## FIRST EDITION

MR. DICKENS AND THE QUEEN.

Tournament at Laurel, Md.

The Scaffold in Delaware.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TO BE AVENGED.

Edward Darnell, the Murderer of Thomas Hogan, a Philadelphia Peddler, to be Hung at

Dover, Del., To-morrow. In March last, Thomas Hogan, who for ten years previously had been boarding with Mr. Martin Cranston, at No. 707 Shippen street, in this city, went on a journey to the interior of Delaware to collect muskrat skins. Hogan was a man about fifty years of age, a native of Ireland, and had been in this country about eighteen years, five of which had been passed in the United States navy. He was a quiet, respectable, and industrious man, and not in the habit of carrying with him on his periodical trips into Delaware more money than was necessary to make his small purchases of muskrat skins. He left this city on March 15, and when more than a week-the usual length of his trips-had elapsed without any tidings from him, his friends became

On the 19th of March the body of a man, who was subsequently identified as Hogan, was found by some fishermen in Kersey's dam, on the road from Canterbury to Frederica, in Kent county, Delaware. Mr. Cranston, with whom he had boarded so long, visited Delaware at once, and fully identified the discovered body as that of his friend. The following are the particulars of the manner in which he met his death, as related in the confession of one of the colored men who was soon after arrested on the charge of committing the foul deed :-

Hogan had made some purchases of old metal, which he traded in as well as muskrat skins, and on the road from Canterbury to Frederica stopped at the house of an acquaintance for rest and refreshment. After he left the house he met two colored men, and asked after skins. He was requested to go with them, and they led him to a secluded spot go with them, and they led him to a secluded spot near a mill dam, where he was struck on the back of the head with a fence rail, which stunned him and laid him on the ground. He then made an attempt to rise, when the blow was repeated until he was rendered incapable of resistance. He was next dragged to the mill pond, thrown in and held under the water with the end of the rail until he was dead. was dead. This story was fully confirmed by the post-mortem examination. Three wounds were found on the side and back of the head, one three inches long over the left ear, which cut entirely through the scalp; one on the back of the head two and a half inches long, and one over the right ear. The surgeon who made the examination is of the opinion that Hogan was not dead when he was thrown into the mill pond. Previous to throwing the unfortunate man into the water, his assailants strip, ed him of all his clothing except his pantaloons, and took from his person all the money found

Two colored men, Edward Darnell and William Leber by name, were arrested on the charge of having committed this dastardly deed, and at their trial, which took place at Dover in the latter part of April, Darnell was convicted, while Lober was acquitted. The chief testimony against the latter was the admissions made by Darnell, but his stories were so conflicting that no dependence could be placed upon them, and consequently he alone is to suffer the penalty of the crime. The execution of Darnell is to take place to-morrow at Dover, the county seat of Kent. The doomed man is represented as not being very much reconciled to his fate, and still persists that the murder was committed by Lober, who was acquitted by the jury.

## DELAWARE POLITICS.

A Model Republican Nominee-A Gentleman who Would Rather be Defeated than Buy

The Wilmington Commercial publishes a letter from Mr. T. B. Coursey, recently nominated by the Republicans for the Governorship of Delaware. It is a document quite out of the common run. We present a portion of it:-

You inform me the State Convention have chosen me as their standard bearer in the coming campaign. I can do nothing less than accept the position assigned me. I may be allowed, at the same time, to say that in accepting it I do so at a great sacrifice of personal comfort. Living, as I have been, a retired life, devoted to the happiness of my family, literally sitting under my own vine, with none to molest or make me afraid, I was then master of the situation, with but I tile to disturb my quiet and repose. But in acce, ting the situation assigned me I am set up for the next six months as a mark for all the slang and slander of those opponents who do not even respect the sacred precincts of the family circle, and care not what means they use to traduce the character of a political antagonist. I have, however, made up my mind to possess my soul in peace and try to be prepared to pass such by as not worth being troubled over. It is nevertheless difficult for a man who has endeavored to live a correct life and leave as a legacy to his children an unsullied reputation to remain unmoved under such

circumstances. Candidates for the executive chair are rarely taken from the rural districts and common walks of life, and it has come to be the opinion of some that none but professional men are fitted for the position, and your candidate has been already twitted with being illiterate and lacking capacity, etc., for the position. I make no pretension to being a Solomon, and am willing to admit that there are others who, on account of educational opportunities and pro-fessional associations, ought to be better fitted to adorn the executive chair than your candidate, who was educated at the plough and jack-plane. Nevertheless, should I be elected, I will endeavor to give no cause to bring a blush to the cheek of those who nominated me or may assist

I suggest that we conduct the campaign with a little more respect toward our opponents than they have heretofore shown to us. The issues of the war are over and it is useless to call hard names; harsh epithets engender bad feelings, and no votes are made by it.

