FIRST EDITION

VOL. X.—NO. 26.

LAND SWINDLES.

Iewa ln a Rad Odor-Henvy Investments in Wild-eat Real Estate,

The Chicago Tribune has the following:—
The Tribune's late article upon the Iowa land swindle has caused a greater flutter in real estate circles, not only in this city, but elsewhere, than they have experienced for a long time. Large numbers of people have got to comparing notes, and the consequence is that the developments of the land-swindling operations in Northwestern Iowa have begun to assume elephantine pro-

One old gentleman, residing in the southern part of this city, in reading over the abstract of title published with the former article in this paper, was forcibly struck with the similarity of the numbers of some of the sections mentioned there with others of those in the same locality which for a long time he had imagined to be his own possessions. An investigation followed, which ended in his being shown that the larger part of 60,000 acres of land, which he and his son had lately purchased from agents, at rates yarying from 75 cents to \$3 an acre, was a bogus purchase, from which they would not realize one-fiftieth part of the money invested.

In another instance, on Wednesday of last

week a banker on Dearborn street was instructed to make certain purchases of lowa lands. banker was shown one of the abstracts of title, which are generally exhibited on these occasions, and, without any hesitancy, paid over his counter in the neighborhood of \$10,000 for certain tracts which were therein described; and only had his attention called to his worthless bargain by the publication of the swindle in last week's Tribane.

There are scores of other just such cases in this city, and each day adds to the list of people who have found themselves victimized in the most complete manner. As the case at present stands, even those who have unquestioned titles to Iowa lands do not seem to feel satisfied until they have made "assurance doubly sure," and their titles to the lands legally investi-

These swindling operations have not been confined to Chicago. There is every reason to believe that duplicates of these abstracts have not only been used in the principal Western cities, but as far east as New York. There is no esti-mating the number of times that these Northwestern Iowa lands may have been sold and resold, or the number of people that have been swindled out of their money by the transfers. Already parties in Detroit, Northern Michigan, and Milwaukee are writing on here to find out what further developments have been made. No arrests have as yet been attempted, be

cause of the exceeding difficulty there would be in proving a case of fraud. As a matter of law, no party can be charged criminally in these transactions where it appears he has a color of title to the warrant. The abstracts which are used here by the pretended agents of the pretended owners of the lands are perfectly legitimate on their faces, and whatever criminality there is in the business can easily be shifted upon the county officers of the localities in Iowa where these lands are said to be situated.

It behooves the proper Iowa authorities to look after this matter. If, as it is charged, all the county officers in the northwestern counties of that State are elected in the interests of speculators, and to further just such swindles as this, the sooner they are removed or indicted the better will it be for the hitherto fair reputation

of that young and growing State.

As the case now stands, the market, in this city at least, for lands in Northwestern Iowa, is exceedingly dull and flat. There are no transfer being real and real and real are no transfer being real and real are no transfer being real are not trans fers being made whatever.

· HILDEBRAND.

The Latest Efforts to Secure the Notorious Missouri Outlaw.

The citizens of St. Francois county, Missouri, have been roused to vigorous measures, offensive and defensive, against the notorious and apparently ubiquitous Hildebrand. At a mass meeting in the court-house of Farmington, on the 22d instant, the Governor and many other State officers being present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
"That we deeply deplore the situation of our

county, infested with the desperado and outlaw, Samuel Hildebrand.

"That the Governor of the State be and he hereby requested to appoint ten special deputy sheriffs, under the provision of an act of the General Assembly, approved March, 1866, to be continued in service as long as the Governor shall deem proper.

"That inasmuch as said law does not provide a sufficient compensation for said deputies, the county court of this county, now in session, make at once the necessary appropriation for their pay in addition to that allowed by law. That we, the citizens of this county, will

proceed at once to organize, in each township, companies of which not less than ten shall at all times be in readiness to act, which organizations shall respond to the call of any one or more of said deputies, at any time, when called upon to

That it is the duty of every citizen of this country to give all necessary information as to all persons charged with the commission of crime, and to render all the assistance in their power to arrest such offenders.

That we brand as bad and unworthy citizens all those who fail or refuse to perform the duties aforesaid.

"That we, the citizens of St. Francois county, pledge ourselves to carry out the foregoing resolutions in good faith, and to a faithful execution of the laws throughout said county, irrespective

the following summary of prize ring gossip in That the companies of ten be left for the selection of the ten deputies which are to be chosen by the Governor.'

LAWLESS.

