# FIRST EDITION

Chief Justice Chase. His Views on the Situation.

Papal Encyclical Letter. Great Storm in Chicago.

Murder of a Schoolmistress.

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

#### CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

His Views on the Democratic "New Departure"-Mr. Chase Supports It-The Republican Party Cannot Restore Amity. CINCINNATI, June 22.—Mr. Chase is greatly changed in appearance. His figure is still tall, erect, and commanding, but he has grown so thin that his clothes seem to hang loosely upon him. They look as if they had been made for him. They look as it they had been made for another man. His large, expressive eyes are sunken in his head, and, with his heavy, shaggy eyebrows, he reminds you of Daniel Webster in his riper years. There is a visible nervousness of manner about the Chief Justice which makes you feel anything but comfortable in his presence, and yet when he talks he seems quite Then you think some of the Republicans will

"Then you think some of the Republicans will join the 'new departure' movement?"

"Well, yes; I think they will. It looks to me like the nucleus of a new party. There are a great many people who are dissatisfied with both parties. They are anxious for a different order of things. The war is over and the people want peace. The Republican party, or at least some of its leaders, seem bent upon perpetuating the memories of the war and thus keeping alive the feeling of hatred and sectionalism which engendered it. This is destructive of the best interests of both sections. Some of the Democrats, on the other hand, refuse to accept the results of the war, but I don't believe their numbers are formidable at all."

"It seems Jeff Davis, Aleck Stephens, Bob Teombs, and a few men of that class in the Soath, are unwilling to accept the situation."

to accept the situation.

At first the Chief Justice made no reply to this statement, but after awhile he said:—
"Davis has been acting very foolishly of late in making speeches. I rather think he has been misrepresented to some extent by the reporters, but he would have done better to have pursued the course he did at first and have refused to make speeches.

he did at first and have refused to make speeches. Davis, Stephens, and Toombs represent but a small class of the Southern people. I believe the masses of them accept the results of the war in good faith. You see some of the most influential of the Southern newspapers repudiate the utterances of these men."

"What effect will the 'new departure' movement have upon the election of President in 1872?"

"I should think it would have a very great influence upon the capdidates and the platforms. If the Democrats nominate a good man, who will command the popular confidence, and place him upon the 'new departure' platform, he will, I think, stand a good chance of being elected. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican party. Many people who are anxious for peace believe that we cannot have peace between the North and the South while the Republican party remain in power. South while the Republican party remain in power. Before the harmony between the two sections is restored there must be general amnesty proclaimed in the Republican party-men like Greeley Butler—who favor general amnesty, the mass of the leaders of the party are against it. You remember last winter how Congress refused to pass an am-

"The Republicans seem to be concentrating upon Grant as their candidate; what will the Democrats "I don't know. There are a number of good me whose names have been mentioned, any one of whom would make an able President. I suppose the Republicans will renominate Grant. They don't

seem to have any great number of available candi

dates."
"They think Grant is their strongest man."
"Well, so he is, I suppose: and yet I understand
there is considerable opposition among some of the
Republicans to his renomination."
"The Republicans lay a great deal of stress upon
the fact that he has collected the revenue, paid off
the debt, and settled the Alabama question."

the fact that he has collected the revenue, paid of the debt, and settled the Alabama question."

"The Secretary of the Treasury, I think, deserves quite as much credit for collecting the revenue and paying off the debt as the President. Governor Bout-well has been very fortunated in his well has been very fortunate in his management of the Treasury. But after all it is the people who pay of the debt. They would do it as readily with any other man in the White House as General Grant. To be sure, this friends give him the credit of it, but

the people deserve the praise."

The Chief Justice went on to speak of the political campaign in this State, and expressed the highest opinion of both the candidates.—N. Y. Herald Cor.

### THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER. On the Oscasion of His Jubilee.

The following is the last encyclical letter that has been published by the Holy Father:—
Our Holy Lord, Plus IX, Pope by Divine Providence, to all the Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, and others having grace and communion with the Appendix See. Venerable Brethren-Greetings and Apostolic

The blessings of God move us to celebrate the The biessings of God move us to celebrate the glery of His majesty and His goodness in manifesting His protection over us. Already we see the commencement of the twenty-fifth year since we received, by dispensation of God, the ministry of the Apostolic See, the trials and miseries of which are so well known to you that we need not explain them at length. Verily, may it be adduced, my venerable brethren, from the series of so many events, that the Church wends her way through numerons combats and through victories. Verily, God does alleviate and govern the victositudes of things in this world, which is the fectstool to His throne. Verily, He does often make use of instruments in them-

world, which is the feotateol to His throne. Verliy, He does often make use of instruments in themselves detestable in order to carry out the decrees of His wisdom.

He who ever lives and reigns in this seat of Rome—Jesus Christ our Lord, Author and Guide of the Church, which He has scaled with His blood—has deigned to direct and sustain by His grace and virtue our infirmity and feebieness for the greater giory of His name and the greater benefit of His people.

people.