Allow me also to say a word in regard to the use of money during the campaign. Though in doing so I may lay myself liable to the loss of a few votes in certain quarters, yet if there is not in the religious and moral portion of the opposite party a sufficient amount of interest in the purity of the ballot-box to make up my loss, let me suffer the consequence; it will be no more

than I have done before. Bribery at the polls has grown to an alarming extent in this State. It is a disgrace to any community claiming either Christianity or morality. It ought to be abated, or republican government will soon be among the things that were. I hope that no money, from any source whatever, will be used for buying votes in the coming campaign. I so detest and abhor the whole thing that I would sooner be defeated than so elected.

Aggravated Assault on a Supporter of Mr. The Commercial also publishes the following despatch from Smyrna, Delaware, June 21:— Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon, by an aggravated assault made by a butcher of this town, named Wilson, on the per-son of George Blake, Esq., a well-known horse-power engineer, and a prominent Republican. Mr. Blake, by his outspoken and manly advocacy power engineer, and a prominent Republican.

—A railroad conductor in Maine has been on the road twenty years, has travelled 700,000 of Coursey and Heald, has brought down upon miles, and has never met with an accident.

himself the ill-will of the Ku-Klux ruffians of this town, which culminated in the assault from which his life is jeopardized. He was severely cut about the head with the Ku-Klux arguments of brickbats and a billy. Wilson was arrested

#### SPORTS OF THE CHIVALRY.

How Grown-up Children in the South Amuse Themselves-A Tournament-The Knights-A Precious Set of Guys-Choosing the Queen and Malds of Honor.

A Laurel (Md.) correspondent of the Washington Star writes:-The tournament took place this afternoon in a beautiful grove just south of the town, and about 4 o'clock the array of beauty has seldom been excelled in this section of the country.

The knights having arrived, as also the officers, it was determined to commence riding forthwith.

MARSHALLING THE KNIGHTS. In front of the stand the ring was hung, and the course (one hundred yards) having been marked off, the knights were marshalled in front of the stand, and were informed that it was expected that they would make the distance in ten seconds, and the riding commenced, Snowden calling the knights in turn, while a charge was sounded by the bugle.

The knights who entered were the following: "Shoo Fly," dressed in white, with red scarf and black cap, surmounted by blue feather; "Montpelier," red shirt, black cap, and red feather; "Laurel," black shirt, fancy trimmed, "Avondale," black shirt, fancy trimmed, black "Howard," black suit, trimmed with gold: "Oak Grove," grey suit, trimmed with blue: "Lone Star," white suit, trimmed with red, red sash, blue bosom, with large red star; "Glencoe," dressed as a Highlander, with red cap and black plume; "Tanglewood," white shirt and sash, black Scotch cap and large white plume, "Fairview," white dress, blue cap, and white feather; "Arlington," black pants, white shirt, feather; "Arlington," black pants, white said, red and white sash, black hat and plume; "Granite Hall," white shirt, black pants, hat and plume, red sash; "Beacon Hall," white spangled dress and white cap; "Prince spangled dress and white cap; "Prince George's," Kent Duvall, white dress, red sash; "Santa Fe," grey pants, white shirt, and

THE TILTING. The riding with most of them was excellent, some of the knights not using the stirrup, but hanging to their steeds like Comanches, and, as the score will show, this tournament was a creditable one. Each knight was called on to tilt five times. It was somewhat singular that a few who had made fine records during the practice for the tournament did not come anywhere near gaining the prize.

THE AWARDS. The tilting having resulted in favor of Mr. Hill, the Knight of the Oak Grove, winning the privilege of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, and Mr. Bentley (Tanglewood) that of choosing the first maid of honor, the result was announced, and there being a tie between Laure!, John Talbott; Avondale, William Talbott; Glencoe, Wilson Snowden; and Lone Star, Eugene Calvert, they were required to ride off, and did so with the following result:—Laurel, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0; Avondale, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1; Glencoe, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0; Lone Star, 0. Mr. John Talbott was declared entitled to select the second maid of honor, and Mr. Wilson Talbott the third maid of honor. The knights being again marshalled in front of the stand, the general result was announced by Mr. Duval, and the successful knights were directed to select the Queen and maids of honor.

THE OUEEN AND MAIDS OF HONOR. Under the marshalship of Dr. Snowden they proceeded through the crowd, and Mr. Hill having selected Miss Laura Talbott, received her handkerchief on his lance as a token that she would receive at his hands the crown, Mr. Bentley selected Miss Mary Carr; Mr. John Talbott, Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, and Mr. Wilson Talbett, Miss Mollie Jenkins, as the maids of honor. They returned to the stand, and the selections having been announced, the judges returned their thanks and those of the assemblage to the knights, and announced that the coronation would take place at Fleester's Town Hall in the evening.