The Troubles at Edgefield, S. C. The Negroes Still in Possession. From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, July 26,

The negro militia, who captured the town on last Friday morning, are still in possession of Edgefield Court House, S. C. Their commanders now are the notorious State Constable, John B Hubbard, better known as one of the witnesses ainst Mrs. Surratt in the military murder of 1865, and two or three others of Scott's myrmidons. A heavy guard is still posted around the jail, in which two or three prisoners are confined on suspicion of having been "Rebel bush-whackers." The negro militia are armed with splendid weapons, the same shipped to them from Columbia by Governor Scott on last Friday. The weapons are rifles, of the kind known as the "Winchester make," and shoot sixteen times

with great accuracy. It is confidently expected that the negro militia will be further reinforced by the arrival, in a day or two, of one company of United States infantry, which, it seems, the people are taxed to support in order that it may travel through the

country oppressing the innocent inhabitants.

Among the numerous evils which have resulted to the people of Edgefield from the invasion of the county by the negro militia has been the desertion of the fields by the negro laborers. Many of the planters have employed negro laborers for the year, and contracted to give them a portion of the crop made instead of wages. As soon as the capture of Edgefield Court House by the negro militia was heard of, nearly all these farm hands left their employers and crowded into the town for the purpose of joining their colored military comrades. Many farmers are thus left high and dry, so far as planting is concerned, and many of them are without a single hand on their plantations.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

The Latest Details—Loss of the Corn Crop—Efferts to Secure a Cotton Crop.

Our Texas exchanges continue to furnish details of the damages by the recent freshets in that State. The Houston Telegraph publishes

the following from Columbus:—
In all there were but three lives lost as far as we have heard about town. From the country or the bottoms we cannot hear, as the water is yet very high. All the plantations on the river are literally ruined, though some of the planters have still a hope of making a fair crop, pro-vided the plants are not entirely killed, which cannot be told yet. So far as heard from, the negroes are hard at work trying to save the rails, and where the water has gone down they are building fences and trying for a crop anyhow, at least cotton; as for the corn, that is all

The Austin Gazette has the following:-About nine miles below us on the river, in the neighborhood of Mr. Coalson, a widow lady, name not remembered, with six small children. driven from her house, which was swept by the high water, took refuge in a tree with all her As the flood brought along fence rails and drift wood, she caught them and con-structed a sort of raft around the tree, so that when one of her children slept and fell, it was caught by the platform below. Here the heroic mother, with all her precious treasures, re-mained for twenty-four hours, until Mr. Coalson constructed a boat and took them all safely

The Victoria Advocate says the loss in the valley of the Gaudalupe will be very heavy, though cotton only partially submerged seems to be still growing. It is thought the cotton worms in the valley were drowned out. While Mr. Whitney and two negroes were attempting to cross the river, the boat capsized and one of he negroes was drowned.

The Belton Journal reports that some planta-tions on Little river had been submerged, but the danger is comparatively light in that county The Bastrep Advertiser gives the names of about a hundred planters in that county who have lost from \$500 to \$15,000. The Advertiser

The destruction to property has been great: many farmers have been stripped of cotton and corn, thousands of rails, some few houses, and any number of cabins. Furniture, clothing, provisions, and valuables of all kinds followed n the wake of the resistless tide. Hundreds of freedmen were forced to take refuge in trees. and children were lashed to trees, in which con-dition they remained for twenty-four hours or nore before assistance was given by parties with skiffs. But it would fill the columns of our paper to recite half that has been told us of the thrill ing events connected with the flood that occurred n the river bottom.

In conclusion, however, the same paper says:-We confidently believe that the crops have not been cut short more than one-half, and possibly not more than one-third, of what they would have been had this misfortune not have befallen Let us be hopeful, and thankful that our condition is not worse.

TENNESSEE.

Senter Responds to a Screnade and Defines His Position,

From the Nashville Union, July 25. A large crowd of the friends of suffrage and Senter, accompanied by the Rock City Band, Senter, accompanied by the Rock City Band, last night visited the rooms of the Governor on the Square, for the purpose of attesting their appreciation of the bold, fearless, and effective manner in which he has borne through the State the standard of free principles. After several stirring pieces by the band, Governor Senter made his appearance. He said that he had just arrived from Gallatin, where he had been in conflict with the "Bald Earle of he had been in conflict with the "Bald Eagle of the Mountains," and felt too weary to make a speech—if, indeed, it would be fair to do so in the absence of his competitor. He could not, however, he said, allow the occasion to without expressing his thanks to his friends for the honor they had done him personally, as well as the zeal they were manifesting in support of just principles. Governor Senter said that he had now traversed the greater part of the State, meeting General Stokes in discussion before the people, and felt sure that he had not labored in vain. Upon the support of the franchise, the popular heart was beating in unison with the principles he had avowed in the commencement of the canvass. Even amid the blue mountains of East Tennessee, where it was thought his position in regard to enfranchisement would not be popular, he found the honest masses sustaining his views, and confidently expected to obtain a majority of the votes cast in that division of the State. He had driven his competitor to the wall, and intended to give him no chance to escape. Assuring his friends that "the work was going bravely on," and that complete and glorious victory was certain on the 5th of Au-

