the fun was too much for the other occupants of the car, and every sleeve contained an enormous, though quiet, lange.

Another Sin which Brigham Must Answer For. The San Francisco Morning Call tells this story:—
"A young man named Richard W. Cooke, a native of Iowa, was examined before the Commissioner of Lunacy, on the charge of insanity. During the investigation the mother of the unfortunate man stated that she was a niece of Dr. Warren, author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' and had followed her husband to Illinois, thence to Iowa, and finally to Utah, as the wanderings of the Mormons, to whom he had ellied burself, necessitated. In Utah, the the as the wanderings of the Mormons, to whom he had alled himself, necessitated. In Utah they accumu lated considerable property, which, as is generally the case in Mormondom, was given to Brigham Young for safe-keeping. Even the deeds to every piece of real estate owned by Cooke were in some manner or other mixed up with Brigham Young. "About one year ago the husband and father died, "About one year ago the husband and father died, and then the family began to look about to see what belonged to them; but, turn which way they would, they could find nothing without Brigham Young had not only a claim upon it, but also a vested right in it. After numerous interviews, the widow and children were informed that all the property she believed to be her husband's, and which she had helped to earn, belonged to other parties, and that she had nothing in the world. This intelligence afflicted the poor woman sadly, but its influence upon her son was still more sad. He became greatly excited, and it was with the greatest exertion he could be prevented from seeking out those who had been instrumental in despoiling him of his birthright, taking the iaw into his own hands, and wreaking upon them the vengeance of an outraged and tottering

reason.
"So terrible did the anguish of the young man become, and so fearful that he would be guilty of some
tragic act did the mother become, that she gathered
together such funds as she could and went to Califorsis, in hopes that a change of scenery and climate would restore him to his normal condition. She arrived there three weeks ago, but the change she fondly hoped for did not take place. Her son's fierce and excited manner gave way, but not to reason. He has been sent to Stockton."

Great Conflagration. A terrible conflagration has been raging for the last two weeks in All-Saints' Parish, Horry county, South Carolina. It broke out near the upper end of ocean Bay, not far from the seashore, and has burned over a distance of nearly twenty miles. The breadth of the fire is unknown. The country through which it passed is literally burned up. Swamp after swamp has been made bare of all undergrowth, and the trees and timber completely destroyed. The sa-vannahs, with the turpentine boxes, are made sterile wastes. The hot, dry weather rendered it impossi-ble to check the onward march of the flames.

ble to check the enward march of the flames.

It was still burning last Saturday. Twenty thousand turpentine boxes have been burned. The earth is left bare behind the fire. The cattle range is destroyed for the season; the deer unsheltered, and the bears and rattlesnakes made to seek a new hiding place or to be destroyed by the fire. It is estimated that over 100,000 acres of land have been burned over. At night the heavens were brilliant from the lurid flames, and the clouds of smoke that arose by day were but portents of the flery storm beneath. To this fire can be attributed the hazy ap-pearance of the atmosphere throughout the South-cast for the past week.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

PEABODY.

	papers. There is a turn in the tide." —Three of the six nominees for Congress in Ala-	pearance of the atmosphere throughout the South- cast for the past week.—Cincinnati Chronicle.
١	bama are of Northern birth, and were officers in the Federal army. They are:—Colonel William D.	PEABODY.
	Mann, publisher of the Mobile Register, in the First district; Captain J. C. Parkinson, in the Third, and Judge Peter M. Dox, in the Fifth. —The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, Republican, in alluding to Walker's election in Virginia, observes: —"And yet this is to be heralded as a Democratic victory in Democratic Kentucky by men who abominate the fifteenth amendment, and withhold from the negro the poor boon of the witness box. Come out, true men of Kentucky, from amidst this elastic body of political freebooters." —A correspondent of the Washington Republican, who has been looking into matters in Virginia, writes:—"I unhesitatingly aver, without fear of having been imposed upon by Rebels on their good behavior, that Virginia is to-day vastly more loyal than Maryland, and that in the late election the ex-Rebel element of Virginia has cast its vote solidly for Walker in perfect good faith, believing him to be a sound Republican, and in perfect sympathy with the reconstruction policy of the administration."	His Munificence Summed Up. In view of Mr. Peabody's renowned liberality, the mention of some of his liberal acts will be interesting. He has given thousands and thousands of dollars privately, and the following list comprises only a few of his public donations:— Institute at Danvers. \$295,000 Kane's Arctic Expedition 10,000 Peabody Institute at Baltimore. 100,000 Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. 150,000 Yale College, New Haven, Conn. 150,000 Southern Educational Find. 3,000,000 Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. 150,000 Maryland Historical Society. 20,000 Maryland Historical Society. 20,000 Maryland Historical Society. 30,000 Newburyport (Mass.) Library 30,000 Kenyon College, Ohlo. 25,000 London poor. 1,750,000 Georgetown (Mass.) Memorial Church 190,000 Amherst College. 50,000 Phillips' Academy, Andover 30,000
1	public men of the nation. All who don't buy it off are to be nominated by it for President, which, of	80 000 000