After the larger portion of the company had left the grounds several of the knights and some who had not entered in the tournament tried their hands again, and for a time an exciting contest progressed, the participants mostly taking the ring four times out of five, and one young man won a couple of dollars wagering \$5 to twenty cents that he could take the ring each time.

THE CORONATION AND THE BALL. At 81/2 o'clock this evening the Town Hall was crowded to overflowing by those who held invitations, and the coronation ceremony was per-formed by Mr. Jenkes making an appropriate address to the successful knights, and after a promenade dancing was commenced, the first set being composed of the successful knights, and the Queen and maids of honor.

#### A SECRET MARRIAGE AND ITS CON-SEQUENCES.

The Mother of the Bride Stabs the Bridegroom to the Heart. Thirty years ago a great sensation was created in this city, says the St. Louis Democrat, by the discovery that Augustine Kennerly, the City Collector, was a defaulter to the amount of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The exact amount was never ascertained, owing to the system of book-keeping in vogue at that time. Kennerly belonged to a highly respectable family. Several years afterwards he published a statement, attempting to exonerate himself, but it was not entirely satisfactory. He also published a novel called the "Heiress of Fotheringay," which did not make him a very high reputation as a romancist. During many years of his life he lived on terms of intimacy with a colored woman. This woman had several children, who were bright mulattoes. The old lady is known as Mrs. Holland, and has resided for many years at Cheltenham, owning five or six acres of land there, besides property in the city—the whole valued at about \$50,000. Her younger daughter, Augustine, was her vorite, and was educated in the convent at Baltimore, in all the accomplishments of a modern education. The mother, having seen the colored people of the United States rise from a condition of servitude to the plane they now occupy, fondly looked forward to the time when Augustine would be led to the altar by a respectable white man. But her hope was doomed to be blighted. She had in her employ a mulatto man named James Madison, who drove a team belonging to her, and hauled fireclay for the brick works at Cheltenham. Madison was considered an honest and faithful man. Being an inmate of the house, he had frequent opportunities of cultivating the acquaintance of Augustine; but his wooing was in secret, as he

He succeeded, however, in winning the affections of the girl, who is about twenty years of age, and well educated. They were married without the knowledge of the old lady.

well knew the old lady would scorn any alliance

Immediately after the wedding the couple started on the Pacific road on a short bridal tour to Rocheport, Boon county, the former place of residence of the bridegroom. When Mrs. Holland heard of the marriage her indignation knew no bounds. She pursued the fugitives to Rocheport, and there meeting Madison face to face, plunged a dagger into his heart, killing him on the spot. Such is the account that reaches us from authentic sources. Mrs. Holland was arrested on a charge of murder, and her trial is

#### DICKENS.

The Queen and the Great Novellst-London in Mourning. Mr. Smalley writes to the New York Tribune a letter from England upon the death of Mr. Dickens, from which we extract the following

The suddenness of his death has taken the London press by surprise. There seems to have been at first a desire to keep his illness a secret. He was attacked at his home near Rochester, about twenty-five miles from London, Wednesday evening at dinner. Nothing was known of it by the evening papers of the day following. Physicians arrived in rapid succession from the neighboring town and from London. They all agreed that the case was hopeless from the first moment.

His was one of those thoroughbred natures that go on working at full speed till the last moment; then, without any premonitory symptoms of weakness or any sensible failure of energies or faculties, break up in any moment. His sister-in-law was with him; his son and two daughters were telegraphed for and arrived in time to stand by his bed as the lamp went finally out. From the first moment to the last he remained unconscious, and no spoken farewell softened the bitter grief of relatives and friends. Among his sincere mourners is the Queen. The relations between her and Mr. Dickens were once so far from being true that Mr. Dickens felt himself obliged to decline an invitation to the Court. He was, in fact, invited as an amateur actor and reader, but being invited only as such, refused. With a sense of the dignity of his profession only too rare in England, he said that while he yielded to nobody in proper respect for his sovereign, he would not enter any house professionally where he could not be received on equal terms socially. It was the ridiculous punctilio of some gold-stick-in-waiting that stood between the Queen and Mr. Dickens, and it happened so long ago that it is only worth remembering to show how much wiser the Queen has proved in such matters than her counsellors. She put aside, or probably there was no need to put aside, the foolish suggestions of etiquette, and of late years the Queen has welcomed Mr. Dickens to her house, as she welcomes any other guest of distinction. There had grown up between them a feeling of personal friendship. The Queen sent him her book, with a graceful note saying how unworthy such a trifle was of the acceptance of him who was the chief among the writers of her time. Mr. Dickens, not long before his death, gave to the Queen a copy of the library edition of his works. She put it in her private cabinet, and asked Mr. Helps to let Mr. Dickens know that his gift was placed where it would be always plainest in her sight and readiest to her hand. The letter containing this message reached the great novelist's home while he lay slowly dying and unconscious.