Thus, relying upon His divine aid, and availing ourselves of the counsels of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Hioly Roman Church, and of your counsels also, venerable brethren, who have come at different times to Rome to assist us collectively and to enrich this seat of truth with the splendors of your virtue and piety, have we been able to proclaim in the course of this pentificate according to our desire and that of the Catholic world the dogma of the Immachiate Conception of the Virgin to our desire and that of the Catholic world the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mother of God, and to render honors to several heroes of our religion. We doubt not that their assistance, chiefly that of the Holy Mother, will not fail the Catholic Church in these tempestuous times. By the help and for the glory of God and by means of the laborers of the Gospel, we have been able to spread the light of the true faith in remote and inhospitable regions, to constitute in several places the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and to pronounce a solemn condemnation upon errors that are as conhospitable regions, to constitute in several places the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and to pronounce a solemn condemnation upon errors that are as contrary to human reason as they are to the divine order of things—errors which have acquired great power in our time. It was by divine assistance still that we have taken care to associate by a bond of concord the ecclesiastical power and the civil power in Europe and in America, and to devote our solicitude to the nequestites of the Eastern Church, upon which, ever since the beginning of our Apostotic ministry, we have looked with paternal affection.

It was also our lot to undertake and te pursue the work of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, the suspension of which we have had to decree.

After gathering from it abundant fruits, and expecting to gather more on account of the revolution, which you are well aware of, we have never neglected, my venerable brethren, to accomplish, by the help of God, what the right and office of our empire demanded of us. The appiance and congratulations which, as you remember, greeted the beginning of our Pontificate, were soon turned into insuits and attacks, until at last we had to go forth as an exile from our well-beloved city. But as soon as we

were re-established in our Pontifical seat by the combined efforts and the arms of the Catholic peoples and princes, we directed our zeal and all our energies toward the establishment of a solid (not fallacious) prosperity that we owe our subjects—a matter which we have always recognized as the most important business of our secular sovereignty. But the temporal cupidity of a neighbering potentate led him to asire the pessession of countries living under our sway. He obstinately preferred the counsels of sects—doomed to perdition—to our repeated admonitions and paternal words, and surpassing by far the insolence of that profigal child whom the Gospel speaks of, he has attacked by force this city, which belongs to us, and which he claimed, and now retains in his power against all justice, as a preperty which is none of his. We cannot help being moved at this criminal usurpation. We are full of anxiety, as we also knew where these counsels do tend, viz.:

—To destroy our temporal sovereignty, and at the same time, if such a thing were possible, to efface from the face of the earth our spiritual power and the reign of Christ. We are full of anxiety at the view of such great misfortunes—misfortunes that threaten the eternal salvation of our people. And in all this bitterness nothing grieves us more than in our inability to remedy these great evils. To these causes of our sorrow is added yet this long and pitiful series of calamities and misfortunes that have failen and brought so much grief upon the very generous nation of France. You can readily imagine what our sentiments must have been when these misfortunes filled the whole world with fear and horror, aggravated as they were by enormities hitherto unknown, among others by the indignities and the parricide inflicted upon our very venerable brother the Archalshop of Paris.

We have, my venerable brethren, still another cause, and a greater one, for grief, when we see that so many rebelihous sons, bound to us by so many ties of allegiance, persist in disregarding

fruits of mercy.
Protected by all-merciful God, we shall shortly

Protected by all-merciful God, we shall shortly arrive at that auniversary of our elevation to the Pontifical throse to which we succeeded the ever blessed Peter, and upon which, though vastly inferior to him in merit, we have equalled the years of his apostolic service. This is, certainly, a new and extraordinary gift of Divine munificence—a gift which, in the long line of Popes (our predecessors throughout nineteen centuries), has, by a dispensation of God, been only accorded to ourselves alone. In this we recegnize a still greater mark of His divine benevolence towards us when we consider that we have in these times been deemed worthy to suffer persecutions for justice's sake, and when we see these beautiful sentiments of love and devetion by which the Christian people of the whole earth are attracted towards the Holy See.

Now that these great giks, so ill-merited, have been bestowed upon us, we do not feel strength enough to acquit ourselves of the duty of rendering thanks for them as we ought to do. We therefore beseech the Holy Virgin Mother of God to teach us how to render glory to the Most High in the same spirit as she did when pronouncing these sublime words, "The Almighty has done great things for me." And we beseech you also, venerable brethren, in unison with your flocks, to render thanks to God by hymns of praise and songs of thanksgiving. As for ourselves, now that we can justly say, in the words of the royal prophet, that "our exile prolongs," we need your prayers, in order to acquire force and confidence and to render our soul to the Prince of Fastors, in whose bosom alone can be found the blessed haven of pease and eternal tranquility. But in order that the glory of God should profit by the blessed haven of peace and eternal tranquility. But in order that the glory of God should profit by the blessings which His bountifulness has bestowed upon our Pontificate, we empower each of you, venerable brethren, to give the Papal blessing, with absolution, in the ordinary form of the Catholic Church, and with our apostolic authority, on the 16th and 21st of this month, or any other day at your choice.

leth and 21st of this month, or any other day at your choice.

