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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Horror at Ashley, Missouri.

Murder of Abbie Summers.

Death of a Child from Fright.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ASHLEY HORROR.

The Assassination of Miss Abble Summers, of Quincy, By Her Rejected Sulter-Harrowing

The telegraph has already briefly announced one of the most heart-rending butcheries of the age, occurring at Ashley, Pike county, Mo., last Sunday. The victim was one of the most estimable and accomplished young ladies of Quincy. The reports of the tragedy were confused and conflicting up to Tuesday, when the Evening Journal of that date was able to publish the following deeply interesting

PULL PARTICULARS.

It appears from what we have been able to glean from those conversant with the facts in the case, who arrived from the scene of murder to-day with the body, that the murder was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. M. T. Griggs, at Ashley, at which place the victim boarded, and in the room used by her in which to give music lessons, THE MURDERER

has made several visits to Pike county recently, and has made several visits to Pike county recently, and has attempted to persecute the unfortunate young lady with his attentions, but has been gently yet firmly repulsed. He had just returned from Kansas, or was just going to Kansas, and had stopped over at Ashley, undoubtedly for the purpose of urging his suit with Miss Summers, and had attempted to his suit with Miss Summers, and had attempted to hire out to a farmer near the town. Sunday morning he went to the Presbyterian church where she was and remained at the door until services were over, and preceded Miss Summers and her company some distance. Just before noon Abbie was seated in the music room at Mr. Griggs' house, in company with Mr. Watkins, Professor of the Seminary, when Coe, the incarnate villian, passed the window and approached the door of the residence. Professor Watkins knew a part of the affair of Abbie as related to Coe, and remarked to her when he approached the door, "It is that man Coe, Abbie, shall I admit him?" She repl ed, "certainly," and the Professor immediately admitted him. When Coe entered the music-room Miss Summers was seated near the door, and when it was opened she was partly concealed from view. Coe walked across the room, and the door was closed and he had taken a seat before he observed her. He then arose and advanced towards her, at closed and he had taken a seat before he observed her. He then arose and advanced towards her, at the same time extending his hand, which familiar gre ting was not accepted by the young lady. Coe then said, 'Abbie, I wish to speak a few words with you privately," and Professor Watkins was requested to leave the couple a few minutes, which he did, very reluctantly. Abbie followed the retreating form of the Professor to the door, and in 're she closed it the Professor, as if impressed with a presentiment of evil, remarked:—"If you need any absistance at any time, just call and I will not be far off." The door was closed, and the Professor stepped across the hall and entered a room opposite stepped across the hall and entered a room opposite the one in which Miss Summers was. What was said by Coe is not known. But a short time elapsed, said by Coe is not known. But a short time clapsed, however, probably two minutes from the time the door was closed upon his retreating form, before the rofessor was startled by a scream from the young laty, and he immediately ran to the door and kicked kopen. He was met at the door by Mr. Griggs, the one of the house, who was also attracted by the treams, and, on entering, found the unfortunate young lady lying upon the floor dead and weltering in her gore, and the nend Coe calmiy standing by the form of the victim whom he had so foully murthe form of the victim whom he had so foully mus

It was but the work of an instant to throttle the marferer, who stood there so stolldly, and Professor watkins caught him and threw him to the floor, and there he lay, limp and quiet, never offering the least sign of resistance. The body of Abbie was picked up, and four wounds were found inflicted upon it, one n front, cutting the flesh on her breast and arm, and the others in her back. The murderer had evidently struck at her breast first and failed, and, frightened, the terrified girl had started to flee the room, when she was pursued and cut down by his cruel hard as she was fleeing. The weapon, a com-mon butcher knife with a six-inch blade, was mon butcher knife with a six-men blade, was found fastened in her back, having entered and severed the spinal column, and extended through the body to the heart. Professor Watkins withdrew the instrument of death and laid it upon the floor beside her whom it, in the hands of it upon the floor beside her whom it, in the hands of the assassin, had cut down in the bloom of her youth and usefulness. The room presented a bloody sight; the crimson gore saturated the carpet and had spotted the ceiling with its scarlet tinge, having been hurled there from the kulfe that was withdrawn dripping and reeking as it was made ready for another plunge.

The murderer was taken charge of by the city authorities, and confined in the county jail at Bowling Green, where he will remain until his day of trial.

The body of the murdered victim was immediately taken charge of by friends who loved the dear girl in life, and robed for its last home, the grave. We visited the house in which the body now lies, at noon

to-day. Her head, with its jetty locks smoothed down rested upon a soft satin pillow, while a wreath of myrtle, intermingled with illies and white roses, en-circled it. Her eyes were in calm repose, while her Her eyes were in calm repose, while he circled it. Her eyes were in calm repose, while her coal black lashes drooped gently down. She looked beautiful even in death, and but for a slight discoloration about her lips, she looked like she was sleeping gently, and was the subject of a pleasant dream. She was robed in a white merino dress. Her plump throat was partially hidden by a bow of white satin. Beautiful even in death, she rested there, dressed for her heavenly journey.