It is known that public honors have been ressed by the Queen and her advisers upon Mr. Dickens. After what he said at Liverpool last year he could not well be offered a peerage, but he might have had that or any lesser title if ne would. Times have changed a little since Macaulay was happy and proud to accept what Dickens could refuse without pride or offense, but simply because he thought the dignity unsuited to him. When he had gratefully declined everything else, the Queen asked him to accept a seat in her Privy Council. If he would not have that either, I presume it was because it confers the title of Right Honorable, and he Intelligence of his death was telegraph to Balmoral, and Colonel Ponone of the household officers, replied, "The Queen commands me to express her deepest regret at the sad news of Charles Dickens' death." I need not go on to say how universal is the sorrow among the English people. The press is filled with eulogies, as is only natural, but what is remarkable is that on the second day after the announcement, after the leading articles and biographies had been duly published, every journal returns to the same sad topic. In most of them the later articles are filled with personal reminiscences, and of a kind that mark how genuine is the feeling that spreads through the community.

His Last Letter. Mr. Dickens' last letter was addressed to his son at Cambridge; but the following was written on the day of his seizure with apoplexy:—
GADSHILL PLACE, HIGHAM BY ROCHESTER, Kent, WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870.—Dear Sir—It would be quite inconceivable to me—but for your letter—that any reasonable reader could possibly attach a Scriptural reference to a passage in a book of mine, reproducing a muchabused secual figure of speech, impressed into all sorts of service, on all sorts of inappropriate occasions, without the faintest connection of it with its original source.

I am truly shocked to find that any reader can make the mistake. I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour, because I feel it and because I rewrote that history for my children every one of whom knew it from having it repeated to them long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the housetops. Faithfully yours, day of his seizure with apoplexy:-

## THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

An Accurate Sketch of Mr. Akerman's Life. The Detroit Tribune publishes the following sketch of Mr. Akerman's life, furnished to it by a prominent member of the bar of that city:-I happen to know the following facts:-Amos Tappen Akerman was born at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, February 23, 1821, and was the son of Benjamin Tappan, of that city. He gra-duated at Dartmouth College in 1842, and immediately afterwards went to Murfreesboro, N. C., to engage in teaching school. Remaining there only one year, he spent the next three years in teaching at Richmond, Va. He then removed to Peoria, Ill., where he studied for the legal profession with H. O. Merriman, Esq. From Peoria he went to Georgia, where he has since resided. He supported himself by teaching at Savannah for two years, and continued his legal studies with the Hon. John MacPherson Berrien, a former United States Attorney-General. Clarksville, Wabersham county, Ga., was the scene of his first professional labors, but he soon removed to Elberton, Elbert county, his present place of residence, where he has built up a large practice, accumulated a compe tent estate, and secured the respect and esteem

of the bar and community. In politics he was a Southern Whig, before the war, and we all know what that description of politician was. He was a supporter of the Southern side of every national question, and no man could have been a successful lawyer at the South with any other views. But he was for the Union inexorably until so late after actual hostilities that Gladstone had declared the existence of a nation, and there seemed to be no peace in the extreme South for Unionism.

After the war he engaged in the work of reconstruction as determined upon by Congress, was an active member of the Constitutional Convention, and has labored much at Washington for the settlement of the extraordinary Georgia problem. He received from President Grant the appointment of United States District Attorney for Georgia, in recognition of his services at this crisis of the State.

His education, his abilities, his experience his position in his own State, and especially his attitude in respect to the "New South," render the nomination one eminently "fit to be made," although it is entirely unknown to the nation at large.

## AN UNEXPECTED SPRINKLING.

Admirable Manner of Souking a Thirsty Ex-cursion Party.

The West Chester Republican of Tuesday says:-On the return of the excursion party over the Wilmington and Reading Railroad on Wednesday last, an incident occurred when a few miles above Downingtown, which, notwithstanding its disagreeable results, gave rise to con-siderable merriment. The train had stopped at at \$1.03% @1.04.

a tank to supply the engine with water. The SECOND EDITION hose on the spout or trough of the reservoir, to insert in the tank of the engine, and a portable tin spout was used instead. As the train started, by some inexplicable means, the gate of the water tank became displaced thus permitting the water to escape. The stream emitted was some four inches in diameter, and struck near the bottom of the windows of the car, which were all open at the time. The seats were filled with occupants, and the effect of such a volume of water suddenly pouring into one's lap may better be imagined than de-scribed. We can only say that the sudden scribed. We can only say that the sudden scrambling it produced was wonderful to behold. The entire train was thus immersed, the seats being saturated and the floors flooded. Although everything was suddenly rendered exceedingly disagreeable, the whole party took the affair good naturedly, and set it down as the practical joke of the occasion.