Mr. Creswell's Indorsement of General Stokes. The following is a copy of the telegram from Postmaster-General Creswell to General Stokes: Washington, D. C., July 24, 1869.—To Hon. W. B. Stokes, City Hotel:-Believing you to be the true representative of the Republican party of Tennessee, I earnestly advocate your election, and I trust that every sound Republican in your State will rally enthusiastically to your support. The President is absent from the city, but I am confident that I declare his opinion and desire. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,

gust, the Governor again thanked his friends,

and retired amid vociferous cheering.

Postmaster-General.

THE P. R.

Gosslp for the "Fancy" from St. Louis Mills Prospective and Abortive. The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday gives

that city, which appears just now to be the headquarters of the bruising fraternity:-We announced on yesterday the arrival in St. Louis of Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, whose fight with Wormad some time since was broken up by the police, and gave rise to considerable excitement by the press over the incarceration of both parties. The coming matches between McCoole and Allen and Gallager and Allen have sufficed to fill the complement of local excitement, but O'Baldwin has given it a metropolitan and an international stimulus.

McCoole's hostelrie on Fifth and Chesnut streets was filled last night to overflowing. O'Baldwin was the guest of the evening, and the

The talk was all fight. There was no end of

wagers, but no takers. Hennessy proposed to stake \$1000 to \$600 that Allen would not win both matches with Gallagher and McCoole, and deposited \$100 with McCoole as a forfeit, to be covered within

McCoole offered the same odds. Tom Kelly. McCoole's trainer, was present, and speaks in the highest confidence of his man.

During the evening's conversation, a friend of Kelly's offered to make a first deposit of \$500 that he (Kelly) could whip any man in the country at 156 pounds weight. There was a luli of conversation for a moment, when a casual visitant, who knew little of the mettle he was opposing, expressed a quasi dis-

position to produce an opponent, but of whose exact weight he was not confident. Says O'Baldwin:- 'Bring on your man; be he big as a bull, or small as a terrier, we will ac-

commodate him. McCoole is in much better condition than when be encountered Allen. His face is in better trim than at any previous contest within the ropes, and there can be little apprehension but that he will appear at the end of his training season in unexceptionable condition. He will go into train-

ing in a few days.

Allen has announced his intention of taking the Wash Home for his quarters.

INFELICIA.

A Model Chicago Divorce Case The History of the Affair. A petition for divorce in the Chicago courts other day has developed the following curi-

ous history:— In the year 1859 there lived in a Swiss valley an interesting family of wealth and culture named Junod. Monsieur Junod found his sole happiness in a lovely daughter named Lucie, who was the most admired belle of that portion of the canton. The father, a man of stern, soll-tary nature, the descendant of a long line of men who had exercised the rights of lordship over all the beautiful vineyards that bloomed beneath them, though somewhat fallen from the state of his forefathers, still nourished feelings

of ancestral pride. In some of the merry-makings peculiar to the wine-bearing districts, in which, by the time-honored requirements of tradition, all ranks meet together in a common jubilee, Mad'ile Lucie met with a young man named Gustave Flotrou, of person handsome and attractive, and y trade a watchmaker. The abnegation of verything like social distinction enabled Flotrou to approach the lady with a familiarity to which he would otherwise never have presumed. The lady fell blindly in love with the humble watchmaker. He, flattered by the preference, dazzled by her beauty, and, not improbably, still more strongly attracted by her fortune,

rdently reciprocated. The first meeting was followed by many others, of course clandestine. Her fancy, united to the nexperience of girlhood, gave life every opportunity to press his suit, and he became her ac cepted lover. The father still supposed that his laughter knew no love but the affection of a laughter to her father. The day of awakening came at last, and the daughter was forbidden, under the severest threats, again to see the and duty ended as such warfares commonly result—Cupid carried the day. The lady was pos-sessed of a fortune of seventy-five thousand doiars in her own right, which made her compara-

tively easy.
So one night she made a moonlight flitting with her swain. To avoid the unpleasant cir-cumstances of living in a country where all the facts were known, where she might any time meet her offended father, they determined to come to America. Nine years elapsed, and the man for whom she gave up all, instead of being he devoted, affectionate husband she expected to find, proved, according to her allegations, to be a brute and a sot. His lavish expenditure and reckless pursuit of all kinds of pleasure gradually lissipated the noble fortune she had brought him Valuable silver plate which she had also possessed was conveyed by him to the silversmiths, and converted into funds to pamper his appetites. The wife's wardrobe and private jewels, even, were appropriated with brutal disregard of the feelings of her who had sacrificed everything to his plendings. One stroke of ill-treatment folowed another in swift succession, until Mrs Flotron, outraged beyond endurance, and fear-ful of personal violence to herself and her child. have recome to the final remedy. And thus, yesterday morning, only a day or two after the anniversary of her marriage, nine years ago, a petition for divorce was filed in this city.