Desiring to watch over the spiritual welfare of the faithful, we grant, in the Lord, by these presents, that all Christians of both sexes, in whatever diocese they may be, who have made confession, entered is to the holy communion, and have addressed to God plous prayers for the concord of Christian princes, the extirpation of heresy, and the exaltation of our holy mother Church, should obtain absolution of all their sins.

In the meantime, venerable brethren, we implore

In the meantime, venerable brethren, we implore for you of God Almighty constancy, celestial hope, and every consolation, in token of which and as a token of our benevolence we desire that you receive the spostolic benediction which we accord from the fulness of our heart to you, the clergy and the people confided to every one of you.

Rome, at St. Peter's, the 4th of June, year 1871,

and twenty-fifth of our Pontificate,

## AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A School Teacher Shot Dead Among Her Scholars by a Rejected Suitor-Attempted Suicide of the Murderer.

Swicide of the Murderer.

A letter from Lagrange, Ind., under date of June 23, to the Cincinnati Commercial, gives the following account of the cold-blooded murder of a young school teacher in Lagrange county, Indiana.

Miss Anna Dwight, a school-mistress, was murdered yesterday at Stone Lake School-house, about ten miles from here, in Van Buren township, by a young man named Chauncey Barnes, of Elkhart county. Barnes left his father's house yesterday morning, waked to White Pigeon, four miles distant, hired a horse and buggy there, and taking with him a woman whose name and character are not ye known, went to the school-house where Miss Dwight was teaching. Miss Dwight was at the time enjoying the noon recreation with the school-children on the margin of the lakelnear by, when Barnes and the woman drove up. The woman called Miss Dwight te the buggy side, when Barnes alighted and asked her to walk with him, as he wished to speak to her privately. She consented, and they and asked her to walk with him, as he wished to speak to her privately. She consented, and they went a short distance, and sat sown on a log and conversed a few minutes, when Barnes was seen to rise, draw a revolver from his pocket, and fire two shets at her. She fell at the first fire. He then presented the pistel at his own head, and fired several times. Two children ran frightened to a neighbor near by, who ran immediately to the spot, found Miss Dwight dead, and the young man reloading his pistol. He and the woman were promptly placed in custody, and Surgeon Elliott, of White Pigeon, sent for. The doctor reports four wounds in Barnes' head, two of which entered the brain, and that this would eventually prove fatal.

ally prove fatal. An examination of the parties was had before Justice Galloway, the young man committed to jail, and the woman held to bail in the sum of \$1000—Charles Dwight, the father of the murdered girl, going her bail. The young man was brought to jail last night, and is this morning resting tolerably comfortable. The physicians here are not so certain examination of the parties was had before

as to the seriousness of his wounds.

Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the homicide. The neighbors were prepared to finish the work the young man attempted on himself, but Mr. Dwight pretested against it, and a better judgment Dwight pretested against it, and a better judgment prevailed. There is some comment on the fact of the father of the murdered girl bailing the woman. The enly supposed cause of the murder is the rejection of Barnes as a suitor, a short time ago, and the acceptance by Miss Dwight of the attentions of another person. The pistol used was a small six-shooter. Barnes has been clerking in a grocery store at White Pigeon, Mich., lately, and had borne a good character. His father is a farmer in Elkhart county. Indiana.

## DR. LANAHAN REMOVED.

The Book Committee Sustain Dr. Carlton's Charges—No Decision Yet by the Bishops.

The Methodist Book Committee considered the evidence in the case of Dr. Lanahan on Saturday, evidence in the case of Dr. Lanahan on Saturday, and finally, after prolonged discussion, sustained all the charges preferred against him in Dr. Cariton's letter of May 25, by a vote of 11 to 4, as follows:—Yeas—Mesars. Brookes, Blades, Bannister, Moore, Kennedy, Erwin, Rawlins, Bingham, Van Cleve, Rothweller, Woodruff—11. Nays—Mesars. Pike, Silcer, Maltby, Vernon—4. The charges thus sustained accuse Dr. Lanahan of instituting legal proceedings against the Book Concern, of arrogating authority not accorded to him by the Book of Discipline, and of the following "official misconduct:"—

1. Diaregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee, and of the agent of the Book Concern. 2. Causing to be copied large portions of the books of account of the Concern, and carrying the said copies away from the establishment. 2. Causing extracts from said copies and pretended results of examination thereof by accountants to be printed secretly, without the knowledge of the agent, or conference with him. 4. He kas threatened further legal proceedings if his demands are not compiled with.

The act of removal was then carried by the same complied with.