### A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Yesterday's Excitement in Congress—Batler Calls Farnsworth an Assassin and a Coward.

The New York World's Washington correspondent There was a fearful scene in the House to-day among the radicals, wherein one member called another member an assassin and coward, and the other retorted by calling the other a thief. It had for its basis a matter insignificant enough in itself, but it soon grew into exciting proportions. The House had gone to business on the Speaker's table, and the first bill reached was one for the relief of Rollin White, a patent pistol maker, over which impended the first veto of President Grant. In the course of the debate General Butler took the floor, and advocated the passage of the bill. General Farnsworth was the passage of the bill. General Farnsworth was promptly on hand with an interjection, and quoted the rule of the House which prohibits any member from voting on a question in which he is interested. He thereupon declared that Butler had been first employed as counsel for the opponents of White, but had suddenly jumped on the other side and received a fee of \$2000. This he proved by a certified document from the Patent Office, and added that, as a mere pretense to cover his tracks, Butler had filed a brief in the Supreme Court, which he had never aggred because the work was to be he had never argued, because the work was to be before Congress. "I therefore charge him," said before Congress. "I therefore charge him," said Farnsworth, with vehement voice and gesture, "with being on both sides of this case—on one side without a fee and on the other side with a fee." This aroused the whole House, and the Democratic side came flocking into the central aisle to get a full view of the scene. A movement to shut off debate failed, and Butler got the floor to reply. Farnsworth intimated an interruption. Butler excitedly replied, "I don't yield to a man who has got more beard than brains," alluding to the long gray beard of the Illinois member, who as excitedly and quickly retorted, "The member from Massachusetts may curse my beard, but he shall not come into this House to steal under the shadow of it," Several Radicals cried, "Order!"
"Order!" The Democrats answered, "Good!"
"Good!" and nodded approval. Butler went ahead and characterized Farnsworth's statement as infa-movs and maliciously false, and denying that he

had done anything professionally wrong, in violation of law, or incompatible with his position as a member of the House, as Farnsworth had charged. He admitted receiving the \$2000, but put it on the plea that he had prepared a brief in the case for the Supreme Court, and then he went on to say that the dealing of a blow to one who was unprepared and without notice was the act of a coward and an assassin. Farnsworth winced a little. Down came assassin. Farnsworth winced a little. Down came the Speaker's gavel with a tremendous thump. Butler stopped quick enough. The whole House looked first at the Speaker, then at Farnsworth, who sat coolly in his seat, and then at Butler. There was no call to order. "What, is it a message from the Senate?" inquired Butler, breaking the silence. It was, evident that this was not the usual signal for a message from the Senate, yet the Speaker and his gavel were still silent. Butler recently told the Speaker that the latter had the advantage because he always held the latter had the advantage because he always held the floor, but it appeared that the Speaker was willing that Butler should hold it now, and so he pushed "I take it," said he, growing redder in the face, "and I resterate it, that it is a principle in that no one will dispute, deals a blow at one that is pared for it, and has no notice of it, stabs him in the back and in the dark, an assassin and a coward; and I venture to add that it is an assertion that even the Speaker's gavel will not interrupt." As to the intimation that he had filed a brief in the Supreme Court merely to obtain a fee. Butler said, flapping up his arms and looking

with one eye an imploring slant at the ceiling and the other bent on Farnsworth:— "Oh! Father Abraham, what these Christians are Whose own hard dealings lead them to suspect The very thoughts of others."

Down he sat, and after brief debate the House refused to pass the bill over the veto. Butler's client got just twelve votes, and thus ended this most dis-

#### PHILADELPHIANS IN PARIS. The following arrivals of Philadelphians at

the gay capital are noted in the American Register (Paris) of June 4:-J. W. Claxton, Orlando Crease, Thomas Eakins, Albert S. Gibbs, Miss Fannie M. Gibbs, Robert Hooper and lady, Mrs. Johnson and family, Francis Kurshy, Henry Lewis, Jr., Mias A. McGregor, Dr. R. Maris, Mrs. B. Magarge and family, Dr. C. H. Merklein, Benjamin Orne, Wells Southworth, Edw.

