THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRINCETON.

124th Commencement.

The Graduating Exercises.

The Literary Societies.

Address of Secretary Belknap

From Our Own Correspondent,

PRINCETON, June 26. The commencement exercises at this timehonored University possess more than usual interest this year, and have attracted a corresponding public interest. The town and the college precincts are crowded as they never have been at any previous commencement. The knowledge that the Secretary of War was to deliver the oration before the literary societies has added greatly to the interest manifested.

The exercises were inaugurated on Sunday by the Baccalaureate sermon of President McCosh, from the text "Hear, O Israel-the Lord our God is one Lord." It was a most learned and eloquent effort, and created a profound impres-

To-day at 9 o'clock the Seniors had their closing prayer meeting, and at 1.45 the graduating class assembled to hear the class poem, oration, and ode. A. J. Van Cleve, of Trenton, was the poet, J. McClain the orator, and W. J. Hornblower, of Paterson, delivered the ode. These gentlemen all acquitted themselves admirably. The class history, by Robert H. Patterson, of Philadelphia, was then read. This was one of the most interesting features of the commencement.

The great event of the week, however, is the address of General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, before the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies. The following is

Secretary Belknap's Address. It is the same old Princeton still. The ground on which we tread seems sacred. The very air revivi-fies the memory of days long gone. There have fies the memory of days long gone. There have been many changes in these passing years. Lives have been lived that even prophetic ken could not presage, and it has seemed as if in months the events of years were crowded. Though touched by the influence of these changes, we who years ago went from this spot to begin our battle with the world, gladly return to-day, like wanderers coming home, to clasp the hands of classmates who have survived the perils of life, to greet each other with the same warmth of affectionate feeling which years ago marked our companionship, to being and gladly ago marked our companionship, to being and gladly give our testimony to the value of the treasury of learning here open to all, to receive the welcomes which glisten from the eyes of the young and hopeful, and which fall like blessings from the lips of those who pointed out to us the paths of knowledge, and, affectionately mindful of the cherished past, to speak our vows of homage here before these altars and lay our gifts of gratitude upon old Nassau's

shrine.

The memories of college days come crowding on us now as fresh and full as ever makes older men of all of us, but it does not dim the sight that looks back upon the past; and the re-collections that are dear to every graduate, with all their pleasant surroundings, are with us now as if they were fashioned into form but yesterday. Those grand old trees are larger, but their leaves are as green and their shade as refreshing as then. Old North, the home of so many hopes, has gone, but recurrence of familiar music. Looking down the list which tells us of our comrades, we find that many have left this life and gone to everlasting rest. Back to us come the remembrances which live when more unkindly thoughts die out—of their noble more unkindly thoughts die out—of their noble actions and their many virtues—and as we talk together of the past and live again in hours the lives of years, we give the tribute of our love to them—mourned as too early dead. And as we walk though those grounds where lie the great departed, and linger by the line of mounds where rest the illustrious men who faithfully gave life and wisthe illustrious men who faithfully gave life and wisdom to the formation of this seat of learning and opened the way for its future development—as we think of the name of Dickinson, which in lasting letters is found recorded first, high up on the column of its presidents—of Edwards, the fame of whose mighty intellect will always live—of Witherspoon, the patriot divine, whose voice in his country's cause was guided by the dictates of duty—of Carnahan, whose words of considerate counsel have been listened to by many who now live to venerate Carnahan, whose words of considerate considerate been listened to by many who now live to venerate his character, and of the others, all of whom by their lives gave lustre to their work, we give their memories our grateful reverence. Watching the memories our grateful reverence. Watching the unfolding of that great future which comes as the result of duty done, when we reflect upon the obstacles which they overcame and consider the magnitude of the attempts made when the colonies were weak, we feel in our hearts that "they builded better than they knew."

better than they knew."