The act of removal was then carried by the same majority—11 to 4—the following resolutions being adopted:—

Resolved, First—That the Book Concern having concluded the investigation of the complaint of the Rev. Thomas Cariton, Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, dated May 25, 1971, against the Rev. John Lanaban, Assistant Book Agent, and having entered our findings upon the several terms of the complaint, it is our judgment that the Rev. John Lanaban aforesaid should be removed from his office as Assistant Book Agent, and he is hereby removed. Resolved, Second—That the bishops in attendance be officially certified of this action of the Book Committee.

## A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

A Self-Accused Murderer Gives Himself Up About 9 o'clock last evening, says the Chl-cage Post of the 23d inst., Policeman McGovern, who was on duty on Randolph street, was ac-costed by a young man who wanted the officer to take him to the station house. The police-man expressing surprise, asked why he desired to be arrested, and was met with the realy to be arrested, and was met with the reply, "Because I am murderer."

"Because I am murderer."

The officer begar to have visions of a large reward—Nathan, Tyndale, etc., flashed across his mind, but the flash was very evanescent, for the stranger immediately commenced an explanation for his request, to the effect that his name was C. G. Jacobs. Something more than eight months ago he left his mother's house near Leonda, St. Joseph's county, Michigan, for Texas, where he entered into the cattle trade. On his way down the river he left his wife, a handsome young woman, at St. Louis. He settled on a ranche near Bryan, Texas, where he became enamored of a young Mexican woman whose name was Miranda Ignatio. Forgetting his love for his young wife and their little child, he became so infatuated with this Mexican beauty that he could not bear her to speak to any one else. Among her other acquaintances, however, was a wealthy stock-raiser named Weathersby. One evening Jacobs and Mr. Weathersby met at Miranda's house, and a few moments later they were engaged in a deadly quarrel about the wicked woman. She heard their threatening words, but did not try to interfere; she only urged them on the more, seemingly determined to have one or the other fall for her sake. A moment later and their revolvers were drawn and aimed at each other. Several shots were exchanged without effect, until finally Jacobs, in self-defense, was compelled to shoot his an-tagonist dead. This was on the 2d of last May. The deed created great excitement in the coun try, and efforts were made to arrest the murderer, but without effect.

He stated that ever since the committal of the deed he had been without peace of mind, that life was a misery to him. He claimed to be a nephew of Mr. E. Jacebs, a State street pawnbroker, and he says that his mother is very wealthy. He is about 26 years old, good look-

ing, and is of about the medium size.

The officer, after hearing this recital, conveyed the man to the Armory, where he was confined in a strong cell. Measures were taken this morning to ascertain the truth or falsity of

his story.

Mr. E. Jacobs, the pawnbroker alluded to above, visited the prisoner this morning. He states that he is not a relative of the self-accused, but knews his family, and also is cognizant of the fact that the murder spoken of was committed. He advised the young man to be less free with his statements concerning

The following letter was this morning written by him to his brother-in-law, who resides in St.

"JUNE 18, 1871.—My Dear Brother-in-Law:—This may be the last letter that you may ever receive from your brother. Of course, you have seen the statement in the papers in regard to my killing Weathersby. I shot him the second of last month, and oh! how it troubles my mind. I did it in self-defense! but nevertheless I will have to leave this country. May God bless that poor old mother of mine, who gave me birth. Now I have lost my soul forever. Don't tell anybody of this, few. I did not mine, who gave me birth. Now I have lost my soul forever. Don't teil anybody of this, Lew. I did not know how much I loved you until we parted in New Orleans. Do you remember what we said when we last parted? You said, 'Charley, let me get you something that you may remember me.' But how sad I felt that night, and how many bitter tears I have shed since, when I think I will have to give up all, and those that I love. Give my love to your wife, and all of the boys.

"CHARLES G. JACOBS."

## THE CHICAGO TORNADO.

Terrific Thunder-storm-Extensive De-struction of Property. The Chicago Republican of Saturday has the

following:-Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening Chicago was visited by one of the severest storms ever experienced in this vicinity. The rain poured down in torrents, the wird blew with almost the velocity of a hurricane, and the artillery of heaven caused many timid souls to shrink in terror, while it brought prayers to lips that seldom indulged in devotional exercises. It is asserted and believed that so much rain never fell before in so short a space of time. The water ranged from one inch to five feet in depth in the basements of the West and North Divisions, while the South was not by any means

A tree on the corner of Randolph and Green streets was struck by lightning and reduced to splinters. Another tree, opposite the Globe Theatre suffered the same fate, to the dismay of many disreputable characters who reside in that neighborhood. The horse-car tracks were considerably damaged, and night passengers were frequently annoyed at delays caused by running off the track. The injury was of a temporary nature, and the roads are now in good condition again. Trees were uprooted in many places, and the streets everywhere were perfect rivers, the sewers being entirely inadequate to carry off the water. Rats were driven from their retreats under the walks, and many of the vermin met untimely ends in the flood. After the storm the streets were visited by mournful looking in-habitants, many of whom had suffered loss, and who took a sort of melancholy interest in looking upon the ruins. The damage in the West Division cannot be estimated, and will probably never be known. Scarcely a house escaped in-jury of some kind, while in several instances

the losses will reach thousands of dollars. The Tremont House suffered heavily. The rain poured down the chimneys, flooding the upper floors, completely soaking the ceilings below them, and doing considerable injury to

the business places on the first floor. During the storm the German Lutheran Church, nearly completed, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, was blown down and totally demolished. It was so near completion that a school would have been opened in it on Monday next. The loss to the society is serious.