WITH THE INDIANS.

Return of an Ohioan after Solourning Thirty Years with the Redskins.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, July 28.

Thirty-three years ago there lived in Lewiston, Logan county, a farmer by the name of Harris Hopkins, who had a child, a boy, between three and four years of age. One day, while the farmer was at work in a field some distance from the farmhouse, the how started from the from the farm-house, the boy started from the house across the fields to see his father. The last seen of the little fellow was when he left the Hundreds of people turned out to search for the lost child.

The river was dragged, the woods searched, days of weary and anxious search, the little fellow was given up by the parents and sympa-thizing friends. The few Indians living in that neighborhood were friendly and peaceable, and suspicion ever attached to them, and the affair was forgotten or only talked of as a mysterious disappearance. The Hopkins family at length left their old home and settled in Illinois and up to ten days ago none of their old neighbors in Logan county had expected to see any member of the family again. The astonishment of the old settlers in and about the neighborhood can be conceived when, the week before last, a tall man, browned by exposure to the sun and storm, and speaking the broken English of the half-civilized Indians, made his appearance at Lewiston, and claimed to be the child missed thirty-three years ago. He stated that a Chero kee Indian, wandering through that section, had enticed him from the field as he was going in search of his father and had carried him to the Far West. The old chief had treated him as his own son, and having been taken away at so early an age, the memory of his parents and former life had faded from his mind. For thirty odd years he lived as an Indian, supposed that he was the son of the old chief who claimed to be his father. A few months since the chief, then high in rank in the Cherokee Nation, and very advanced in age, found himself on his death-bed. Shortly before he died he called his adopted son to his bedside and informed him who and what he was. As soon as the old chief was dead and buried, Hopkins came to Logan county in search of his parents, whom he found had moved to Champaign City, Ill. He, however, remained during last week at Lewistown, to gratify the curiosity of the old settlers, who had aided in the search for him thirty-three years ago. His reappearance has caused quite as much ex-citement in Logan county as did his sudden and mysterious disappearance a third of a century

ANOTHER FORGERY.

A Sharper at the Hub Secures \$8000. The Boston Journal says:

A very bold and successful forgery was perpetrated in this city on Tuesday, which resulted in a present profit of \$8000 to the forger. The circumstances are substantially as follows:—Some time during Tucsday a check for \$8000, bearing apparently the signature of Messrs Brewster, Sweet & Co., bankers at No. 40 State street, was presented at the Second Na-tional Bank, corner of State street and Merchants' Row, and was cashed. The check was written upon a blank similar to those used by Brewster, Sweet & Co., but the imitation was so imperfect that the clerk of Brewster, Sweet & lo. detected the forgery in an instant when he was making up his accounts yesterday morning The signature of the firm was an excellent forgery, and might have deceived had it been written on one of the blank checks used by the firm. The checks are made payable to the beare or order, and in this instance the name used apon the face and indorsed upon the back of the check when it was presented at the Second National Bank was that of C. C. King. Who C. King is Messrs. Brewster, Sweet & Co. do not know, except that a medium-sized man bearing that name brought some gold to their banking house on Monday, and it was bought by them, a check being given for it. The man wanted the money immediately, and one of the firm accompanied him to the Second National Bank, where the check was cashed. was accompanied to the bank because Brewster, Sweet & Co had a definite understanding with the National Bank that their checks for than a certain amount should not be cashed un-less the bearers had special orders from them or were personally indorsed by the firm. case of the payment of the forged check there were no such order or indorsement. The check presented was numbered 469, which, upon the bankers' books, appears to be one recently issued for \$5000.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Dent Imbroglio-Banks and Wade Attempting to Flank the Spaniards-Injuries of Mr. Creswell.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dent Imbreglie.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, July 30 .- The grand row beween the rival factions in Mississippi is still in an inextricable muddle. Judge Dent, it appears, has written a letter defining his position and policy, in which he says that he is a National Republican, opposed to the extreme proscriptive measures of the party, and places himself unequivocally upon the Walker platform of Virginia, advocating universal amnesty and universal suffrage. In all these positions he claims to be in unison with the President. On one hand, it is claimed that he will persist in being a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, while on the other it is asserted that, in deference to President Grant's wishes, he will retire from the contest. The extreme radicals of the State, however, appear determined to head him off if the thing is possible. R. C. Powers, chairman: General J. Tarbell, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Mississippi; Judge Gillenwaters, of Corinth; and Mr. George B. Jonas, representing the straight-out Republicans, are among those who are now here for the avowed purpose of inducing the administration to forestall him, and to set before the President and the Cabinet