The aged father came into the room while we were there, and as he gazed upon the face of her whom he had so loved from her earliest infancy up, the great tears of sorrow rolled down his furrowed.

whom he had so loved from her earliest infancy up, the great tears of sorrow rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and his lamentations were so pitiful and full of sorrow that a man of stone could hardly have witnessed and heard him without shedding tears. We sincerely hope we will never be called upon to witness such another scene.

SCARED TO DEATH.

A Child Dies from Fright Caused by Mistreat-ment of its Mother—A Brutal Outrage. We made mention yesterday, says the Louisville Journal of Thursday, of the critical condition of a title child who was suffering from convulsions arising from fright at the abuse offered its mother by a man from New Albany. It died last night. The

on Monday three weeks ago, a man named Theodore Day, who owns a large tan-yard in New Albany, went to the house of Mrs. Boyer, who lives on Lytle street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, in this city, and commenced to abuse her. Her husband, Mr. Lewis Boyer, was absent in Cincinnati at the time, and she had no one in the house to protect her except a sister. The man first asked for her husband, with whom, it seems, he had had a quarrel. She told him her husband was not at home, when he commenced to swear and yell like a madman. The child, which is only about five months old, was in her arms, and young as it was, seemed to comprehend his fury. He raised a large stick to strike, but the sister intervened, when, pushing her away, he struck the mother several times with his fist, and she says one of the terrible blows struck the child, which was climeter to her neek. It immediately went intervened. of the terrible blows struck the child, which was clinging to her neck. It immediately went into convolsions, which have occurred at intervals of an hour ever since. Br. Griffith has been attending it, and says that the convulsions were undoubtedly caused by the fright, and also that it has been totally blind ever since. Previous to that time it had been a heaithy and promising child.

If the facts given above as related by the mother herself, and verified by the neighbors, are true, this s unquestionably one of the most brutal outrages that was ever committed. It is understood that the

that was ever committed. It is understood that the ady will institute suit for damages, assessing the amount at a large sum, while some express the opinion that Day will be indicted for murder.

A SWINDLING CIRCUS.

Another Troupe of "Fly-by Nights" - Printers, As Usual, Lett in the Lurch. Early this morning, says the Cinciunati Times of he 16th, the proprietors of Huff's great (?) Metro-politan Circus attempted a coup on their creditors by "folding their tents like the Arabs, and silently

stealing away."

Before finally getting all their baggage-wagons out of the city several of their creditors heard of heir glicht work in the carry hours of the morning.

and forthwith sued out attachments against the Great Metropolitan. The treasurer's wagon, unfortunately for the proprietors, was, from some cause. tundately for the proprietors, was, from some cause, late in getting started, and, as a consequence of such tardiness, was attached for the sum of \$35, which was promptly paid by the treasurer. Two other attachments were then procured and another of the wagons secured, and finally a fourth

another of the wagons secured, and finally a fourth attachment was sworn out by another confiding creditor, but not finding anything to levy on, started in hot haste en route for Madison, Indiana, for which place the company had started. The fate of that attachment will assuredly depend entirely on the swiftness of the officials endeavoring to serve it.

We had looked upon the Metropolitan Circus with most favorable consideration, and blew our trumpet quite loudly in its behalf, and therefore did not think its managerial head would show such base ingrati-

its managerial head would show such base ingrati-tude as to swindle us out of an advertising bill. It was about the meanest one-horse act it could have displayed, thus going back on its friends. We don't wish the proprietor any harm, only regretting, however, that we have discovered another amusement caterer who is so heartless as to "cut" on a printer's bill in such a sneaking manner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A QUEER CASE.

A Mistake Beyond the Corrective Powers of the Legislature and the Courts.

Register's Court.

This morning Judge Ludlow gave the following decision in as novel a case as has bothered a court of justice since the settlement of this State:

George A. Alter and Catherine his wife each determined to make a will, and each intended to give to the survivor the property he or she possessed. Two wills were prepared for execution, and as was supposed were duly executed, and then placed in separate envelopes. The husband died, and on an exam'nation of the envelope containing, as was thought, his will, it was discovered that the husband had signed his wife's will, and the wife had signed the husband's will.

In this dilemma the wife obtained legislation, and an act of Assembly was passed authorizing her to file a petition stating the facts, and upon proof of "the alleged mistake" to the satisfaction of the Register's Court, that tribunal is clothed with "the powers of a Court of Chancery," and is authorized "to reform said paper-writing," and "to have entered in the office for the Register of Wills in and for the city and county, the said paper-writing, which he (George A. Alter) intended to execute as his last will and testament, as if the said writing had been signed by him, with his own hand and seal, and not by his said wife Catharine."