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant and Party at Cape Island-Arrival of Bremen Steamships at Baltimore-The European Markets.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

Arrival of President Grant and Party.

pecial Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 17 .- President Grant stops, in his trip to Long Branch, to pay our pretty seaside resort a visit. He arrived here at 8 A.M., and with him Postmaster General Creswell, ex-Secretary Borie, and other distinguished persons, the party being conveyed to this place in the U. S. steamer Tallapoosa. President Grant is stopping at the Stockton Hotel. He will attend the grand military reception ball given in honor of the Grey Reserves on, Monday evening. This over, he takes his departure for Long

ANOTHER VERSION. Despatch to the Associated Press.

CAPE MAY CITY, July 17 .- President Grant and party arrived at the steamboat landing at 6.30 A. M., and will land at 10 o'clock. They will remain here until Monday morning. They will stop at the United States Hotel (?)

It will be seen from the above that there is a onflict between the statement of the Associated Press and that of our special correspondent. The latter's version is undoubtedly correct, as it is scarcely probable that President Grant would pass by such hotels as the Stockton, Congress Hall, and the Columbia, to put up at the United States.—Ed. Eve. Tel.]

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of Bremen Vessels. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 17 .- The new steamer Leipzic, of the Bremen line, now the fourth steamer of this company, is signalled down the bay, and will arrive about 1 o'clock.

The bark Albers, from Bremen, arrived at quarantine yesterday. She had seventeen deaths of children with black measles on the voyage, and many others sick. The disease is very contaglous and fatal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press, Washington, July 17.—Captain J. M. B. Clitz has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Brook Navy Yard.

Sea-side Weather Report.

JULY 17—9 A. M.—Cape May, Wind northwest, Clear, Thermometer, 81.
Atlantic City, Wind northwest, Clear,
Thermometer, 78.
Long Branch, Wind west, Clear,

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 17.—Stocks irregular. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 135%, 5-208, 1802, coupon, 123%; do. 1864, do., 121%; do. 1865, do., 121%; do. do. new, 120%; do. 1867, 120%; do. 1868, 120%; 10-408, 110%; Virginia 68, 7 new, 61; Missouri 68, 87%; Canton Co., 60%; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 210%; Eric, 28%; Reading, 83%; Hudson River, 181%; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 106%; Illinois Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 115%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153%; Western Union Telegraph, 35%.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34. Flour dull and demand light. Wheat steady but not active; new red, \$1-50@1-60. Corn firm at \$1.10. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at \$34-50. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 185%; c. clear do., 185@19c.; shoulders, 155%; hams, 23@2336c. Lard dull at 1916@20c. Whisky—None here, and would bring about \$1.98.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, July 17—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; and 93% for account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 82%. Railways quiet; Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 93.
LIVERPOOL, July 17—A. M. — Cotton quiet; uplands, 12%d; Orleans, 13%d. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales. Other articles opened unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Peirce. This morning the attention of the Court and jury was engaged with the trial of the girl Anna J. Hawkins, upon the charge of poisoning the Hoff family last month. There were seven bilis of indictment, charging her with assault and battery with intent to kill. The facts have appeared in our local columns, and are briefly these:

—The prisoner, who is but sixteen years of age, has been living in the family of John Hoff, No. 404 N. Eleventh street, for two years and a half, being apprenticed as a servant. Generally she apage, has been hving in the talmity of solid hold, No. 404 N. Eleventh street, for two years and a haif, being apprenticed as a servant. Generally she appeared contented with her position, but on some occasions she was guilty of misconduct, which brought upon her chastisement and threats of further punishment, and these latter had been made against her just previously to this occurrence. On the 21st of June she purchased yeas and sifted flour, and with these bread was baked. The family ate it, and seven persons were made violently sick. The physician attending them feared that they had taken poison, and aroused suspicion against the prisoner. It was thought that the trouble arose from the flour, and the gentlemen from whom it was bought were questioned, but declared that it was free from poison, none of the other numerons customers who had used it being at all affected. Finally, when Mrs. Hoff recovered she interrogated the prisoner, who, in a penitential manner, confessed that she had put arsenic into the bread, and was very sorry she had done so. At first she said she did not have son mostly for the set but bread, and was very sorry she had done so. At first she said she did not have any motive for the act, but subsequently, that it was because punishment had been threatened against her. Beyond this confession, no direct proof of the actual presence of poison in the bread was offered, there being no witness who had made an examina-tion of it; and this circumstance, together with the