## Tit for Tat.

The Williamsport Sun says:—"The record of Dr. Stanton, the radical candidate for Auditor-General, civil and military, may be briefly summed up thus: Surgeon with the rank of major, promoted to lieutenant-colonel by his distinguished and affectionate relative, the distinguished and affectionate relative, the Secretary of War, for family reasons. Promoted in 1871 to the radical nomination for Auditor-General of the State by his confidential friends, Quay and Mackey, for personal and private reasons, which are supposed to have some connection with the auditing of the public accounts."

Very well. Now from the false light thus shed by the Williamsport Sun on Colonel Stanton, whose military and civil record is as creditable as that of any man who entered the army to serve his country and who pursues a professional career in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, let us look at the sombre glare in which Mc-Candless stands. He entered the army for per-sonal glorification, and left it when his country most needed his services, at the dictation of a demagogue like William B. Reed, who gave his private fortune to invest in Rebel bonds, and thus made a bankrupt of himself. When offered honorable promotion McCandless scorned it, because, as he declared, the duty of the citizen was at home. His civil career is most distinguished as the advocate of a measure to make a monopoly of the beef trade in Phila-delphia, by which farmers were to be subjected to harassing peculation and consumers of beef made to pay two prices for it.

-How do you like the contrast, Mr. Sun?—

Barrisburg State Journal.

# SECOND EDITION

The Elections in France.

Illness of M. Thiers.

The Orleans Princes.

Disaster at Total Loss of a Steamer. Crisis in Spain.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. Cincinnati Catholic Celebration.

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

## FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.
Illness of M. Thiers.

VERSAILLES, June 26-A. M.-M. Thiers is slightly indisposed. M. Persigny has declined to stand for the Assembly from the Department of the Loire.

The French Elections. The Government has received favorable accounts as to the prospects for its support in the elections. The Communists of Paris are quiet,

but their organization is still kept up. PARIS, June 26-A. M .- The Figaro says the Orleans Princes will proceed to Frohsdorff, where they will

await the decision of the country in silence. The Constitutionnel urges the electors to ratify the policy of M. Thiers without condition or amendment.

M. Vertel, late a member of the Communist Central Committee, has been arrested. The Spanish Ministerial Crisis. MADRID, June 25 .- A majority of the Cortes

will hold a meeting on Monday for the purpose of considering the King's refusal to accept the resignation of the Cabinet. Cotton Mill Burned.

LONDON, June 26 .- A thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment by the burning of the Manchester cotton mill.

Snow Storm occurred in Shields this morning.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch responded to a toast in honor of America at the Cobden Club banquet. Disaster at Sea.

The steamer Primos, from Havana bound to Greenock, has been wrecked. Every person on board perished.

The ship Arcadia, from Leith for San Francisco, is at Ryde, with the crew sick.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, June 26—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91% for money and 91% @92 for account. Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; and tenforties, 88%. LIVERPOOL, June 26-10-30 A. M.-Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 8%@8%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, June 26-1:30 P. M.—Corn, 31s. 6d. LONDON, June 26-1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for both noney and account. LIVERPOOL, June 26—1.30 P. M.—Cotton is quiet and steady. The sales to-day are still estimated at

12,000 bales, including 3000 for speculation and export. Sales at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 8 ½ d.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND. BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. !

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Death of Commodore Blake.

Boston, June 26 .- Commodore George S. Blake, a retired naval officer, died suddenly on Saturday, at his residence in Longwood, aged seventy years. FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 26—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer is rising from the Guif coast northwards, and stationary from the mid-Atlantic to the lower lakes, and is apparently now falling in the New England States, although higher than on Sunday morning. A small area of low pressure from Missouri to Kentucky on Sunday, accompanied with light rains, temperature has risen from Lake Erie to the Atlantic. It has fallen somewhat in the Middle Atlantic. It has fallen somewhat in the Middle States, and is elsewhere sensibly stationary. Light winds and calms have very generally prevailed. Partially cloudy and clearing weather is this morning reported frem all the stations east of the Rocky Mountains.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the cloudiness will generally diminish during the day, with cool light winds.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 743 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the 14 4 2 2 2 1 4 4 4 4