The petition contemplated by the act of Assembly has been filed, notice was duly given to the heirs at-law of the decedent, and they resist this application. It ought further to be added toat the wife of George A. Alter not only survived her husband, but is now alive; and we have no doubt, as a matter of fact, that a clear mistake was made in the execution of these papers.

We will be best able to perform our duty If we first determine what, exactly, we are asked to do in this case. Olearly, we are, in general terms, to reform a last will and testament: but which has been executed by the wife in due form of law, and which is upon its lace a testamentary disposition of property, by a woman who is now alive, and whose will is therefore ambulatory until her death. Nor is this all.

For the following reasons we think the act is fatally defective:

1. If a Court of Chancery ever had jurisdiction in matters of probate that power is now considered to be obsolete. Spencer's Eq. Juris., ch. vi. p. 701. Adams' Eq., ch. iv. p. 238-9: ib. 178. Nor can jurisdiction attack until after probate. Allen vs. McRierson, I Hs. Lds. Ca., 191; Story's Eq. Juris, sec. 140; see also ib., ch. xxxix, sec. 1445-7.

And a court of equity cannot in any evert dispense with the regulations prescribed by the Legislature as it regards formalities necessary in the execution of wills. (I Franc, ch. 130.) Adams in his work, commenting upon this point, declares that "a will cannot be corrected by evidence of mistake so as to supply a clause or word inadvertently omitted by the drawer or copier, for there can be no will without the statntory forms." And this principle is correctly stated if we regard it as applying to the formalities required by statute. Strong in his work upon equity, remarks:—"It will be found, we think, upon examination, that American courts of equity have not interfered to correct alleged mistakes in the execution of wills, either as to statutory requisites or the manner of writing, as by inserting the name of another legatee," and adds, "The extent to which the English equity courts have sometimes carried this branch of their remedial powers has more the appearance of making wills as they (testators) probably would do if now alwe, than carrying them into effect as they were in fact made. 1 Story Eq., sec. 180 (a). It is well settled that Chancery never refleves against a statute. Comyn's Dig., tit. Chancery never refleves

into effect as they were in fact made. I Story Eq., sec. 180 (a). It is well settled that Chancery never relieves against a statute. Comyn's Dig., tit. Chancery, 3F., 6, 7, 8; Sedgwick's Stat. and Const. Law, 194.

In the further investigation of the subject it is to be remarked that among the host of cases cited by counsel for the wife not one of them is at all like this cause, and for the reason that while deeds, contracts, and wills have been reformed, the effort has invariable been made to find out an intention in an instrument having a legal existence, and not to execute a paper. Hence it has been wisely said, "In the construction of wills indulgence has been shown to the ignorance, unskilluless, and oven negligence of testators, and ne degree of technical informality, or of grammatical, or orthographical error will deter the court from giving effect to an intention:" but it is to be observed that in every case which has come to our knowledge a will, duly executed, has been before a court of law or of equuity. A diligent search has failed to produce a single instance in which a court of law or of equity has ever executed a will, while in a case reported in 14 Jurist, 402, the Proceeding similar to this one, except that the partins executing the supposed wills were sisters, and not husband and wife. It is thus reported:—

"Harding applied for probate of the will of the deceased to be granted, the signatures of the will of the deceased to be granted, the signatures of the will of the deceased to be granted, the signatures of the will of the deceased to the contents of the one now before the Court.

"Sir H. Jenner Fust—Two ladies live together, and they determine to make what I may call mutual wills. The wills are the same, mutaits mutandis; they were drawn up and executed, that is if executed they are, at one and the same time, but unfortunately each signed the other's will. After the death of one of them the solicitor alters them, so as te make of one of them appear as that of the other, and I need carreed

property to herself—a maintest absurdity. I must reject the metion."

If we are not much mistaken, it was a vain thing to endeaver to clothe the Register's Court, in this case, with Chancery powers, for it is evident that Courts of Chancery have no such jurisdiction as is now contended for.

2. It has, however, been argued that logislation in this instance cured all defects, for we may consider, under the act, evidence of intention, in a case in which there is no latent ambiguity; and, secondly, this act of Assembly has repealed in effect and for the purposes of this case our statute of wills.

this instance cured all defects, for we may consider, under the act, evidence of intention, in a case in which there is no latent ambiguity; and, secondly, this act of Assembly has repealed in effect and for the purposes of this case our statute of wills.