tion of it; and this circumstance, together with the question of intent, was argued by the prisoner's counsel in favor of her acquittal. No testimony was offered by the defense. Jury out.

MINUS A WIFE. 48

The Troubles and Trials of a Philadelphian.

From the Hartford Courant, July 15.

A Philadelphia married man, who has a young and pretty wife, of whom he became considerably lealous, started her off last week with her only child to visit her grandparents, who reside in the eastern part of Connecticut. She has an aunt living in this city, and stopped here to visit a day or two before city, and stopped here to visit a day of two before repairing to the calm, secluded spot which her husband had designed for her. On the day following her arrival she made the acquaintance of a travelling merchant, who had friends living where the aunt resides, and istimate relations, from some cause or other, sprung up, which have led to the enactment of a scene not set down in the original bills. On Friday she started, as her aunt supposed, for Norwich, on the 2 P. M. train; but at the same time that she was prepring to take a carriage to the depot, the travelling P. M. train; but at the same time that she was prothern Educational Fand. 3,000,000
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BANK ROBBERS.

An Ingenious Attempt to Rob n National Bank in New York. This special despatch from Sandy Bill, N. Y., yes-terday, is published in the New York Times of to-

terday, is published in the New York Times of to-day:—

The attempt to rob the First National Bank of this place, on Wednesday night, was second only in point of completeness of preparation to the great Ocean Bank robbers in New York. The robbers were folied only because of the time required to get into the vault, and by the too free use of gunpow-der. They succeeded in blowing the safe open, but were driven away, having aroused people by the noise of the explosion, with only a few hundred dol-iars in revenue stamps as their entire booty. The explosion inside the vanit set some of the papers on fire, but the books and vouchers were saved, and the bank is in sound condition. The bargiars left a lage collection of fine tools. lage collection of fine tools.

&Further Particulars of the Burglary.

on the Troy Times, July 10. We yesterday made a brief announcement of the attack made upon the vault of the First National Bank at Sandy Hill by burglars on the previous night, and now, through the kindness of Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Sterling, of this city, are able to lay the full particulars of the transaction before our readers. Mr. Lewis was sent for by telegraph yesterday morning to go up and look over the wreck, with the view to repairing the bank vault, and returned to the city this morning. The burglars were six or eight strong. They entered the bank by means of faise keys, and commenced operations probably about modnight. About 3 o'clock A. M. a family living in a house adjoining the bank were awakened by the a house adjoining the bank were awakened by the explosion of the vault, and saw a man standing upon the sidewalk. The hotel keeper was also aroused, the sidewalk. The hotel keeper was also aroused, but supposed the report was caused by a clap of thunder or a stroke of lightning. The family were too much frightened to give the alarm, and permitted the burglars to continue their operations undisturbed. The first report arose from the explosion caused by blowing open the vault doors. The vault was built of stone. The burglars dug out the top wall, and, filling the aperture with powder, tuched it off. The doors were blown off, and fell upon the floor. The safe—one of Bacon's steel safes still remained to be opened before the rascals could realize the fruits of their toil. Wedges were forced between the doors, and a charge of powder inbetween the doors, and a charge of powder in-serted. The explosion tore out the whole front of the safe, scattering the books and papers about the vault. The family first alarmed now managed to muster up enough courage to rattle the window blinds, and the man on watch outside blew a blast of plarm on a horn which he consider the of alarm on a horn which he carried, which brought his companions out of the building on the double quick. The night was very dark, and the people in the house could not distinguish the clothes or features of the robbers. Seeing the numbers of the burglars, they were now more frightened than ever, and dared not venture from the bouse. So no alarm was given with a pour bourse. house. So no alarm was given until about half an hour afterward, when Patrick Keily, who was going home after a night's debauch, staggered along past the bank, saw the broken windows in the bailding and a fire burning within, and ran down to the hotel and aronsed the inmates, Upon entering the bank it was found that the ignited rowing back in hotel and aronsed the inmates, Upon entering the bank it was found that the ignited powder had set fire to the books and papers of the institution, and a large opening had been burned in the floor. The fire was extinguished, and an investigation made of the extent of the night's operations. The vauit and safe were found blown open as described, the building was much shattered and the windows blown out; but the laner safe containing the money of the bank was still intact—consequently the burglars had secured nothing for their labor. Half an hour more of undisturbed occupation of the premises, and they would have cleaned the institution entirely out; but some frightened woman rattling on the blinds scared away six or eight armed villains, bent upon the commission of a great crime. Such is the fear of the law and is consequences. It seems the burglars had first tried to open