| Place of Obser-<br>vation. | Barome<br>ter. | Thermo | Direction of Wing | Velocity | Force Wind, | State Weather |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Baltimore                  | 30-20          | 68     | 8. W.             | 5        | Gentle.     | Cloud         |
| Boston                     | 30.03          | 69     | 8. W.             | 2        | V. gent.    | Fair          |
| Buffalo                    | 30.04          | 68     | 8. W.             | 2        |             | Clear         |
| Cape May                   | 80.17          | 63     | E.                |          | Gentle.     | Clear         |
| Charleston, S. C.          | 80.11          | 80     | N. E.             | 9        | V. gent.    | Fair          |
| Chicago                    | 80.12          | 65     | N.                |          | Gentle.     | Fair          |
| Detroit                    | 30.09          | 62     |                   |          | Calm.       | Clear         |
| Key West, Fla              | 30.12          | 82     | S. E.             | 6        | Gentle.     | Fair          |
| Memphis                    | 80.14          | 85     | 8. W.             | 6        | Gentle.     | Fair          |
| New Orleans                | 80.81          | 83     | N.W.              | 1        | ++++        | Fair          |
| New York                   | 30.13          | 64     | 8. W.             |          | Brisk.      | Cloud         |
| Norfolk                    |                | 70     | N. E.             |          | V. gent.    | Cloud         |
| Omaha                      | 29 95          | 76     | N. E.             |          | V. gent.    | Cloud         |
| Oswego                     | 30.05          | 64     | N.W.              | 4        | Gentle.     | Fair          |
| Philadelphia               | 30.17          | 68     | W.                | 44       | 4+++        | Fair          |
| Pittsburg                  | 80.16          | 71     | N. E.             | 1        | ****        | Cloud         |
| St. Louis.                 |                |        |                   | **       | Calm.       | Cloud         |
|                            | 30.12          | 65     | 8. E.             | 13       | ****        | Cloud         |
| Wilmington, N.C.           | 30.13          | 74     | N. E.             | 1        | ****        | Cloud         |

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

## FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Cincinnati Catholies. CINCINNATI, June 25 .- The Catholics of Cincinnati and vicinity celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius IX's pontificate to-day, principally with a grand procession in the afternoon. The churches were generally decorated with evergreens, and American and Papal flags were displayed from the summit of the steeple of the Holy Trinity, where a cross of gas jets was displayed last night and to-night, discernible for miles in all directions. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in Cincinnati. and occupied two hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point. About twenty thousand persons participated. Covington, Newport, Ludlow, and Dayton, Kentucky, united in an independent celebration, having a procession about two miles long.

Utah Democratic Territorial Convention. SANTA FE, June 26 .- The Democratic Territorial Convention to-day nominated Hon. Jose M. Gallegos for Delegate to Congress, with a platform similar to that of the Ohio Democracy.

Milwaukee Markets. MILWAUKES, June 26-9:15 A. M.—Flour unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 1, \$1:30; No. 2, \$1:29. Freights.—Sail, 5%c.; steam, 9%c.,

# THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Captain Hall's Instructious from Secretary Robeson-Memoranda by the Smithsonian Institute.

The Secretary of the Navy, in giving his final detailed instructions to Captain Hall with reference to the expedition of the steamer Polaris towards the North Pole, has minutely prescribed the necessary arrangements for furnishing the expedition with additional supplies at specified points, named the island of Disco as the first rendezvous for this purpose, provided for many possible contingencies of disaster or disagreement between members of the expedition, and required that every qualified person accompanying the expedition shall keep a daily journal of its progress and of all his observations, and that after passing Cape Dudley Digges Shore, shall be frequently thrown overboard small copper cylinders, sealed and containing memoranda, which may be carried back by the ocean currents, and be ultimately picked up and sent to the Navy Office for in-

formation as to the welfare of the explorers. The appropriation for this expedition having been granted by Congress chiefly on account of the representations of Captain Hall and his friends as to the possibility of exploring the regions beyond the eightleth degree of north latitude, and even of reaching the Pole, he was of course appointed the commander of the expedition, and entrusted with its organization and the selection of his assistants. The expedition is not regarded as strictly of a scientific charac-ter, its main object being simply geographical discoveries.

Though science is thus made subordinate, the expedition has received through the National Academy of Sciences a most complete outfit of apparatus and such a number of skilled observers that, no doubt, even if the main object should be defeated entirely, there will still be made very large additions to the present store of physical knowledge.

The instructions for the scientific observations

were drawn up by a committee of the members of the academy, as follows:—Prof. Henry, on meteorology; Prof. Newcomb, on astronomy; Prof. Higlard, on magnetism and tides; Prof. Baird, on natural history; Prot. Meek, on geology; Prof. Agassiz, on glaciers. When practi-cable, four astronomical observations are to be made each day-morning and evening, the altitude or zenith distance of the sun, for time; and at noon and midnight for latitude. As the long winter will afford ample leisure,