IN OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE. Switzerland.—H. C. Biddle, W. C. Biddle and family, C. A. Griscom, H. M. Watts, T. Wells and family, Joseph J. Mickley, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. London,-H. L. Van Meter.

Brussels.—Mr. and Mrs. W.W. Mali, Misses Maison. Haly.—Mrs. H. J. Groesbeck and family. \* Germany.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Carver, Mrs. W. Schaeffer, Miss E. O. Schaeffer, William Whitehead, Mrs. Mary N. Buck, Mrs. S. Davis, Jacob Fleisher, Mrs. Ella Simpson and daughters.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arraignments for Murder.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Paxson. This morning the barber John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, was arraigned upon the charge of having, on the 5th of December, 1868, murdered the child Mary Mohrman while in the perpetration of an outrage upon her person. He appeared perfectly calm and self-pos-sessed, and said he was "not guilty" and would be tried "by God and his country" in a firm, resolute tone, as though he apprehended nothing from the

Benjamin H. Brewster, one of the counsel for the accused, said that by the direction of his client, and the latter's family, he moved the Court to grant a continuance of his cause until October, saying that as Hanlon was now undergoing a sentence of five years' imprisonment, he was always on hand when the Commonwealth wanted iim, and moreover, the motion came directly from him, so that he could take no benefit from the four-term rule. A principal reason for the postponement was the absence of Mr. O'Neil, who had especial charge of the case. The District Attorney did not oppose the motion The District Attorney did not oppose the motion and the continuance was allowed.

Thomas and Hugh Goldin and Peter McKnew were arraigned for the murder of Reding McManus and James McCauley, in West Philadelphia, on the

22d of May, and entered pleas of not guilty. Pratt, Esq., appeared as their counsel. The West Philadelphia Burglary. Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

The Court is to-day engaged in hearing the arguments of counsel in the case of James Young, John Dougherty, and William and Michael Mc Pague, who are charged with burgiary committed at the house of Zophar C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets,

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, June 23.—Cotton dull at 21c. Flour quiet; Howard street superfine, \$5.50@6.25; do. extra, \$6.25@7.50; do. family, \$7.25@9. City Mills superfine, \$5.50@6.75; do. family, \$7.25@
10; Western superfine, \$5.50@6; do. extra, \$6.25@6.75; do. family, \$6.75@7.50. Wheat steady; Maryland, \$1.60@1.75; Pennsylvania, \$1.50@1.52; Western, \$1.0@1.48. Corn easy; white, \$1.15@1.21; yellow, \$1.11@1.12. Oats dull at 65c. Mess Pork, \$31. Bacon firm: rib sides, 17@174c.; clear do., 1746@174c.;

on the night of May 8.

firm; rib sides, 17@174c.; clear do., 174@174c.; shoulders, 14@144c.; hams, 23@234c. Lard quiet at 16%@174c. Whisky very dull at \$1.03@1.04. New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York June 23.—Cotton lower; middling upland, 21%c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; State, \$5.25@6.50; Ohio, \$5.95@7; Western, \$5.25@6.90; Southern steady at \$6.25@10. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; No. 2 Spring, \$1.37@1.37%; winter red Western, \$1.48%@1.51. Corn advanced 3@4c.; new mixed Western, \$5.26.50. Beef quiet. Pork steady; attam, 15.2.16.30; actile, 15.30. Winsay quiet at \$1.03%@1.94.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The North Atlantic Squadron

Destitute American Colonists.

**Protection of United States Citizens** 

Maval and Indian Affairs.

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

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The North Atlantic Squadron. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Complaints having been repeatedly made of an inadequate naval force in the North Atlantic, it may be proper to state, as the result of inquiry, that one-third of the vessels afloat are in that squadron, or thirteen vessels, including three iron-clads. Rear-Admiral Lee will soon proceed thither to supersede Rear-Admiral Poor, with minute and positive instructions to fully protect all American citizens in all their rights.

#### The Cuban Situation.

No official accounts have recently been received concerning affairs in Cuba, but private jetters represent that the authorities there are much interested in preventing difficulties between the people and American citizens. Indian Affairs.

A letter from Fort Fetterman, dated June 8, says the four principal chiefs of the Arrapahoes, who had arrived there, deny any participation in the murders on the Sweet Water, or any fighting with troops since they were attacked by the miners near the Sweet Water.

About thirty lodges are willing to go to the Gros Ventres Agency, but the larger part desire to remain near Fort Casper until the Southern Arrapahoes are permanently at peace, and there join them. They say they are not friendly with the Crows, and would have to pass through their country, and might get into trouble. Their condition is pitiable. When attacked by the miners they lost their lodges and cooking utensils and twenty-six head of horses. They are now satisfied that they were attacked for the crimes committed by others, through a mistake. The chief "Friday" says three men sold them ten gallons of liquor, for which they paid three head of horses and mules. These Indians have been permitted to remain in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman for the present.