crime. Such is the lear of the law and its consequences. It seems the burglars had first tried to open the vault by placing an indicator under the dial to steal the combination, for upon taking the dial of yesterday, Mr. Lewis discovered the presence of the tell-tale. But this plan did not work, and the other expedient of blowing the doors off was resorted to. This is the fourth attempt that has been made within a few years to enter the Sandy Hill banks, and like all the previous ones it proved manuscreen as few all the previous ones, it proved unsuccessful, so far, at least, as reaching the funds of the institution. This time, however, they came nearer to it than ever before, and the frightened women and Pat Kelly deserve to be liberally rewarded by the bank folks.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement Week. The following is the programme of the exercises of commencement week at this educational institu-

SUNDAY, July 25.

1036 A. M., Baccalaureate Address; Sermon by Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny.

4 P. M., Religious Conference—Topic: Religious

Culture (Chapel).

7% P. M., Sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical
Society, by Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, Pastor of the
University Place Church, New York (First Presbyterian Church). MONDAY, JULY 26.

8 A. M., Examinations (concluded): Biblical Studies.
4 P. M., addresses to the students by members of the committee appointed by the synod (chapel).
6 P. M., Senior Class Day (College Campus). Literary exercises. Reception: Music by Germania Orchestra.

9 A. M., "Reunions" of the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies, in their respective halls, and addresses of the Hall Orators. Franklin: Major Henry T. Lee, A. M., of New York, class of 1869. Washington: Rev. Darwin Cook, A. M., of 1869. Washington: Rev. Darwin Cook, A. M., of Bradford county, class of 1842.

2½ P. M., Meeting of the Alumni, in the Jenks Chemical Hall, Alumni Oration: Poem by James P. Boyd, Esq., of the Philadelphia Press.

8 P. M., Oration before the Literary Societies, by the Hon. James Pollock, LL. D., ex-Governor of Pennsylvania (First Presbyterian Church).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28. 9 A. M., Commencement Exercises. Bachelors' and Masters' Orations. Conferring of Degrees (First

Presbyterian Church).

4 P. M., Reunions of the various classes.

8 P. M., Levee, and Visitors' Reception at the residence of Professor Traill Green, LL.D., Dean of the Pardee Scientific Department.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, July 17, 1889.
The uncomfortable closeness which has characterized our local money market during the present month is gradually passing away. The demand for money continues active, with occasional pressure, but business men seem to procure all they want from one source or other, provided they are disposed to submit to the severe exactions of the street, lenders submit to the severe exactions of the street lenders The currency temporarily withdrawn from our market is beginning to return somewhat freely, so that the difficulty of obtaining funds at any price no longer exists, but the rates continue very firm considering the condition of the market, which is owing to the activity prevailing on the stock board. Call loans are firm and active at 7 per cent, and liscounts at 9@11 per cent, for first-class business

paper.
The Gold market opened weak to-day at 135%, and was quoted at Whelan Brothers' at noon at 135%.
In Government loans the transactions are small and no change in prices quoted at the close of yes-

terday.
The Stock market was dull, with very little change in prices. State loans were quiet at quotations. City sixes were firm at 94 for the old and 100% for

City sixes were firm at 94 for the old and 100% for the new.

Reading Ratiroad was quiet at 46%, a decline of ½. Pennsylvania Ratiroad sold at 56%; Minehill at 53%; Lehigh Valley Ratiroad at 56%; mo change. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 37% for Catawissa preferred; and 31% for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Lehigh Navigation at 56, with 21% bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 10 for the common.