It is too clear for argument that, in the present condition of our law, the evidence produced in this case would have been rejected but for this statute, because, as we have before said, there is here no latent ambiguity; and, possibly, legislative authority might have been all powerful but for article 5 in our Bill of Rights, which declares, among other things, that no man can be deprived of his life, liberty, or properly, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land," and this article presents to this petitioner an insurmountable barrier. In Norman va. Heish, 5 W. & 8, 173, when the attempt was made to give an inheritable source, as well as decendible quality, to the blood of one Christopher Norman, which it did not possess while he lived, the Chief Justice, commenting on the section of the declaration of rights above quoted, any with a power the force of which can now be appreciated. "What law? undoubtedly a pre-existent rule of conduct declarative of a penalty for a prohibited act; not an expose facto rescript or decree made for the occasion.

"The design of the convention was to exclude arbitrary power from every branch of the Government, and there would be no exclusion of it if such rescripts or decrees were allowed to take effect in the form of a statute. The right of property has no foundation or security but the law, and when the Legislature shall successfully attempt to overturn it, even in a single instance, the liberty of the citizen will be no more."

What proposition can be clearer than that at the moment the breath went out of the body of George A. Alter, his estate, real and personal, rested, in full property, in his heireat-law and distributees under the intestate law of Pennsylvania! It is true, he may have intended to execute

Patent Botel Register Case.

United States Circuit Court. We were not entirely accurate in our statement of the action of the Court yesterday in this case. The Court did not reserve the question of originality, but decided that as the evidence produced by the defendants showed that the patentes was not the original inventor of the thing patented, and that the injunction must for that reason be refused, it was unnecessary to consider whether or not the subject of the claim was legally patentable

-At the time of the fire in the St. James Hotel, Washington, Mr. Samuel Throop, a plate-printer of the Bureau of Engraving and Print-ing, ascended a ladder to the fourth story of the hotel to rescue a lady and child, and the Chronihotel to rescue a lady and child, and the Chroni-cle says that the ladder being short he was obliged to reach up with his hands and clasp the window sill, and draw himself into the room. He passed the child out, and then got the lady out on the ladder, when she swooned, swinging him partially off the ladder, to which he clung with one hand, and with the other held the lady until others came up and relieved him.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Montpensier and

Embezzlement by a Postmaster.

Sad Suicide at Worristown.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Stability of the Money Market. London, June 18 —The Shipping Gazette of this morning is confident that the money market will be undisturbed by the recent advance in

Yesterday was the last day of the Ascot races, and the great feature was the contest for the Alexandra plate of £1000, added to a sweepstakes of £25 each, the second horse to receive £200 and the third horse £100 out of the stakes. to start at the new mile post, and go once around about 3 miles, closed with 17 subscribers. The race was won by Count F. de Lagrange's chesnut horse Trocadero beating Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Siderolite.

The City of Ragusa The miniature steamer City of Ragusa is fully repaired, and only awaits a fair wind to take a fresh start for New York. She rides at anchor in Cork harbor, where she is visited by hundreds of curiosity seekers.

Non-Conformist Meeting. At a large meeting of Non-Conformists held in Liverpool last night, speeches were made by eminent persons and resolutions were passed sustaining the attitude taken by Messrs. Gladstone and Forster on the Education bill.

There was also a meeting of dissenters at Leeds, which was well attended, and resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the Education bill were unanimously adopted.

Fire at Dandee. The cotton factory of Horle & Co., at Dundee, Scotland, was burned last night. The loss is

House of Commons Contested Seats One of the defeated candidates for the House of Commons for Bristol declines to contest the seat. The subject is now before the courts, because of charges of bribery and corruption.

The Ship Express. LIVERPOOL, June 18 .- The ship Express, which sailed from Lagos, Guinea, mary months ago, for this port, arrived unexpectedly yesterday. She had been given up for lost, and a part of the insurance had been paid.

Bark Abandoned at Sea. reports having falling in with an abandoned bark of about 1000 tons in lat. 43:30 north, and long. 24 west. Her name could not be made out. English Opinion of Congress.
LONDON, June 18.—The Saturday Review in

its comments on American affairs to-day says Congress has checked the audacity of the manufacturers, but is still averse to adopting a liberal

LONDON, June 18 .- The recent showers have extended over a wide tract of country, and have been of incalculable service to the crops, which had been nearly destroyed by the long-continued dry weather. Lightning has caused a number of destructive

fires in the neighborhood of Whittlesen, but no loss of life is reported. To-day the weather is cloudy but warm, favoring the hay crop. Illness of Marshal Serrano.

Madrid, June 18 .- It is reported to-day that Marshal Serrano is quite ill. Montpender and the Spanish Throne.

Paris, June 18 .- Rumors from Spain are current here and are gathering strength that a military pronunciamento in favor of the Duke of Montpensier is intended.