To these halls we return to find the institution of our love the same, and yet more prosperous. In her progressive march she gathers new friends to her support; she forms increased attachments and attracts new allies; she calls to her command new recruits, and under the guardianship of her protecting arm and her instructing voice, holds new acces-

ions of young men. The advantages offered in America for the success in life of educated men commend themselves con-stantly to reflecting minds. The debt that college graduates owe the institution wherein that education was acquired can be computed by no easy reck-

The progress of American principles and the growth of the American nation are themes which have commanded the voices of orators when it was deemed a duty to boast of the advance of the land which contribute to the fame of a great nation; and while the constant repetition of this expression of pride is at times tiresome, the fact is before us, so plainly evident that its truth cannot be doubted, that the country is yet in the infancy of life, and that its extensive resources and the elements which form its strength, and which will hereafter disclose the power of its dominion, have not yet reached beyond the mere beginning of development. The most fervent imagination could not have dreamed ten years ago of the results that surely, though slowly, were evolved from that great struggle which demanded the services and strong arms of militons of men, and called from the treasury millions of money—which was begun and fought and ended, leaving a government stronger than ever, richer than ever, and a people the tenor of whose life moved on undisturbed by the momentous events which had surprised the world and given their part to history. From sea to sea that country grows. Far in the West new States spring from the widerness, and demand for themselves stars on the flag. Beyond power of its dominion, have not yet reached be-d the mere beginning of development. The West new States spring from the wilderness, and demand for themselves stars on the flag. Beyond the spot where the pioneer has penetrated lie mysteries, the revelation of whose riches the Government sends its engineers to seek. From all directions—from central points and from the borders of the continent, come in instantaneous flashes that intelligence which tells the course of wind and cloud, and gives so true a forecast of coming atmospheric changes that we are forced to study the immense extent of territory which, from such distances, sends its messages in moments. A line of travel from the Missouri to the ocean on the west, built through lands almost unknown before the rails were laid, finds its capacity pressed beyond belief. Above and below that line—among those regions watered by the Red river of the North, and where the more generous soil is warmed by a sun whose heat is nearer that of the tropics—great arms of iron are reaching out toward the Pacific and commanding successfully the capital of the land for their support.

are reaching out toward the Pacing and commanding successfully the capital of the land for their support.

The subject is no new one, and yet demands our thoughts. Human prophecy cannot forteil the greatness of a land whose growth in wealth and population has been so wonderful and so far beyond all hope, and the centre of whose empire is moving rapidly and surely in the direction of the setting sun. The State of Illinois, the census shows, has increased in the last decade from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000; Oregon has increased 13 per cent.; Iowa, 75 per cent.; Minnesota, 155 per cent.; Kansas, 239 per

cent.; Nebraska, 326 per cent.; Nevada, 519 per cent., and the State of Wisconsin increasing from 150,000 to over 1,000,000, a State barely a quarter of a century in age, has now a population but little less than that of Virginia. These are presented, without selection, as examples, and these States may soon be passed in the race for pre-eminence and power by some which, yet unknown, contain within themselves weslih which cannot be estimated, and which attract from the older States the settlers who become the pioneers of the more remote West. Reflecting upon these results, not pictured by the imagination, but stamped in letters which we must read is map and history, what may not be its future as these developments advance?

In such a land as that there can be no continued failure in the efforts of the educated man who, reliant on the will which God has given him, on the strength of mind which he should possess, and on the education which in earlier days has disciplined his life and thought, stands a peer among his fellows in that power which enables him to mould circumstances to his uses, and make himself manifest as a man among men. There are no troubles too

cumstances to his uses, and make himself manifest as a man among men. There are no troubles too great to be overcome, there are no barriers in the path of him who wins success by the accomplishment of duty. With the will and the desire in harmony there can be nothing but certain victory.

The rivalries which incite endeavor in institutions of learning which under other circumstances might

The rivairies which incise endeavor in institutions of learning, which, under other circumstances might induce envy and discontent, really encourage the finer feelings of nature. The associations which cluster around the student, the ambition which prompts him to success, the feeling of generous emulation which guides him in his efforts—all combine to take from ill-success the sting of regret, and to impress upon his mind the high character of the exertion which nerves him to the task. Here his impressions are first formed and his hopes increase his aspirations. Here, at the entrance of a career of which he has the highest anticipations, and on which he is eager to advance, he obtains but a dim glimpse of that future which to his eye is pictured in the brightest hues. He looks upon a landscape whose heaven has no clouds, but all is sunshine. And when he enters upon that new career, when the failure of cherished schemes and the fall of fond hopes shake his faith, relying upon that education hopes shake his faith, relying upon that education which in earlier years has been transferred to his own keeping, he can rise above disappointment, he can resist the impression that failure makes, and, faithful to his early teachings, overcoming fate, go forth in life a conqueror of himself and of his fortune.