In Bank, Coal, and Passenger Ratiway shares there were no transactions worthy of notice, and prices remain without any quotable change. remain without any quotable change. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & I	iro., No	, 40 S. Third street.		
FIRST	BOARD),		
\$4000 Leh V n bs.cp.	47 sh	Penna2d. 56%		
lots 94	133	do		
\$1000 City 68, N . 2d . 100%	8	do2d. 56%		
\$500 dols.c.100%	100			
\$2000 do100%		do 56%		
\$3000 Pa R 1m 6s 97%	100 sh	Reading c. 46%		
#1000 Leb wold L 90	100	doc.46'81		
\$500 do 3950	100	dob10. 46%		
\$2000 Len 68, 80, 41, 68	100	doc.46.81		
45 sh Leh Val R.18, 06%	100			
g sh Leh N Stk Bon	200	do18, b9, 46%		
200 dols.c. 36				
-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's				
Gold quotations as follows:-				
10:00 A. M	11:40 A.	M		
10:35 "	12.01 P.	M 185 %		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1201/61201/; 5-208 of 1862, 1231/61211/; do., Nov.,

1865, 181%@121%; do., July, 1865, 120%@120%; do., 1867, 120%@120%; do., 1868, 120@120%; 10-666, 110% @110%. Pacines, 107%@108 Gold, 185%.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 62 of 1851, 120%@120%; do. 1862, 123%@123%; do. 1864, 121%@121%; do. 1865, 121%@131%; do. 1865, 121%@131%; do. 1867, new, 120@120%; do. 1867, new, 120@120%; do. 587, new, 120%@120%; do. 1867, new, 120%@120%; do. 587, new, 120%@120%; do. 587, new, 120%@120%; do. 1867, new, 120%@120%; do. 587, new, 120%@120%; do., 1868, 120%@120%; do. 58, 10-608, 110%@110%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107%@107%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 185%@185%; Silver, 129@131.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

From the Herala.

"There was an uneasy, yet undefined feeling pervading the street to-day, and the markets were generally heavy and sluggish. The almost intolerable heat had a great deal to do in repressing animation, and the usually busy sidewalks on Broad street, in front of the Stock Exchange, were deserted, as though they formed a portion of a desert. In the midday sun it was not difficult to fancy them possessed of Saharan qualities. Among stock operators there was a reactionary feeling after the enthusiasm that carried up the Vanderbill shares so wonderfully sluring the past two days, and the 'bears' who had pluck enough to sell were still rather indifferent about 'short' transactions. The action of the Grand Jury and the arrest of many prominent bankers and brokers on the charge of usury added to the drooping tendency of the market, although ordina'ily such a guarantece against stringent money would have led to a 'buil' movement. In this instance, however, the money lenders, or in other words the capitalists, seem determined that they shall have control of the market despite the laws. To punish the 'buils' who brought about these legal proceedings there is a movement to increase the margins in loans on stock collaterals about these legal proceedings there is a movement to increase the margins in loans on stock collaterals and so lead to great activity in money and a decline. and so lead to great activity in money and a decline. There was great preference shown yesterday for Governments as collaterals, and money, with their pledge as security, was freely loaned at 6 per cent. In miscellaneous collaterals there was active demand, even up to three o'clock, at the full legal rate. Much of the uneasiness late in the day was due to a rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury intended selling ten millions of gold in addition to his semi-monthly sales. The effect of this report was quite direct upon the price of gold, which fell to 1362, about four o clock. Foreign exchange was firm at the rates previously quoted, with a moderate amount of business for to-morrow's steamer. Commercial paper was in better request, and rates ranged from nine to twelve per cent, with the majority of sales anten and eleven.

"Cash gold was in fair demand and loans for car-

"Cash gold was in fair demand and loans for carrying were made at 7, 7½, and 8 per cent., and 1-32 up to Clearing House and as low as 5 per cent, in the afternoon. The disbursements for coin interest today amounted to \$706,440."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M.

Cle. and Pitt. R. 10634 Mil. & St. Paul pref., 8638 Cle. and Pitt. R. 10714 Adams Express. 6134 Chi. and N. W. com. 8034 Wells, Fargo & Co. 22 Chi. and N. W. pref. 9434 United States. 72 Chi. and R. I. R. 11534 Tennessee 68, new. 5534 Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 1534 Gold. 13534 Pacific Mail Steam. 8134 Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 17.—The movements in all departments of trade ale of an extremely limited character, without, however, much change from yesterday's motations. Coffee is quiet, with sales of Rio at 141, @17 cents,