## Naval Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignation of Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Brown, U. S. N., of Baltimore,

to date from the 22d inst. Leave of absence for three months has been granted Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, who will visit Europe.

First Assistant Engineer Robert H. Thurston is about starting on a European tour.

Destitute American Colonists. Commander Edward Farrell, commanding the United States steamer Quinnebaug, reports his arrival at Para, Brazil, on the 5th inst., with thirty destitute American colonists from Pernambuco, Brazil, on board, whom he is bringing to the United States agreeably to previous orders of the Navy Department. He was only to stop there long enough to communicate with the Consul and lay in provisions for the exiles, and then proceed to St. Thomas, thence to the United States.

The destitute American exiles who are from Louisiana he will leave at Charleston, being the nearest point to their final destination. He expects to reach here the early part of next month. Names of the Extles.

The following are the names of the exiles:-Francois Vantrol, Mrs. V. Vantrol, Louis Vautrol, Joseph Sibille, Mrs. J. Sibille, Louis Sibille, Emile Sibille, Victor Hugo Sibille, Joseph Sibille, Josiah Johnson, Mrs. J. Johnson, Louis Johnson, Louis Johnson, Joseph Sibille, Josiah Johnson, Mrs. J. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, John Louis Johnson, Josiah Johnson, Jr., William Johnson, Solomon Johnson, Emilia Johnson, Hella Johnson, Mrs. W. Macnette, Horace An drus Macnett, Thurston Andrus Macnett, Hilain Andrus Macnett, Early Andrus Macnett, Mary Andrus Macnett, M'me Vre de Drouhin, Anna Drouhin, all from Parish of St. Landos, La. William Macnett, of Virginia. All well on

Rear-Admiral Lanman commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, reports the return of the Portsmouth to Rio de Janeiro, from a cruise to the Cape of Good Hope and back, along the Brazilian coast, to Rio, and was to leave for Montevideo, where the Lancaster awaits her, on the 7th of May.

The Prince Edward Fisheries. The Frolic, Commander Henry Wilson, left Picton, N. S., June 12, for the fishing grounds n the vicinity of Magdalen Islands, Bay of Chaleur, Bay of Miramichi, and north portion of Prince Edward Island, to ascertain if the fishermen have yet appeared, and will then return

The First Pennsylvania Collectorship Wm. J. Pollock has been nominated for Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania, vice Wm. H. Barnes, resigned on account of ill health.

Receipts for Customs for week ending June 18 are as follows:-New York, \$2,257,000; Boston, \$296,667.26; Balti-more, \$240,012.64; Philadelphia, \$239,147.85; and for the week ending June 11 at San Franciseo, \$179,805 03; New Orleans, \$54,702 40.

## FROM KUROPK.

This Moraing's Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 87%. Stocks quiet. Erie flat at 18%; Illinois, 112%; Great Western, 28%.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 10%d.; Orleans, 10%d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 31s. 9d.

LONDON, June 23—11-30 A. M.—Tallow firm. Linseed oil firm. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 9d.@64s.

PARIS, June 23.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, This Moraing's Quotations Paris, June 23 .- The Bourse opened dull. Rentes,

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, June 23-2:30 P. M.-American securities quiet. Stocks quiet; Erie, 1874.

Liverrooi, June 23—230 P. M.—Cotton dull, and the sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Flour quiet and steady. Corn firm. Lard firm at 69s.

Galveston Markets. Galveston, June 22.—Cotton firm, with a fair demand; good ordinary, 161,@17c. Sales 1500 bates; net receipts, 91; exports to Great Britain, 449; stock, 18,758 bales.

Marriage of Mrs. McFarland's Witnesses. Mr. J. H. Brown and Miss Lillian Gilbert, both of whom appeared in the McFarland trial, were united in wedlock last evening at the residence of Mr. Arad Gilbert, the bride's father, in Jersey City. The Rev. Octavins B. Frothingham offi-ciated. Only the relatives were present.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Money continues very abundant in this market, but mactive. In the Western citles it is represented but mactive. In the Western cities it is represented as quite active, owing to the sharp demand for grain. Our banks are contributing something from day to day towards this movement, but the abundance of available capital prevents the effect of the drain being felt in the market. 3@4 per cent. continues to be the range on call with good collaterals, and 5@6 per cent. for prime commercial paper of not over sixty days. A slight advance on these figures is demanded for three or four months' contracts. Gold opened at a heavy decline on closing

prices yesterday. The sales ranged between 111134 and 11174, opening at the former and closing at noon at 11134. The decline is probably the result of rumors unfavorable to the passage of the Currency and Funding bills. Government bonds follow close in the wake of gold and are quoted from 1/4@3/4 lower than at the close yesterday.