Gustave Flourens. ATHENS, June 18.—Gustave Flourens, who arrived in Greece some time ago, it is said has received notice to quit the country, in accordance with a demand from the French Government to that effect.

The movements of Flourens have been made so secretly that it was not suspected that he had left London. This Morning's Quotations.

London, June 18—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90%; of 1865s, old, 89%; and of 1867s, 88%; 10-40s, 87. Railways quiet. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Const. Western, 981% quiet. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 113½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28½.

Liverpool, June 18—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; uplands, 10½@10½d.; Orleans, 10½@10½d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burglary in Connecticut. HARTFORD, June 18 .- The grocery store of Morrison & Reynolds, in Thompsonville, was broken into on Thursday night and robbed of a large sum of money. The safe was blown open with powder. The thieves were pursued to Springfield and shots exchanged between them and their pursuers, but the robbers escaped.

Medical Superintendents' Convention.

At the Convention of Medical Superintendents of Insane Hospitals vesterday, the discussion was continued on school instruction in hospitals. The evening was spent in discussing the use of hydrate of chloral, in which Dr. Kirkbride took the lead.

The Barrington Centenary. PROVIDENCE, June 18 .- The centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Barrington was celebrated in a spirited manner yes-

FROM THE STATE.

Suicide of a Philadelphian at Norristown.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, June 18.—This usually quiet community was greatly shocked this morning over the discovery of Mr. Daniel Weikel hanging to a ratter in his carriage-house. It appears that he arose about 4 o'clock, as was his custom, and went out to the barn. Shortly afterwards the hired man went to the carriage-house for the purpose of hitching up to take Mr. Welkel to market, but found him dead. He was about fifty years of age, and weighed 250 pounds. He was a liquor merchant, doing business on Front street, above Vine, Philadelphia. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Embezziing Postmaster. Balltimore, June 18.—A. B. Woodcock, late postmaster at Piedmont, W. Va., was arrested here yesterday by a special agent of the Post Office Department, for embezzling money of the United States. After a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Hanan, he was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

\$2000 for a Kiss. In the Superior Court of Baltimore city, before Judge Dobbin, yesterday, a suit by Newton W. Seibert and Elizabeth, his wife, against John Leeson, for assault, was tried. The alleged assault was that the defendant, in February last, at the house of Seibert, during his absence, approached Seibert's wife and seized and kissed her hand against her will. The jury brought in a verdict for the amount of \$2000 in favor of Mrs. Seibert.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

A War with Holland Imminent—Decree Closing the Ports of Maracalbo and Cabello.

CARACAS, May 24.—A rupture between Holland and Venezuela is regarded as imminent, and preparations are making for hostilities by both parties. It seems that the Dutch mail steamer Hondieur, which carried the mails between St. Thomas, Caracoa, Leguayra, and Porto Cabello, was seized by Guzman Bianco, who is now virtually President of Venezuela, for having on board ammunition, etc., for the Monagas party from Curacoa, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Consul of his Majesty the King of Holand, who represented that when the Hondieur left her port Monagas was President of Venezuela, and that who represented that when the Honfleur left her port Monagas was President of Venezuela, and that consequently her arrival at Lagnayra with her cargo of munitions of war was entirely legitimate, and that the only thing the laws of war allow him to do was to take that part of the cargo consigned to his enemies, Guzman still detains the vessel and refuses to let her go. A Dutch schooner, the Galgo, was armed at Curacoa by the Governor of that island, and sent to Laguayra to make a formal demand for the release of the Honfleur, but Guzman refused to give her up, and the schooner was compelled to return without accomplishing anything, as pelled to return without accomplishing anything, as she was not of sufficient force to take her out from under the shore batteries.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUTCH CONSUL. Another Dutch vessel—a schooner, also from Curacoa—has been seized by Guzman on the same grounds. The owner being here at the time made himself known, and applied through the Consul for the release of the vessel and his passports, both of which requests were refused, witnout any reason being assigned therefor by the Government. Upon this the Charge d'Affaires demanded his passport and left the country.

A Dutch war steamer has been sent to Laguayra to enforce the demands of the Holland Government, and, as the Dutch say, to teach the Venezuelans, as they did on a former occasion, that they do not allow themselves to be trifled with. But in this case they may reckon without their host, for Guzman is a brave and determined man, and has no cause to have any particular affection for the King of Holland, who, it will be remembered, caused him and his father to be driven from Curacoa on the demand of Monagas, in March last, an insult which Guzman Blanco will not readily forget.

CLOSE OF THE PORT OF MARACAIRO.