Coffee is quiet, with sales of Rio at 14\(\frac{14}{3}\)\(\text{@17}\) cents, and Laguayra at 17\(\frac{1}{3}\)\(\text{cents}\), gold
In Sugar there is a firm feeling, with sales of refining and grocery grades of Cuba at 11\(\frac{1}{3}\)\(\text{@12}\)\(\frac{1}{3}\)\(\text{, and}\)
Porto Rico at 12\(\frac{1}{3}\)\(\text{@13}\)\(\text{cents}\). In Molasses no change,
The apathetic condition of the Flour market recorded yesterday still continues, and there is no inquiry except for small lots to supply the wants of the home trade. About 400 bbis, soid at \$5\(\text{@5}\)\(\text{\$5}\)\(\text{\$7}\)\(\text{\$7}\)\(\text{\$9}\)\(\text{bbis}\)
for superfine; \$5\(\text{50}\)\(\text{@5}\)\(\text{50}\)\(\text{\$7}\)\(\text{50}\)\(\text{\$7}\)\(\text{50}\)\(\text{5

figures for fancy lots. Rye Flour is steady at \$61236.

The Wheat market is dull, and prices are drooping. Sales of 2600 bushels new red at \$1.45@1.55 \$6 bushel, including 700 bushels old do. on secret terms; 400 bushels at \$1.52; and 500 bushels fancy Michigan at \$2; 1000 bushels Western rye sold at \$1.45@1.52. Corn is dull and lower, with sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.13@1.15; and Western wixed at \$1.10@1.12. Also 2000 bushels of the latter on secret terms. Oats are reelling at 78.680 cents for Western and 75 cents for relling at 78@80 cents for Western and 75 cents for

Whisky is firmer, and sells at \$1@1.05, tax paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, July 17. - Arrived, steamship Rhein, from

SOUTHAMPTON, July 17. — Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 17.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship John C. Boynton, Waycott, Antwerp, C. C. Vas

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship John C. Boynton, Waycott, Antwerp, C. U. Van Horn.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown via Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Meta, Schultz, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Die Tugend, Bugdahl, Stettin, do.

Barque Hannibal, Niemann, Barcelona, do.

Brig Gerstacker, Andresen, Bilboa,

Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, Boston,

Schr Annie, Johnson, Richmond,

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond,

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston,

Schr Paugussett, Waples, Georgetown, D. C.,

do.

Schr Sarah Mills, Wright, Providence,

Schr P. Spofford, —, Charlestown,

Schr Schr Sophie Wilson, Nowell, Boston,

Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Providence, John Rommel, Jr.

& Bro.

Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, Lynn,

do.

& Bro.
Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, Lynn,
Schr Hattie E. Sampson, Blake, Bath,
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Provincetor

Co.
Schr A. C. Noyes, Bayles, Dennisport,
Schr Alexander, Smith, Norwich,
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, East Cambridge,
Schr Fly, Carter, East Greenwich,
Tug Chesspeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde
& Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimors, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudsen, Nichelsen, Baltimere, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimere, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, from Sassafras river, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque Bessie Harris, Allen, 69 days from Genoa, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Br. schr Navita, Ford, 29 days from Londonderry, N. S., with pig iron to A. Whitney & Sen.

Schr Ida L., Bearse. 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain. captain. Schr George Fales, Little, 7 days from Providence, with Sonr George Fales, intelligence of the Portion of the Captain.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, 16 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 6 days from Portland, with mose, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Restless, Baxter, 7 days from Boston, with fish to

Schr R. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Tug Thomas Jeffersen. Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Sullivan, Perry, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses o S. & W. Welak.

BELOW.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, from Cardenas, and a British brig, whose name is unknown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., July 16.— Brigs Ellen P. Stewart and
Tubal Cain, for Cientuegos, went to sea yesterday.
Ship Stadacons, for St. John, N. B.; one barque; and a
brig, names unknown, are now passing out. The fleet befere reported at the Breakwater are leaving this morning.
Wind SW. Clear.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, hence for Liverpool, was spoken of thinst. lat. 39 18, long. 64 W., by the barque Albert Debegood, which arrived at this port yesterday. Shir Marcus Hunter, Orr, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland lith inst.

Schra Ocsan Bird, Kelley; T. G. Smith, Lake; and Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, honce, at Boston lith inst.

Schra Alice Lee, for Philadelphia, was in port at Grand Turk, T. 1., 4th inst.

Schra H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, honce for Saco, and R. W. Hill, Robbins, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes Hole lith inst.

Schr Hattie Page, Haley, from Georgetown, D. G. for Boston, at Holmes' Hole lith inst.

The H. P. (before reported ashere near Quick's Hole), came off without apparent damage, after throwing overboard about 144 tong coal, and discharged into lighters about 75 tone, which were carried to New Bedford.