Repetition may weary us with the story of the

advantages which our country offers to men anxi-ous for reputation and the distinction of an honored life, and yet no clearer field for high ad-vancement was ever before open to the hope and the conscientious ambition of the Christian statesman. To men of no single creed or pride of birth alone does the opportunity come. Determined trial and strong will and patient energy all lead to prosperous fortune. There is a purpose which, when once resolved upon, rarely results in failure. There is a trust, too, which, when all other reliance seems weak, is found a sure support. And he who keeps the faith will temper his self-railance. who keeps the faith will temper his self-reliance with the sacred influences of that inspiration which tells him that "Promotion cometh neither from the East nor from the West nor from the South: But God is the judge; He putteth down one and setteth

up another."
The teachings given in early life are firmly fastened in the minds of all who have enjoyed the bene-fits, and, in proper spirit, accepted the advantages which the larger colleges extend. Fixed forever are these moral principles which were instilled into their hearts before they grew perhaps impressionless with age. As the years go on they find themselves relying on the lessons of early days to lead them. And it is when the remembrance of those distant in-And it is when the remembrance of those distant influences strengthens their purpose and renews their
hope; it is when relieved from fear of failure, from
doubt and self-distrust—they come triumphing from
their trials—that they should realize, in the fulness
of its measure, the amount of the debt
which is due from them to the
institution which has schooled and prepared them
for these struggles. It is a debt of love. Memory
will tell them of the attachments which were formed
when the most effective impressions were made upon
their minos—when their hearts were more easily their minos—when their hearts were more easily touched than in later years by fitting influences. Bound as they are by these memories to foster a lasting love for this early home, they should not fail to keep it in affectionate recognition. It is a debt of gratitude. Though they might possess some memories which could be unthought of, yet, year aiter year, as they almost wavered in the struggle for success, burdened by heavy trials, how grateful the recollection of the hallowed scenes of student life which had for them so many hours of benvirous life which had for them so many hours of happiness. The tenderest ties are the strongest. They spring from friendships early formed, when hearts are unseared by trial, and motives are unhearts are unseared by that, and motives are un-touched by wrong. Though it may be sometimes disguised, our hearts beat quickly when college friends are met and college memories recailed. The yearnings of our souls go towards them, and the sad regret is often felt that toil and labor and disappoint ment have no alleviation like the happiness of those younger days. It is fortunate, indeed, that we have these consecrated recollections. hese consecrated recollections.

In one of the most severe battles of the war of the

Rebellion, in the Atlanta campaign, on July 28, 1864, known as the battle of Ezra Church, the 18th Corps, part of the Army of the Tennessee, was attacked very heavily by the enemy under Hood, and rein-forcements were required at special points. Among the forces sent to aid their brother soldiers, whose the forces sent to aid their brother soldiers, whose lines were becoming weaker under the repeated assaults of a foe more numerous than themselves, were two regiments of Biair's 17th Corps, one a regiment from New Jersey and the other from Iowa. Falling into line in the works temporarily vacated by their toil-worn comrades, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, the men of these regiments repelled attack after attack of the Confederate battalions. In the luil that occurred after one of the terrific charges made by the enemy, and while the men were resting made by the enemy, and while the men were restir and quietly awaiting the next advance, it happene and quiety awaiting the next advance, it happened that the adjutant of the New Jersey regiment and the coionel of the Iowa regiment were thrown together, and, in a soldier's informal way, entered into familiar conversation. They had never met before, but each was surprised to learn that the friends of one were the friends of the other; that the early teachings of the one were given him on the same spot and among the same scenes where was recessed the student life of the other, and passed the student life of the other, and there, in the midst of the havoc of battle, each greeted in the other a graduate of Princeton. Another charge came from the enemy, which was epelled as were the others, and as these two men tary duties their position required, under the trees and upon the rocks in the rear of that line of battle, they talked of college days; of those earnest teachers who years before had led them in ways which were "ways of pleasantness," and of that venerable man whom all graduates love with tender affection, man whom all graduates love with tender affection, for his kindly character and his devotion to them in hours when they needed friendship. Never was there a more forcible illustration of the power and spirit of early associations. Without their knowledge, and almost imperceptibly, the ties of regard for their Alma Mater had been fastened so securely around the hearts of these two men, one from the extreme East and the other from a rising State be-yond the Mississippi, that in actual action, and in the presence of death, that memory was sacred and