what they claim to be the true condition of affairs in that State. The Republican party of the State is, according to their statements, united, and it is asserted that the real Republicans who have given support to the Dent movement can be counted without much difficulty, They seem to think that they have the best of it The Indian Committees. The special Indian committee appointed by the President to visit Kansas and the Indian Territory, in the double interest of the Indians

and the Government, have arrived in Kansas and have already commenced their investigations. The committee appointed by the Philadelphia Quakers to look after and assist their brethren in Nebraska have reached their destination and are at work. The Kansas papers generally speak favorably of the Quaker agents in that section.

Banks and Wade Attempt to Flank the Spa-General N. P. Banks and Hon. B. F. Wade are at the head of a movement which has for its object the prevention of the sailing of the gunboats now building in this country for the Spanish Government. The subject was brought before the President's notice last Saturday. If by any technicality of national law these gunboats can be detained, the Cuban Minister, Senor Lemus, is satisfied the President will stop them.

The Mexican Claims. claims pending between the citizens and Governments of the United States and Mexico will commence its session here next week.

Called to Account. Brevet Col. Alexander Chambers, U. S. A., is ordered immediately to Washington, and to bring his books and papers relating to subsistence funds and stores for which he is responsible, and to report in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, for the purpose of settling his accounts.

The New Boston Post Office.

The plans for the new post office at Boston are rapidly being completed at the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and if the necessary appropriation be made early in the approaching session, the work upon the superstructure will be commenced at the beginning of spring. Secretary Boutwell has decided that the new building shall be of granite, although a strong influence was brought to bear upon him to build it of marble, which is far more expensive than granite.

Why the President's Mare Died. Doctors differ as to the cause of the death of the President's favorite trotting mare. The

stomach of this animal was sent to the Army Medical Museum for analysis, which has been made. Some declare that she was poisoned. while others, among whom is the Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the Army, think she died from natural causes. Bad for an Office-holder.

The Secretary of the Treasury has abolished the office of Surveyor of Customs at New Branswick, N. J. The Accident to the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General Creswell is still at his home near Elkton, Md., but his arm is much less painful, and he hopes to be sufficiently recovered to visit Washington in a few days-perhaps this week. The physicians are not able, on account of the swelling and extreme soreness of the arm, to ascertain whether any of the bones about the elbow are fractured or not. The injury is painful, but not considered dangerous by his physicians, and does not confine the patient to his room.

Personal Matters. Colonel Robert M. Douglass, Private Secretary of President Grant, is gradually recovering his health at the residence of his stepmother, Mrs.

General Williams. Secretary Boutwell and Attorney-General Hoar will go to Massachusetts next week, it is stated, for a short vacation.

Ex-Secretary Stanton is going to the Rocky Mountains next month. Senor Lemus, diplomatic agent of the Cuban insurgents, will leave here this evening for New York, and will return on Monday.

The Weather at the Sea-side. The following was the state of the weather at

the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:-Atlantic City, N. W., clear, 67. Long Branch, N. W., clear. Cape May, N., clear, 65.

Stock Quetations by Telegraph-1 P. M. | Stock Quentions by Telegraph | P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:
N. Y. Central R. 214½	Pacific M. S. 84½
Ph. and Rea. R. 99	Mil. and St. Paul R. 0. 77
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 105½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 87½
Cle. and Pitt. R. 106½	Adams Express. 50½
Chi. and N. W. com. 80½	Wells, Fargo. 22½
Chi. and R. I. R. 114	Chi. and R. I. R. 114
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 183½	Market dull,

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

Bu Atlantic Cable,

London, July 30—A. M.—Consols, 93% for both noney and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 3%. Stocks firm; Eric, 19%; Illinois Central, 94%. London, July 30—A. M.—Sugar affoat at 27s. 9d.@ London, July 30—A. M.—Sugar afloat at 27s. 9d.68 28s. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 9d.

Liverpool, July 30—A. M.—Cotton is a shade armer; middling uplands, 12% d.; middling Orleans, 12% 6130. The sales to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales; sales of the week 101,000, of which 16,000 were or export and 18,000 for speculation; stock, 315,000 bales, of which 167,000 bales are American. Corn declining. Wheat, 10s. 8d. for California, and 9s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 30—P. M.—Consols, 23% for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 83%. Stocks quiet;

Liverpool, July 30-P. M.-Cotton unchanged; stock afloar, 650,000 bales, of which 28,000 are American. Red Wheat, 9s. 3d. 449s. 4d.; California white, 19s. 9d. Flour, 33s. 9d. Peas, 41s. Tallow, 47s. HAVRE, July 30.—Cotton quiet and steady. Liverroot. July 30—2 P. M.—Cotton steady. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

The Execution of John Griffin, at Hamilton, Ohio The Crime and Trial.