A decree has been issued by Guzman Blanco declaring the ports of Maracaibo, Lavela, and Porto Cabello closed against all commerce, of which the Cabello closed against all commerce, of which the following is a translation:—

Considering that the enemies of the federal institutions by an act of neurpation continue hostile against the national will, at different ports of the republic, thereby injuring the liberal interests of the country and hindering the plans of the new Government for the reduction of the duties which it is the desire to bring about. In consideration of this it is decreed that the perts of Maracaibo, Lavela, and Porto Cabello remain closed to the importation of foreign goods until a new order is issued, and no foreign goods until a new order is issued, and no foreign goods will be allowed to enter these ports from other domestic ports. The vessels which shall attempt to do business with the ahove mentioned ports contrary to the provisions of this decree will be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proven that the tenor of this decree was not known at the port from whence they sailed at the time of their departure. The Secretary of State is charged with the promulgation of this decree, and will notify all foreign Minuters. Consuls, and merchants, and the Venezuelan representatives in foreign countries.

Caracas, May 18.

GUZMAN BLANCO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The week closes on a fairly active money market, but it is an activity resulting from a revival in stock speculation, which to-day was quite moderate. The amount of business paper offering is quite small, though fully up to the usual average of late. The rates for both call loans and discounts are about the same as hitherto quoted, and are invariably in favor of the borrowing classes. The mercantile classes are beginning to provide themselves with means of pleasure and recreation, and for some weeks large amounts will be drawn to the various watering places and other fashionable summer

Gold is quiet and remarkably steady, the tire sales up to noon ranging between 112% and 112%. Operators are uncertain how to act pending the financial questions in Congress. Governments are also quiet and very steady at vesterday's quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.



SATURDAY, June 18.—The activity noted in the Flour market for a week past continues unabated,

Flour market for a week past continues unabated, and the stocks, particularly of good family brands, are very much reduced. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, mostly for the supply of the home consumers, \$5.25 for choice Pennsylvania superfine; \$5.50@1 for fair to choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.75@6.50 for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$5.75@6.50 for Ohio do, do,; and \$7.0 S.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25 @ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal nominal.

There is less demand for Wheat, but the recent advance is well sustaned. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red, at \$1.46@1.45, and 700 bushels cheice Indiana do, at \$1.46@1.45. Rye may be quoted at \$1.01 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm, but the volume of business is light. Corn is firm, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1 00001 08, and Western mixed at \$1.02@1.02. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64@65c. In Barley and Mait no sales are reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$27 \$\tilde{g}\$ ton.

Whisky is firmer. In the absence of sales we quote Western iron-bound at \$1.05\(\tilde{g}\)1.06,

New York Produce Market.

New York June 18.—Cotton dull and heavy;
sales of 400 bales at \$1340. Flour dull and declining;
sales 7500 barrels State at \$550@650; Ohio at \$6@
7-10; Western, \$550@7. Wheat dull and declining;
sales \$5,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1-35@156; No. 3
do. at \$1.80. Corn declining; sales 23,000 bushels
mixed Western at \$55.@\$1-92 for new. Oats lower;
sales 120,000 bushels State at 10@72c.; Western at
623@664c, Reef in fair demand. Pork quiet; new mess,
\$30.75@20-81. Lard dull; steam, 143@164c.; kettle,
100.0. Whichy dull at \$1.05. Ole. Whishy doll at \$1.05.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Case of Whittemore.

The Porter Assault Case.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Success of the Morocco Expedition.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Illness of Gen. Prim.

FROM EUROPE.

French Legations to German States. Paris, June 18 .- In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Simon urged the suppression of legations to secondary German States. No action was taken. Prince Napoleon
has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Success of the Morocco Expedition. Despatches from General Wimpfen, received today, announce that his expedition through Morocco is entirely successful. The rebels are everywhere submitting to French authority.

Defeat of the Carlists at Bayonne. A band of Carlists attempted to cross the border near Bayonne yesterday, but were stopped and turned back by French soldiees.

lilness of General Prim. General Prim is quite ill. He will spend a few

weeks at Vichy. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whittemore Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, June 18.—The Speaker this morning presented the credentials of B. F. Whittemore as Representative from the First District of South

Mr. Logan objected to his being sworn in.
Mr. Farnsworth made a motion to refer the case
to the Election Committee, which was objected to
by Logan, who stated that the House had only to
determine whether a member who escaped expulsion by reason of resignation should again be admitted to a seat in the same body which had passed an almost unanimous resolution declaring him unworthy of such a seat. The case was finally, on motion of Mr.Logan, postponed until after the morn-ing hour on Tuesday next, without a reference to a committee. There is no probability that he will be

Pat Woods' Defence. The Judiciary Committee last evening had an extended session, at which the defense in the Pat Woods' case introduced testimony and rested the

This morning Richard T. Merrick, counsel in behalf of the defendant, made an argument, stating that the assault was made on Porter whilst he was on leave of absence, and enjoying the same as a member of the House, and that the punishment of the crime did not come under the jurisdiction of Congress, but was punishable by the courts of the

CONGEESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, June 18.—Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee of Commerce relative to the removal of the bar in the Potomac river, between the Long Bridge and Georgetown. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to extend their lateral branch through the City of Washington by way of Maryland avenue, across the Long Bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac. Passed.