For many years the venerated institution, to whose commencement we have all so gladily come, quietly received from willing homes their yearly tribute of young and hopeful men. Doing her duty calmly, faithfully, and with scarce an effort, and entering into no contest for prominence, that sure groundwork was made upon whose solid base now rests a structure which, founded upon a rock, begins groundwork was made upon whose solid base now rests a structure which, founded upon a rock, begins to rise in beautiful proportions. She has latterly had new life, and, suddenly shaking off these garments of quiet ease, she has stepped forth defiant, energetic, eager for the advance, and determined to attain it, and, in her own progress, striving to keep pace with the march of that nation the blood of whose patriots, in the beginning of her life in Revolutionary days, moistened the soil where her foundations lie. To new achievements, to higher labors, to the accomplishment of greater results, to the fulfilment of a nobler mission, she must proceed. There is no faltering now. The field of her action is a clear one. Thirteen States nave increased to thirty-seven. From ocean to ocean the band extends—soon to be laid in triple lines of iron—which shall bind the land together in everlasting bonds, as the hearts of its people will be tied, come what may, in an unbroken union. And an institution like this, reaching out its arms beyond the narrow sphere which apparently bounds its work, and moulding its purposes to the demands of the age and the necessities of the nation, should so fulfil its labors and extend its efficiency that long before the graduate of to-day finishes the first half century of his life he may find the name of his Alma Mater a femiliar word on the lips of every cultivated before the graduate of to-day finishes the first half century of his life he may find the name of his Alma Mater a familiar word on the lips of every cultivated man in the land, and her sons in numbers halling from every State. This consummation can be achieved if the graduates pay the debt which they so clearly owe. With them her history, full as it is of names and events which makes her humblest son feel proud, should never be suffered to fall into for-getfulness.

The free school system of most of the States of the The free school system of most of the States of the Union—extending the privileges of instruction to the young of all classes, and gathering within the unlimited circle of its beneficence all of every station, regardless of wealth or position—commends itself to the considerate judgment of those who reflect upon the necessity which requires general education; a necessity which demands this result for the

well-being of the State, for the public comfort, and for the furtherance of those principles of justice, morality, and order which should characterize every civilized Commonwealth. Wherever settlements spring up in remote regions the schoolhouses are among the earliest signs of promising growth, and even where all seems uninviting, the presence of this sure indication of an approach to more intelligent life removes an impression otherwise unkind, and, generally, by the power of their induence, the plainest localities are made attractive. With the growth of the country and with the extension of those measures which, as communities become stronger, increase educaas communities become stronger, increase educa-tional facilities, fistitutions of greater power and higher purposes, rising from time to time, mark by their own advancement the improvement of the people. To stimulate these—to promote their inte-rests, and to aid with generous encouragement their exertions for enlarged efficiency—is an obligation whose execution brings its own perfect recom-pense.

pense.

Notwithstanding the increase of the nation in population and in the rapid formation of new States, it seems a certainty that, for many years to come, a few institutions will be recognized as the leaders in literary culture and as prominent in the promotion and advancement of knowledge. The advantages they possess attract to them students in larger proportion than institutions of younger life, and without a record in the past, can claim; for their history and traditions have a fascination for cultivated out a record in the past, can claim; for their history and traditions have a fascination for cultivated minds, and as they send forth bands of disciplined men, their responsibilities are vast indeed. Upon them, to a great extent, will depend the development of those educational influences which will build up, in the near future, similar seats of learning throughout the country, and diffuse beyond anticipation the benefits of those blessings which have been imparted to the few. To widen the circle of their controllingpower, and to augment beyond its present limits, the number of those to whom these privileges should be accorded, is their high duty. The union of representatives of their aiumni in occaleges should be accorded, is their high duty. The union of representatives of their alumni in occasional gatherings—where views of progress could be taken, where suggestions for improvement could be exchanged, and where there could be a mingling of sentiment and opinion—might result in binding together more harmonlously in the same cause those now separated; in concentrating efforts which are now divided, and in cheering every loves of the proportion of true instruction. ing every lover of the promotion of true instruction with the knowledge that institutions, parted in location, in judgment, and in belief-agreeing to differ in these-were still united in laboring, with liberal emulation, in the noble cause of elevated education.