HUNGI

A despatch dated yesterday from Hamilton, O., John Griffin, the murderer of Uriel Prickett, was hanged to-day in the jail of this place, at precisely ten minutes after 12. As this was the first execution in this county, the people from he surrounding country flocked to the scene in

orge numbers. the morning of June 18, 1868, Uriel Prickett, a professional wrestler of some reputation, was shot dead in a saloon known as the "Hole-in-the-Wall." For some days after the murder no clue could be obtained to the perpetrator of the deed. But at length, after considerable inquiry and search, John Griffin, George N. Shedd, Joseph Kelly, and Thomas Connaughton, Jr., were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. None of these suspicions, however, were positive. At the Coroner's inquest the jury found a verdict against Griffin as principal in, and against the

other three as accessories, to the murder.

After many delays and postponements, John Griffin was tried in the Circuit Court in this place, Judge Gillmore presiding. Kelly turned State's evidence, and swore positively that Griffin was the man who fired the fatal shot. The jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and the prisoner was sentenced to be executed on the 27th of May last. An application for a writ of error was made to the Supreme Court, and the execution of the sentence was suspended until a hearing could be obtained. The Supreme Court refused to grant the writ, and fixed the lay of execution for the 29th instant.

On the 21st inst, four desperadoes confined in the ball attempted to release Griffin. They atacked the turnkey and tried to possess themcives of the prison key, and might have been accessful had not women who were passing at the time given the alarm. During the melee Griffin stood at the cell door, but did not utter one word. When his would-be rescuers were secured he remarked with an oath:-"The next time you undertake to get me out I want you to

After this he relinquished all hopes of a reprive or pardon, and prepared himself for his approaching doom. He has been visited constantly by Rev. Father Hone, the Catholic priest of Hamilton, who has administered to him the

consolations of religion.

Griffin slept well on the evening preceding his execution, and arose apparently cheerful and happy. But as the fatal hour approached he lost his self-composure, and turned deadly pale. He recovered somewhat, but thereafter continued to tremble and shake fearfully. On the scaffold he protested his innocence, thanked his friends for their kindness to him during his incarceration, and forgave his enemies. Everything being in readiness, the drop fell, and John Griffin had terminated his earthly career. His neck was broken by the fall, and death was almost instantaneous. After hanging twenty minutes the body was cut down and delivered to his friends for interment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Friday, July 30, 1869.

The Money market is in a more com-ortable condition this morning as to supply at the banks, but there is a heavy drain of currency towards the West setting in to further the shipment of cereals to the seaboard, and for the present no very decided improvement is to be expected. The resources of the banks are not favora ble to the expansion of loans, but, generally speak ing, customers of good standing can obtain limited amounts at legal rates. The range for loans on call is 668 per cent., but the large offerings of good and prime mercantile paper forced upon outside lenders gives an appearance of irregularity to the discoun market which makes it difficult to quote. The range for the same class of notes is 8@12 per cent., accord-

ing to circumstances. Gold is only moderately active in our market, but quite strong, opening at 136% and closing about In Government loans there is very little anima-

ion here, but in New York the transactions are very heavy, and prices have advanced over closing que ations of yesterday.
There was a good business effected in stocks this morning, but prices were weak. State loans were full. City sixes sold at 95 for the old and 100% for the pew issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 96%. Reading Railroad was fairly active and closed at 49%, a decline: Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56% (6-56%; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 122; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56%; Minehill Railroad at 54; and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42%.

Canal shares attracted more attention. Sales of schuylkill Navigation at 10%, b. o., for common and 0% for preferred, and Lehigh Navigation at 37. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 28 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 29 for Girard College.