Mr. Conking, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill in reference to the naturalization laws. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as amended the House bill fixing the compensation of of Grand and Petit Jurors in Circuit and District Courts of the United States at three dollars per day. Passed.

Mr. Drake introduced a land grant bill in aid of St. James and Little Rock Kailroad.

Mr. Williams called up a land grant bill in aid of the Atchison, Topeks, and Santa Fe Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Howard called up the bill to amend the land grant act in aid of a railroad and telegraph line from the States Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast by the Southern route, approved July 27, 1865.

Several amendments being adopted, the bill, after discussion, was laid over till Monday to have it printed as amended.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, the Senate joint resolution

taxes in the insurrectionary States.

House.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a naval board to examine the cases of officers who doem themselves unjustly passed over by premotions made in conformity with the act of Congress of 25th of July, 1856, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Asper, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill amending acts in relation to the sale of the St. Lovis Arsenal grounds. Passed.

The bill reported jesterday from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to restore to the pension roll the name of Margaret L. Bybee, of Tennessee, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and widow of an officer of the war of 1812, it having been dropped during the war because she would not take the test oath, was taken up, discussed, and rejected—yeas 53, nays 75.

Various other bills from the same committee were reported and acted on.

Mr. Washburn (Mass.), from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy in cases where v-uchers are lost, and for overpayments, etc., with an amendment limiting the settlement to sums under \$50.0, and to officers in whose accounts there is no apparent facud.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the

an amendment limiting the settlement to sums under \$50.0, and to officers in whose accounts there is no apparent trasud.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of B. F. Whittemore, from the First Congressional district of South Carolina.

The credentials having been read, Mr. Logan objected to Mr. Whittemore being sworn in, for reasons which he was prepared to state to the House. He did not want the matter referred to any committee. The House was committee enough to judge of it. He objected to the outh of office being administered to this man, because he had disqualified himself from being a member of this body.

Mr. Farnsworth argued that the natter should be referred to a committee, so that the action of the House might be based upon a full presentation of facts and authorities.

Mr. Garfield suggested a resolution to make it a rule of the House, that in case any person presents himself at the bar of the House to be sworn in as a member elect who may have been expelled, or who may have resigned at the same Congress while a resolution for his expulsion was pending, it shall be in order before administering the cash to him to refer the case to the committee which had in charge the resolution of expulsion, or the House may at once take action in the case.

Mr. Logan did not want the question to go to any committee, there to be pockated till after the adjournment of C. agree. He wanted the question to go to any committee, there to be pockated till after the adjournment of a committee. It was not acase or contested election. It was a mere question of qualification.

The Speaker suggested that as the day was assigned to the business of the Committee on Claims, this matter be postponed till Tuesday next, after the morning hour.

Mr. Logan emarked that a velorence to a committee would be treating the case with a consideration that it was not entitled to. It was a mere question whether the House would be treating the case with a considerat

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore June 18.—Cotton nominally 21c.
Flour quiet but firm; Howard street superfine, \$5 50% 6 25; do. extra. \$6 25% 50% 60, family, \$7 25% 00 City
Mills superfine, \$5 50% 675; do. extra, \$6 50% 775;
do. family, \$7 25% 10; Western superfine, \$5 50% 66;
do. extra, \$6% 675; do. family, \$6 75% 750. Wheat
unsettled and small business done; Maryland, \$1 55
% 175; Pennsylvania, \$1 50% 175; Western, \$1 38%
149. Corn steady; white, \$1 25% 127; yellow, \$1 33
% 140. Osts steady at 65% 65c. Rye, \$1 05% 172.
Pork firm at \$31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear
rib, 17% c.; shoulders, 14c. Hams, 22% 22% 31 314
16% 6174 c.; whisky—better feeling at \$1 04% 105.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Doings of the Centennial Committee—The Excursion on the Delawarre.

The Congressional Committee now visiting the city for the purpose of selecting a site for the great international exposition in 1876, this morning started on the pleasant trip both down and up the river Delaware, leaving the Continental at about half past it o'clock.

Before taking passage on the boat the committee paid a visit to Carpenters' Hall, which had been opened and grepared for their reception. Here speeches were made by verious members of the committee and of Councils.