the transits of the circumpolar stars will be fre-

quently observed; the variations of the magne-tic needle will be studied, and pendulum ex-periments will be made to determine the force of gravity in comparison with that at Washington. The following list of topics, however, indicates sufficiently the range of the inquiries generally:—Ocean Physics—Depths; bottom, temperature, tides, currents, density. Meleorelogy-Temperatures, moisture, direction of winds, pressure of air, precipitation, clouds, aurora borealis, electricity, optical phenomena, me-teors, ozone, conduction of sound, evaporation, teors, ozone, conduction of sound, evaporation, melting point of mercury; Natural History—Zoology, botany (specimens to be collected wherever practicable, but the members of the expedition to be permitted upon their return to retain none whatever for private purposes;) Geology—All exposures of rocks, especially of limestone, to be carefully examined for fossils, all evidences of elevation or sinking of coasts to be noted, etc.; Glaciers—Especial attention to be given to glacial phenomena of every kind. to be given to glacial phenomena of every kind, such as the formation, size, movements, etc., of those existing, their abrading and other effects upon the subjacent rocks, formation of morains, formation and movement of icebergs. Dr. E. Bessels, of Heidelberg, Germany, who was scientific director of the German expedition to Nova Zembla in 1869, is appointed to the same position in the Polaris expedition. The vessel is provisioned and equipped for two and a half years, but the Secretary instructs Captain Hall that the explorations may be continued longer, if requisite, and if supplies can be obtained.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRLEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, June 26, 1871. The demand for capital to-day is fairly active,

and about equally divided between business and speculation. The money current is already setting in Westward in anticipation of crop movements. This is earlier than usual, and the plethora of money here is likely to be drained before the large disbursements usual in July shall have found their way again into the investment markets. Call loans cannot be quoted under 5 cent., and commercial paper sells freely at 6 ? cent.

Gold is steady and quiet, in sympathy with finances generally, and the premium ranges between 112%@112½, closing at the latter.

Government bonds were in good demand, and the entire list shows an improvement in prices.
Stocks have been exceedingly dull, but prices are about steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 993 @100, and Lehigh gold loan at 90.

Reading Railroad was neglected, with limited sales at 58%@@58-31. Pennsylvania sold in a small way at 60%@61; Lehigh Valley at 61%. and Camden and Amboy at 127 for a small lot. Coal, Bank, Canal, and Passenger Rallways were steady, but no sales of any importance were recorded.

-Earnings of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad for the week ending June 8, 1871. 586 84; for the week ending June 16, 1871, PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

\$3000 City 6s, New. \$5000 Leh Gold L... 90
d bill... 99% 600 sh Reading R.c. 58%
\$300 do... c&p. 99% 500 do... 68.31
\$16000 do... ls. 100 35 do... 58%
\$3000 Pa Reon mt. 20 sh Leh Val R... 61%
reg... 95% 200 sh Penna. s2wn. 61
\$1000 Leh gold L. 2u. 10 sh Cam & Am. 127
MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Taird
street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of
1881, 117% 6117%; 5-80s of 1882, 112% 6112%; do. 1864,
112% 6112%; do. 1865, 112% 6112%; do., July, 1865,
110% 110% 110%; 10-40s, 110% 6110%. U. S. Pacific
R. R. Currency 6s, 115% 115%; Gold, 112% 6112%.
Market strong.

Nahr & Ladner, Brokers, report this morning

NABE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:— 

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 26.—Bark is plenty at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron and \$13@13 to per cord for Chesnut oak.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing to fix prices. Flaxseed sel's to the crushers at \$2.15. The Flour market is without improvement, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25@5.50; extras at \$5 62%@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$6 50@675; Minnesota do do. at \$7.12%@7.37%; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$625@675; Indiana and Ohio do. do. \$7@7.50, and fancy brands at \$7.75@8.50, as in quality. Hye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50.55.75.

65.75. The Wheat market remains in the same spiritless The wheat market remains in the same spiritless condition noted on Saturday, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Western red at \$1.50@1.55; amber at \$1.60@1.62. 500 bushels Western Rye sold at \$1. Corn is firmer, and the offerings have somewhat fallen off. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 75@76c. and 500 bushels white at 76c.; 1500 bushels Western mixed at 74c. and 20,000 bushels do, do, on private terms. Oats are inactive. 2000 bushels Western sold at 65@66c. In Barley and Malt no sales of importance. whisky has declined. 55 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93%@94c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, June 26.—The market for Beef Cattle was excessively dull this morning and the advance recorded last week was lost. We quote choice at 7@7%c.; fair to good at 5%@6%c.; and common at 4@6c. per lb., gross. The receipts were liberal and exceeded 2400 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

\*\*Head\*\*, 65 Owen Smith, Western, 7@7%.

75 Alex. Christy, Western, 6%@7.

100 R. Maynes, Western, 6%@7.

28 James Christy, Western, 6%@7.

28 James McCleese, Western Fennsylvaia, 5@6%.

112 P. McFillen, Western, 6%.

30 B. F. McFillen, Western, 6%.

30 B. F. McFillen, Western, 6%.

31 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 6%.

30 E. S. McFillen, Western, 6%.

30 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6%.