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

FIRST	BOAL	ED.
\$2200 City 6s, Old.ls, 25		h Reading RR., 49%
\$2000 C & Am 6s 89, 86	. 5	dotrf.ls 49%
\$1000 City 68, New.c. 10034	100	do49 69
\$1700 do ls. c. 100%	300	dols.b*.49 69
\$700 C & A m 68,89.	1100	do18, 49%
10ts.s5 933/	100	do c. 49 %
\$100 Leh 6s, '84 8334	100	dob30, 49%
\$200 Leh 6s R Ln 87 14	10	do 49%
\$1000 Leh gold 1 963;	100	do49 69
\$9000 do, Mon. 18, 96 %	300	do c 49.69
7 sh Cam & Am R.122	700	do 18, 49%
101 sh Penna R. c. 56%	100	do49:56
100 dob30. 56%	500	dob30. 4916
100 do, b5, 56%	100	do 4932
100 do b5wn 50%	200	dols.c. 4936
200 ao ls. c . 56%	100	dob30, 4936
160 do b30, 56%	100	do
100 do030, 56% 100 do	300	dols. 49%
5 sh Lit Sch R 423	100	dob5.49.56
35 do 4234		dob5.49-56
26 sh Minehill R 64	209	dols.s5.49:56
39 sh Leh Val R 56%		h Sch Nv ls. 560 10%
8 do 56%	100 8	h Sch N Pf. b60 20%
200 sh Leh Stkls. 37		
SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION	on Co	OAL THADE, for the

week ending Thursday, July 29, 1869:— From Port Carbon	Tons. C 14,133 2,569 20,201 1,227	00 00
Total for week	38,130 314,388	00 17
Total	352,518	17
To same time last year	480,453	19
-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this Gold quotations as follows:- 10:00 A. M	136 136 136 0 S. Thi	136 136 176 171

do. 1864, 123@123½; do. 1865, 123@123½; do. 1865, new, 121½@122; do. 1867, new, 122@122½; do. 1868, 121½@122; do. 58, 10-408, 113½@113½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cv., 109½@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 136½@136½; Silver, 130½@132½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 123½@123½; 5-208 of 1862, 124½@125; do., 1864, 123@123½; do., Nov., 1865, 123½@123½; do., July, 1865, 121½@122½; do., 1867, 122½@122½; do., 1868, 121½@122½; 10-408, 113½@113½; Pacifics, 109½@109½. Gold, 136½.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

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

"There was a pause in the speculative feeling to-day, which led to a rather dull market in the earlier hours of business. At the morning sessions of the stock and Government boards there was little move-ment outside of the few leading stocks which have been the chief features of interest during the pas fortnight. The money market exhibited a little more activity, and in leans on pledge of stock and misactivity, and in loans on pledge of stock and miscellaneous collaterals the prevailing rate was seven
per,cent. There were, of course, many exceptions at
six, which was the general rate on Governments, the
transactions at ove on the latter securities being
also more exceptional. It is difficult to say why
there should be these little variations from day to
day in the rate on call, but the local money market
contains within itself many little currents which go
to affect its general character. New York city is an
empire in itself, and the movements of funds up and
down town, from one bank to another, or from
one kind of enterprise to another, doubtless cause
the fluctuations. Again, the speculation in stocks
to-day was, in the main, a rising one—that is, there
were more buyeos than selfers. The desire to engage funds was therefore more general. For the
future of the money market little concern is felt. gage tunes was therefore hore general. For the future of the money market little concern is felt. The banks have been gradually increasing their resources, and the Government bond purchases of yesterday and to-day will assist their easier condition. The Treasury has distursed within the two days nearly five millions of currency, one-half in legal-tenders, which, in going to increase that item of the banks will swell the forms of legal recover. For the bans, will swell the figure of legal reserve. Foreign exchange was quiet and steady on the basis of 110½ for prince bankers' 60 day sterling bills. Very little was doing, however, the remittances finding an outlet in produce and cotton bills or in bills drawn

against bonus.

"The range for bankers was from 109% to 110%. For sight the quotations ranged from 110% to 110%, the former being the figure for net transactions with brokers. Commercial paper was in fair request, the demand increasing each day, now that it is certain the rate for money cannot go above seven per cent. For prime notes of long and short periods the extreme rates were eight to tweive per cent., with sales at the intermediate figures. The circumstance which gave tone to the later speculation of the day, and changed the duliness into comparative activity, was a report that Secretary Boutwell would purchase lifteen millions of bonds during the mouth of August, Whether the report is true or not—and in the absence Whether the report is true or not—and in the absence of the press despatches from Washington it is as yet indefinite—it was sufficient to create considerable mdefinite—it was simicient to create considerable excitement in the Government market, where the 62s advanced to 124 k, and 67s to 121 k. The purchases were made principally on account of prominent stock houses who seemed confident of the truth of the intelligence. Now if there has been another "leak" in the Transury Department, Mr. Boutwell should make a rigid lovestigation. Yesterday he closed up the purchases outside of the sinking fund, and the public were naturally anxious to learn his policy for the ensuing month. If his decision is to continue these purchases then the speculators have got the inside track again. It was Mr. Boutwell's order that no news of Treasury operations should be communicated until after banking hours. Yet to-day, at the session of the Government board, which meets at a quarter past two o'clock, there were pienty of at the session of the Government board, which meets at a quarter past two o'clock, there were pienty of "orders" to buy on the strength of a report that he intended purchasing fifteen millions of bonds during August. The coupon ten-forties were active and sold at 112%, and the currency sixes at 109%. The market was easils susceptible of an advance, owing to an improvement in London, whence the price came \$33%. The bonds purchased for the sinking fund were in the lots and at the prices following:—1864, registered, 120°12; 1865, registered (new), 120°2; 1862, registered, 120°15; 1865, registered (new), 120°3; 1862, registered, 120°0; 1864, registered, 120°0; 1865, registered, 120°0; 1864, registered, 120°3; 1864, registered, 120°25; 1865, registered, 120°25; 1866, registered, 120°25; 1866, registered, 120°25; 1867, registered, 120°25; 1868, registered, 120°25;