Having viewed the place, and having spent some time in and about the locality, the party proceeded to Cheanut street wharf, where the steambont Twilight lay in readiness to receive them. The steamer was decorated with thas and bunting, and a large and fine oand of some thirty pieces was in attendance on the forward deck, ready to discourse music on the arrival of the committee and at intervals during the day. The boat was filled with the members of Councils and the invited guests. Quite a delay was occasioned before the boat left the wharf on account of the late arrival of the Congressmen and the non-completion of the necessary arrangements. It was not until quite a late hour that the boat finally started. The best of arrangements were made on board for the comfort of the suests. A lunch and lemonade table was set out in the middle cabin for their refreshment during the trip.

The committee arrived on board about 11 o'clock, and were welcomed by the chairman of the committee, the band playing "Hail Columbia" as they passed from the wharf to the boat The boat then proceeded down the river to visit first the factories is allowed in 1964, and the party landed at a private wiraf. The large establishment of the Washington Cotton Mannfacting Company was visited and inspected throughout. Trees works, of which Mr. H. S. S. West is superintendent, were founded in 1954. The daily consumption of the raw material in these factories is about 15 cotton bales. The engine-room, contai Doings of the Centennial Committee-The Ex-cursion on the Delaware.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 247, being a decrease of 31 from those of last week, and an increase of 11 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 125 were adults; 12s were minors; 187 were born in the United States; 46 were foreign; 22 were people of color; and 6 were from the country. Of this number, 36 died of consumption of the lungs; 9 of convuisions; 22 of scarlet fever; 2 of inflammation of the lungs; 22 of debility; 3 of disease of the heart; 8 of old age; 7 of marasmus; and 7 of relapsing fever. mus; and 7 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the

different wards :-Wards. First.....Second..... 9 Sixteenth.... Nineteenth Fifth..... Sixth. Twenty-first 4 Twenth-sixth . 6 Twenty-seventh......16

5 Twenty-eighth..... 13 Unknown THE SWEDEN GIAN CONVENTION.—This convention again met at 10 o cock this morning, the President in the chair. A discussion took place on a resolution inviting "New Churchmen" to the celebration of the Holy Supper to-morrow. The following was offered as a substitute or the resolution by Thomas Hitchcock:—

Resolved, That notice be given, as publicly as possible, that all Christians will be welcome to participate with us in the celebration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday.

Mr. B. F. Barrett offered the following as an amendment to the substitute:—

ment to the substitute:

Resolved, That all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and are in the effort to keep His commandments, will be cordially welcomed to the Holy Supper.

This amendment was opposed and finally lost.
Mr. Hitchcock's substitute was then adopted.

The reports of the Mission Association and of the Philadelphia Second Society were read.

An address was read by Rev. Warren Goddard to the Conference of the New Church of England.

This address was, on motion, made the sense of the convention. Adjourned.

QUICK TIME.—The Pacific express, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, due here at 12:20 to-day, made the remarkably quick time of 131 miles from Altoona to Harrisburg in 2 hours 59% minutes, or at the rate of 43% miles per hour.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

-One man in the Vermont Constitutiona Convention voted for woman's suffrage. The Burlington Free Press thereupon remarks:-"The men of Vermont remain, as before, earnest friends of woman and of woman's rights. If there is any point on which our laws or our customs need amending to secure the permanent and true welfare of the better, fairer and weaker sex, they stand ready, as hertofore, to change

A San Francisco excursion party discovered while on their return that their steamer was them, on going to the wheel-house, found the officer at the wheel too drunk to perform his duty. They displaced him and put a deck-hand in his place. They then went below, and found the engineer also intoxicated, the bollers without water and in a critical condition. They installed a new engineer, let off the steam, lowered the fires, and finally filled the boilers, got up steam, and came safely into port.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, steamship Lodons PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 18 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......75 | 11 A. M......86 | 3 P. M......90

Steamship Bunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
St'r Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, Lisbon, Workman & Co.
Br. brig John Byers, Lewis, St. John, N. B., C. C.
Van Horn.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, East Cambridge.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Providence, J.C.Scott

& Sons. Schr Damon, Johnson, East Boston, Schr John Slusman, Weaver, East Boston, Schr Boston, Nickerson, East Boston, Schr B. H. Sharp, Webb, East Boston, Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, East Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr Gen. Connor, Cousins, 13 days from Matan-zas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Richmond,

Va., with railroad ties.
Schr C. E. French, Goudy, from Washington, N.C., with lumber to Bush & Mclivain. Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Bridgeton, Va. Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Bridgeton, Va., with railroad ties.
Schr Alaska, Frice, from Brandywine, with flour.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, fm Nautucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Nautucket.
Schr W. P. Philips, Somers, from Providence.
Schr Dr. John Stradiev, Camp, from Cape May.
Schr Progress. Foxwell, from Rappahannock.
Schr Rock, Huffington, from Wicomico.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fairbanks, Howes, hence, at New York

yesterday.

Bark Fassfern, Harris, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 6th inst.

Schr Lottie Wells, Wells, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 15th inst.