Gentlemen of the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies.—The privileges which are yours here are far beyond your realization. An appreciation of their character is difficult until you enter upon profes-sional or business avocations, and in the active con-flict of opinion and in the real labor of life, you will have presented the full importance of your opportu-nities. In a land like ours, where in public bodies and before assemblages of intelligent people great questions are discussed and debated by those who are attached to deliberative bodies and by those who are attached to deliberative bodies and by those who aspire to station, the exertion given to duties which your societies present finds its full reward. No talent is recognized as of greater value to any man than the ability to express, in appropriate language, the reasons which control his action and direct his course. The form of government under which we live—popularized by the constant changes occurring—accords to this endowment extraordinary power. All the aids in this direction are offered you here to an extent which you can only measure when hereafter, perhaps, you revive the recollection of lost advantages. A generous rivalry has ever prompted your endeavors. Each of rivalry has ever prompted your endeavors. Each of you clings with very proper pride to the society of his choice. Among shades like these in halls made classic by treasured recoilection, the stories of the men of earlier days, whose lips here learned to speak the words of eloquence, almost bring with them inspiration. Both societies have sent throughout the land, and throughout all lands, men with ability beyond question and reputation above reproach.

And in the long succession of eminent men whose names illustrate the pages of American history, there are many who signed your rolls whose eloquence has been effective, whose oratory has been powerful, whose influence has been wise and extended—who formed the basis of their public life within your halls, and traced the origin of their suc-cess to the days when they wore the red badge or

Again another year rolls on and brings the day of departure from these scenes. It is the old, old story. With all its happiness it has the same sad side. Parings are made of friends for whom there may not be on earth another meeting. There are ties broken by this separation which can never be renewed. Answering lips, when the last farewell is said, will reveal the emotion which honors manly hearts, and the eyes which brighten with seemly joy will be moistened when the thought of final parting comes. Bonds of affection such as those formed here however high may be our hones, cannot be With all its happiness it has the same sad side. here, however high may be our hopes, cannot be broken without sincere regret. But the glad thoughts which control your aspirations make it a day of hap-piness. The welcome greeting which comes from home will soon be yours. The approving smiles of those who are dear to you by all the ties of kindred cheer you on, The language spoken to you has only words of 'ove, while at the beginning of that jour-ney which has rough roads and perilous paths you

ney which has rough roads and perilous paths you almost tread on flowers.

To you it seems as if your years reached far into the future. The shadows of the day are not more fleeting. The hands on the dial begin to move faster and faster even now. Soon from the weary work of life, regretfully looking here, you will remember days which, never returning, will be hallowed in your hearts. Hereafter, when sometimes hope seems gone, and disappointment comes in all its bitterness, the recollection of this college parting will be gladly welcomed as you recall, when friends seem few, the benedictions of this hour.

Our glimpses of the future are uncertain, and hone can claim prophetic vision; but we can have faith in the hoped-for fulfilment of those wishes which go with you as you leave this consecrated

which go with you as you leave this consecrated spot. Then, when your days on earth are done, mingling with your memories no regret, there will be given from you to those you love the honored record of a manly life.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Jackson Donelson.

Andrew Jackson Donelson.