30 G. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 6%.

30 G. Schamberg, Lancaster co., 6%.

31 Hope & Levi, western and Penna, 6%.

32 James Clemson, Western and Penna, 6%.

34 Hope & Levi, western and Pennaylvania, 6.

35 Dennis Smyth, Western and Pennsylvania, 6.

36 L. F. ank, western, 6.

37 L. Horne, Pensylvania, 5.

38 Thomas Alouney & Bro., Western, 6.

39 L. F. ank, western, 6.

30 L. Horne, Pensylvania, 5.

3

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 26 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 68 | 11 A. M....... 75 | 2 P. M...... 81 SUN RISES...... 4-33 | MOON SETS...... 0-27 SUN SETS...... 7-82 | HIGH WATER...... 8-3

LONDON, June 25 —Steamships City of Antwerp and Idaho, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.
Steamship Alexandria, from New York, touched at Meville yesterday.
Steamship Nile, from Aspinwall, arrived at Plymouth yesterday. (By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, June 26. — Arrived, steamship City of Merida, from Havans.

CLEARED THIS MORNING, Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairehild, Trout, New York, W. M.
Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, New York, do.
Schr John Cadwalader, Townsend, Providence,
Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Charles A. Jones, Griffin, Boston, do.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

son & Co. Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, do.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, do.
Schr William Wallace. Scull, Boston, do.
Schr William Wallace. Scull, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Gloucester, do.
Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, do.
Schr Urbana, Allen, Baker's Landing, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

EF Brigs Scotland, cleared 21st, and Lizzie Wyman, cleared 24th inst. both for Nenvitas, wars

man, cleared 24th inst., both for Neuvitas, were cleared by Messrs. Isaac Hough & Morris—and not as before reported. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 43 hours from Boston, with mode, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. John McMaster; Mrs. John Grebler and 3 children; Mr. W. S. Darling; Mr. Balley; Mr. Bartlett; Wm. S. Boyd; F. C. Cramer; Mr. Darst; J. W. Neal; Capt. Gullison, wife, and child; W. A. Raymond; and C. G. Wilson. Off the Buoy on the Brown, saw a ship at anchor, bound up. Of the Buoy on the Brown, saw a ship at anchor, bound up. Off Bembay Hook, a ship at anchor, bound up. Off Merris Liston's, 1 ship; 2 barks; 1 brig; and a schr, with signal, "E. H. N.", all bound up. Off Beedy Island, 1 brig, and schr Laura H. Johnson, bound up. Off Wilmington, 1 bark, and brig Leona, from Havana.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mode. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Bark Hawthorne, Williams, 54 days from Hamburg, with petroleum bbls. to order.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, 16 days from Trinidad, with melasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Agnes, Blair, 6 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mabel Hall, Bartlett, 7 days from Vinal Haven, Me., with granite to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Frank Walter, Bruster, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Commerce, Doran, from Baltimore, with coal to Shaw & Son.

Schr Helen P. Jones, from Portland, Conn., with

coal to Shaw & Son.
Schr Helen P. Jones, from Portland, Conn., with atone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Casket, Matthew, from Chesapeake, with iron to L. Matthew. Schr General Banks, Reed, 6 days from Savannah, with lumber to J. & C. Stockham—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Pawtucket.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Annie May, Bray, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, do.
Schr Alexander, Hancock, from Norwich.
Schr Fred. Gray, Lakemao, from Newburyport,
Schr J. J. Little, Blackman, from Lynn, Mass.

Tugs Joe Johnson, Sherin; Thomas Jefferson Allen; Fairy Queen, Wilson; and Chesapeake, Mer-rihew, from Baltimore, with tews of barges to W.

Ship Eliza Everett, and bark Margaret Evans, fm Antwerp; brig Abby C. Titcomb; 2 ships unknown. MEMORANDA.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, salled from New Orleans
7 P. M. 24th inst., for Philadelphia via Havana.

Steamer Pioncer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington,

N. C., 2 P. M. yesterday.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, June 24. — The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—
Charles, Fannie, L. D. Jarrard, Hope, Melissa, M. R. Kirkpatrick, Governor Jones, P. Carson, Liberator, J. L. Greenman, F. W. Tripp, and Lilly Norris.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 24. —The following barges left in tow this morning, eastward:—
Ocean, O. T. Burt, J. J. Wolcott, H. Campbell, C. Newkumet, S. W. Adwin, J. Shoemaker, Samuel Morrith, Hudson, R. P. Bordwell, and Sage Schnyler.

The following leave to-night:—
M. Tracy, Nicholas Childs, R. Adams, Lottle, W. Norman, American Eagle, Alexander Toms, Princeton, and Geo. Wagner, all with coal, for New York, Philadelphia Branch Office, June 26. — The S. E. Tilton, Owen Brady, General Foote, and Dr. W. F. Nutting, with coal, for New York and Norwalk, left Saturday evening.

L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVE-DE-GRACE, June 26. — The following boats HAVER-BE-GRACE, June 26. — The following be iteave in tow to-day:—

De Sota, with lumber to Taylor & Retts
A. G. Hopkins, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co
Village Helle, with lumber, for New York. J. J.