At the Stock Board there was a slight improvement in activity, but none in prices. A few

City sixes, new certificates, sold at 100% Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 53:44@58:56. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 58½; Lehigh Valley at 58½; Minehill at 54; Camden and Amboy at 118½; Philadelphia and Erie at 28½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny

at 47@47%. In Canal stocks there were small sales of Schuylkill at 18. Passenger Railroad shares were neglected. Small sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets

at 281/2, s. o.; and Germantown at 30. The balance of the list was entirely neglected. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$200 City 6s, New.

\$200 N Penna 10s c.110

\$3000 Phil & E 6s. 85.

\$3000 Phil & E 7s. is 93

\$3000 Sc N 6s 82.is. 73

\$300 Sc N 6s 82.is. 73

\$3000 Sc N 6s 82.is. 73

20 810 C& Am R.ls. 118 / JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117 / 2118; 5-208 of 1862, 1111 / 2112; do., 1864, 1104 / 2111; do., 1865, 1104 / 2111; do. do., July, 118 / 2113 / 3; do. do., 1867, 118 / 2113 / 3; do. do., 1868, 118 / 2113 / 3; do. do., 1867, 118 / 2113 / 3; do. 1868, 118 / 3; do. do., 1869, 108 / 3; 10-408, 1 NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, June 23 .- There is less spirit in the

Flour market; holders, however, manifest no disposition to accept lower prices. The inquiry is chiefly including superfine at \$5@5-25; extra at \$5-25@5-50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota do. do. at \$6@7:18% for fair and choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@ 6-62%; Ohio do. do. at \$6@6-75; and fancy brands at \$7.639, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, but with light receipts and stocks, particularly of prime, holders are firm in their views, Sales of 1500

bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.47@ 1.50, and some Indiana do. at \$1.45@1.46. Rye may be quoted at \$1.08@1.10 for Western. Corn is in small supply, and the article is in steady demand. Prices may be quoted fully 1 cent higher. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow, in the cars and afloat, at \$1.09@1-11. Oats are without essential change. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 65c.; and 1000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 60c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

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

citron at \$27 39 ton. demand is limited. We quote Western iron-bound at \$1.05.

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

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, steamships Cuba and Denmark, from Liverpool, and Hansa, from FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—Passed in for Balti-

more, bark Elverton, from Fajaro; brig Mary Rice, from Savannah; and brig Shamrock. Bark Alvatross towing up to Norfolk in distress.

Passed out, brig Josephine, from Norfolk for Spain. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 23 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M......74 | 11 A. M......85 | 2 P. M......89 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Str Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W.

C.yde & Co. Brig Torrent, Gould, Boston, Sinnickson & Co. Schr A. L. Cutler, Smith, Newburyport, Schr C. Miller, Butler, Providence, Schr Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, Schr C. Young, Young, Fall River, Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Somerset, do.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Providence, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Greves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New
York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and
Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. At 2 P. M.
yesterday, off Chincoteague, bearing N. W., spoke
schr Benjamin Oliver, from West Indies, bound to
New York. with mode, to A. Greves, Jr.

Br. bark Village Belle, Little, 35 days from Londonderry, with 195 passengers, and mase, to Robert Taylor & Co. May 23, lat. 53 52, long. 23, 55, spoke ship John Barbour, bound from Liverpool to St. Johns, N. B.

Johns, N. B.
Schr Clyde, Gage, S days from Boston, with ice to
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons,
Schr Hope, Jenkins, from Pawtuxent River, with
railroad ties to J. Mitton Hagy.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 4 days from Norfolk, with
shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove, with
graphic to Barker & Bro.

granite to Barker & Bro. Schr Plough Boy, Hallett, from Boston, with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr M. Tilton, Miller, from Damaris Cotta, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Jesse Watson, Conley, from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr A. M. Lee, Diks, from Fall River. Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, New Bedford, Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence Schr John Beatty, Price, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co. Schr James Blackmore, Kelley, from Georgetown, Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, from New Bedford, with mass, to captain.

Schr John H. Perry, Keiley, from New Bedford, with mase, to captain.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow bark Village Beile, from Londonderry. Passed bark Sir Colin Campbell, anchored off 14-feet bank. Off Morris Liston's passed brig Planet and three unknown brigs salling up. Captain Virden reports barks Ann Elizabeth, for Matanzas, and Argean, for Civita Vecchia; brig Piorence J. Henderson, for Stettin; and one full rigged brig. name unknown, all having gone to sea last evenling.