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, July 30 .- The demand for Flour is limited

to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$5@5.50 for superfine; \$5.50 @5.87% for extras; \$6.25@7.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family : \$6.25@7-25 for Pennsylvania do. do., old and new; \$6.75@8 for Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana do. do.; and \$8:50@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.12%@

TheWheat market is firm, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 2000 bushels old and new red at \$1.50@1.60, including 1200 bushels on secret terms. Rye is steady at \$1.35 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush, for Western. Corn is less active and lower. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.14\(\alpha \) 1.15; and Western mixed at \$1.12\(\alpha \) 1.13. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 74\(\alpha \) 75c, and Delaware at 60c,; and 5000 bushels of the former sold on secret terms,

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—in the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$43 \(\alpha \) ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from \$9.25 to \$9.50 \(\alpha \) 64.

Seeds-Cloverseed ranges from \$9.25 to \$9.50 \$9.64 bs. Timothy is held at \$5.25@5.50; and Flaxseed at

Whisky is firmer. We quote tax paid at \$1.20 30 gallon; 100 half barrels Hannisville pure Rye, free,

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

10.00	
(By Atlantic Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—Arrived, steamships and England, yesterday.	Scotia
PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUE	¥ 30.
STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELL	EGRAPH
7 A. M	80
PRE SEA SERVICE CONTRACTOR OF SERVICE CO.	

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Scud, Crosby, Bigo, N. Hellings & Bro.
Brig Avance, Schulidz, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig American Union, Willoughby, Boston, John Roi
mel, Jr. & Bro.
Brig D. S. Soule, Soule, Boston, do.
Schr M. Monson, Dayton, New London, do.
Schr G. L. Vandervoert, Kelly, Saco, Me., do,
Schr Clar Sawyer, Nickerson, Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr Clara Sawyer. Nickerson, Portsmonth, N. H.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Saird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Elena, Stewart, 48 days from Ivigint, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Razley & Co.
Schr Pioneer, Brewer, 7 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr T. J. French, Doughty, 4 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr J. P. Spedden, Collins, 7 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Nelhe Star, Poland, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr P. J. Tull, Cowper, from Bangor,
Schr P. J. Tull, Cowper, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, from Boston.
Schr W. Wilson, Wilson, from Greenwich, Ct.,
Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. C. Baynton, Waycutt, hence for Antwerp, war spoken in lat. 3F 40, long, 58 50, no date.

Barque David McNutt, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst., lat. 40 45, long 67 18.

Brig Gilmor Meredith, Ayres, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday. Brig Gilmor Mercelth, Ayres, for Financephia, coared at Savannah yesterday. Schr John Stockham, Wright, from Salem for Philadel-phia, lost mainsail and jib, off Barnegat 29th inst., during a heavy squall from the west. Schr Royal Oak, Ericsson, hance, at Providence 28th Schr Hoyal Oak, Ericsson, Bence, at Providence 28th instant.
Schrs Trade Wind, Corson, and Richard Peterson, Ireland, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schr & H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, hence for Dover, at Newport P. M. 27th inst.
Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th inst.
Schr L. B. Burnett, McDevitt, hence, at Norwich 27th inst.

Schr Mm. B. Thomas, Winemore, and E. Sinnickson (Smasts), Winemore, hence, at Marblebead 24th inst. Schr White Swan, Collins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 23d inst. Schr Charles E. Jackson, hence, at Marblebead 25th inst. nstant. Schr Wave, Warwick, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nor-Schr Wave, Warwick, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 27th inst.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley; J. S. Shindler, Streaker; Geo. Novenger, Smith; B. N. Atwood, Kemp; R. Blew, Vanneman; and Kolon, Jasper, hence for Baston; C. H. Spofford, Thompson, hence for Salem; M. J. Fisher, Lawrence, hence for Lynn; and Gertrude, Caldwell, hence for Eastport, at Hölmes' Hole P. M. 27th inst.