This once preminent politician died suddenly yesterday evening, at Memphis, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a nephew of President Jackson, for whom he was named, and was born on the 25th of August, 1800. When only five years of age his father died, leaving him to the care of his uncle, who sent him to the college at Nashville, where he received his early education. In 1817 he was appointed a cadet of the Military Academy at West Foint, graduating second in his class three years later, and immediately after receiving a commission as brevet second lieutenant of engineers. A few weeks later he was appointed an aide-de-camp of General Jackson and went with the General to Florida. Military life was, however, distasteful to him, and in 1822 he resigned and entered Transyl-Fiorida. Military life was, however, distasteful to him, and in 1822 he resigned and entered Transylvania College, in Lexington, Ky., where he studied law. Immediately subsequent to his admission to the bar the first movement to make Jackson the President began, and Mr. Donelson entered energetically into it. On its failure he settled upon a plantation adjoining the "Hermitage," so that he could be near the General. Jackson, having been elected President in 1825, offered him the position of Private Secretary, which he accepted, and during the two terms of the old hero of New Orleans, was prominent in the politics and social movements of the White House. He returned with Jackson to private life, and remained aloof from politics until 1844, when the Texas question brought him again prominently before the with Jackson to private life, and remained aloof from politics until 1844, when the Texas question brought him again prominently before the public. Later, Mr. Tyler, then President, having gained the support of Jackson to the plan of annexation, employed Mr. Donelson to negotiate the terms of admission to the Union, which he did in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. While yet in Texas (1845) President Polk appointed him Minister to Prussia. He remained in Berlin until 1849, when he was recalled by General Taylor. He attended the famous Southern Convention held at Nashville in 1851, and the strong stand he took as a defender of the Union did muon to put down the strong secession feeling entertained in Tennessee. During the same year he accepted the position of editor of the Washington Union, succeeding Mr. Ritchie, but soon retired from it, his views being opposed to those held by the leaders of the Democracy. He opposed Mr. Pierce's Cabinet appointments, and followed up his opposition by leaving the Democratic party entirely and joining the "Americans" or "Know-Nothings," whose candidate for the Vice-Presidency he became in 1856. At the close of the campaign of that year he retired to private life, from which he never after emerged. During the Rebellion he remained on the "Hermitage," taking no part whatever in the struggle. For the past two years he had been residing on his plantation, near Australia, Miss. Mr. Donelson, although at one time very prominent in politics, was never an influential or popular politician. Had he been at one time very prominent in politics, was never an influential or popular politician. Had he been either, and had there been more like him, the chances are that we should not have had any war for the preservation of the Union.

-A Northern Democratic paper, which spoke disrespectfully of "ex-President" Davis, of course excited the ire of the Mobile Register, and it screams back:—"It will be rooting round the graves of Lee and Jackson next. Go it,

SECOND EDITION

France and Germany. The July Elections. Release of Burke, the Fenian. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. Condition of the South.

Another Coal Strike.

Cape May Regatta.

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Boening Telegraph. France Adopts the German Military Sys-

Paris, June 27-A. M .- The Prussian army corps system has been adopted by France. It is said that the Longchamps Review

is fixed for Thursday next. Great efforts are being made in Belgium to Subscriptions to the French Loan.

The Republican Committee will publish tomorrow their lists of Candidates for the Assembly.

Gambetta arrived at Bordeaux on Sunday, and will shortly deliver a speech on the reorganization of France.

Gambetta adheres to the views of Louis Blanc.

Address of the Pope. VERSAILLES, June 27 .- The Pope, in reply to an address of sympathy from the French Catholics, praises the zeal they exhibit in the cause of the Church and himself, and denounces liberal Catholicism as an evil as formidable as the revolution or the Commune.

M. Thiers has issued a decree providing for the establishment of a legion of

Mobilized Gendarmes, to maintain order in Versailles. The legion will be composed of a squadron of cavalry and eight companies of infantry. The July Elections.

Paris, June 27-Noon.-The Central Republican Committee has prepared its list of candidates to be supported at the election of the 2d of July. The list is known to be headed, by permission with the name of Gambetta. Release of the Fenian Burke.

LONDON, June 27.—The Fenian convict Burke was released from imprisonment upon condition that he reports yearly to the magis This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 27—11 30 A. M.—Consols for money 91% @92 and for account 91% @92. United States Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 90; ten-forties, SS4.
FRANKPORT, June 26.—United States bonds stood LIVERPOOL, June 27-10-30 A. M.-Cotton opened

duli and unchanged; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 8%d. 8%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June \$7-1.30 P. M.—Consols for money 91%, and for account 92. United States Bonds, 90% for the issue of 1862.
LIVERPOOL, June 27-1:30 P. M.-Cotton dull. The sales are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Sales at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 81/4d. The shipments from Bombay since last report, up to the 26th inst., have been 44,000 bales.
Wheat is quoted at 11s. 9d. for California white;
10s. 7d. and 10s. 9d. for Red Western. The receipts
of wheat for three days have been 10,000 quarters;

FROM CAPE MAY.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph, The Approaching Regatta.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., June 27 .- The following letter from Mr. L. P. Ashmead, for the Regatta Committee, will be of general interest in connection with the grand yacht race to come off on July 4th at Cape Island:-

"PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1871 .- To J. F. Cake, Esq., Congress Hall:-Mr. Bullitt has handed me your letter of the 24th, with a request to reply, and I have but a moment in time for to-night's mail. It will be perfectly agreeable to the Regatta Committee to have the members of the yacht squadron at your reception proposed at your house on the evening of the 3d, and they desire to express thanks for your placing your house at their disposal. I have written to Commodore Bennett that Commodore Emmons, United States Navy, and other officers of the navy, and the committee will welcome the members of the yacht squadron at a recep-tion to be held at Congress Hall on the evening of the Sd. We have the United States steamer Pinta, Captain McNairs, U. S. N., in command, placed at our disposal as the committee steamer. She will leave here early on Saturday morning the 1st, with several navy officers from the Navy Yard and the regatta committee, band of music, etc., and arrive at the steamboat wharf about 4 o'clock P. M. same day. We will fire a gun on her arrival, so that conveyances shall be at the wharf in time. The New York squadron leave the lower bay, New York, on the afternoon of the 1st, and will arrive during the morning of the second in a fleet. We are in-formed that the pilots have offered their services to the yachts, and if they convoy them in, the sight at the Island will be interesting. The spachts to are a salute, to be returned from our steamer. The regatta ball at the Stockton House on the evening of the 4th. Our people are very much interested in the coming race, and the indications are that a great many people will be at Cape May. The elegant prizes exhibited in Bailey & Co.'s windows will be sent down in the Pinta on Saturday. "Very respectfully. "L. P. ASHMEAD,

"For Regatta Committee." The number of guests at the Stockton House, Cape Island, was incorrectly stated this morning as one thousand, instead of one hundred.

The arrivals are, however, becoming numerous, and by Saturday it is expected the season will be fairly inaugurated. H. C. Borle and wife, and not A. E. Borle and

wife, are at the Stockton. Also, John Wyeth and wife.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market,

Chicago Fiour and Wheat Market.

Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Chicago, June 27—9-15 A. M.—Wheat quiet;
No. 2, \$1.26½, seller July. Corn quiet at \$3½c.,
seller July. Freights unchanged.

Ecceipts. Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls. 6,000 4,000 Oats, bus...\$1,000 10,000
Wheat,bus. 42,000 16,000 Rye, bus....1,000 3,000
Oorn, bus...222,000 213,000 Bariey, bus...1,000

FROM NEW YORK.

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

The Methodist Book Concern Trouble. NEW YORK, June 27 .- The Methodist Book Committee spent some time yesterday, while waiting for the Bishops' decision, in discussing a method of thoroughly examining the books of the Concern, without, however, coming to a final decision. The sub-committee to whom the matter was referred made a report advising that the whole matter of frauds be referred to James P. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati, with authority to employ such assistants as he might deem neces-

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Brening Telegraph, Another Coal Strike. POTTSVILLE, June 27 .- The men at the Lehigh colliery, near Shenandoah, suspended werk this morning, three men having gone to work who were not members of the W. B. A.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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

Government Weather Report, Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL
OFFICER, WASHINGTON, JUDE 27—10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—A small area o
low barometer has apparently moved from Nebraska
to Lake Superior and thence southeast, and is now
north of Lake Ontario. The barometer has generally
fallen east of the Mississippi, and is now lowest on
Lake Ontario. The temperature has fallen in the
South Atlantic States, but is nearly stationary from
Virginia to Lake Erie and eastward. Light rains
have fallen frem Tennessee to the Gulf and Atlantic
coasts. Cloudy and clearing weather still continued coasts. Cloudy and clearing weather still continued on these coasts. Clear weather has been very gene-rally reported from Kentucky to Wisconsin and east-

raily reported from Kentucky to Wisconsin and east-ward to the Atlantic.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy weather, with fresh southerly winds, is probable for the rest of the day for the Middle and East Atlantic coasts; northwesterly winds on the upper lakes. Cloudy weather will probably continue on the South Atlantic. There are indications of increasing and possibly dangerous winds on Lake Ontario this afternoon. The conditions are favorable for local storms from Iowa to Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day. 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 Beaufort scale:— Beaufort scale :-

Place of Observation.	Barone-	Thermo-	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of	State of Weather.
Baltimore	30.00	74	S. E.	3	V. gent.	
Boston	29 91	63	E.		V. gent.	
Buffalo	29-87	68	S. W.		V. gent.	
Cape May	50.55	79	W.	5	Gentle.	
Charleston, S. C.	38.86	75	N.W.	1	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Cloud
Chicago	29.95	74	N.W.			Clear
Detroit	29.83	69	S. W.		Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla	30.19	83	2212.25		Calm.	Cloud
Memphis	30.02	83	N.W.		V. gent.	
New Orleans	30.00		N.W.		Gentle.	Fair
New York	29.94	75	s. w.		Gentle.	Clear
Norfolk	29.98	70	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
Omaha	30.08	69	8. W.	4	Gentle.	h.rain
Oswego	29.82	66	8.	13	V. gent.	
Philadelphia	29.98	74	8.	**	Calm.	Clear
Pittsburg	29-87		NI W			Fair
St. Louis	29.98	83 72	N. W.	1 2	Gentle.	Cloud
Washington, N.C	29 97	78	S. E.	2	V. gent.	

Milwaukee Markets. MILWAUKEE, June 27 - 9 15 A. M. - Wheat steady; No. 1, \$1 28: No. 2, \$1 26 %. Receipts, 34,000 bush.; shipments, none. Freights. Steam, 9%c.,; sail, 5%c.

THE PARTY LASH.

What a Leading Republican Paper of New York Thinks of Philadelphia's Political Rings. The New York Post of last evening has the

The New York Post of last evening has the following editorial article:—

The honest Republicans of Philadelphia who have grown tired of following corrupt leaders, and have protested within the party already too long without hope of reform, have determined, as a last resort, and as the only means left to redress their wrongs, to refuse their support to some of the candidates recently nominated for city officers. Four influential Republican journals, the North American, The Telegraph in the Bulletin, and the Inquirer, lead in this movement, and openly advise their readers to vote for the Democratic candidates, if they shall be worthy, rather than make the party responsible for the men whom their party managers have presented whom their party managers have presented

Of course the party managers are outraged at this rebellion against their rule, and labor hard to counteract it. A meeting of men, calling themselves the Tivoli Republican Association, was called for the purpose of adopting a resolution declaring that the purpose of adopting a resolution deciaring that the Press and two or three other papers were the only "true" Republican journals in Philadelphia. These "true" Republican papers, although they cannot in all cases defend the candidates they present, vigorously denounce those who intend to vote against them, and ask such well-worn questions as, "What good can any Republican hope to accomplish by voting against this ticket?" and, "Is there a Republican in the city of Philadelphia who does not know that the election in Pennsylvania next October will be the index to the election in 1878, and that ber will be the index to the election in 1879, and that every enemy who desires the defeat of the Republican party in the Presidential election will be guided and cheered by its overthrow in Pennsylvania this

The independent Republicans answer, properly, that if the Republican party shall be defeated this year it will be because the party managers have made bad nominations and encouraged corruption. The Republicans of Philadelphia, like the Repub-The Republicans of Philadelphia, like the Republicans of New Hampshire, believe that defeat with honest candidates is better than triumph with rogues to lead them. The power of the Republican party has always been, in a great measure, due to the fact that it has tolerated a larger liberty of criticism than any other party. It is too late now, therefore, to expect that the Republican voters will be driven by the threats of defeat next year to the support of corrupt men who are engaged in unpatriotic schemes for their own profit, and who take advantage of the present condition of the party to force hemselves forward.

If the Republican party triumphs next year it must be with the help of its critics; it must be because of its critics, and this spirit is prominent throughout the country.

PITTSBURG AND THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The Basis of Agreement Between the City and the Railroad Company. The result of the two days' conference be-tween the President and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and gentlemen officially representing the city, relative to bridging and tunnelling those streets intersected by the tracks of the company, has been

This is by far the most important subject of legislation which has been discussed between the city and the company since the right of way was granted—important in the interests in-volved between the corporation and the municipality, and also in the amount of money to be expended, and the changes to be made expended, and the changes to be made by the company. The city, in surrendering one square of Grant and a portion of Washington and other streets will part with valuable property; but the company, on the other hand, will expend about \$400,000 in bridges alone, and about \$600,000 in making other needed improvements, all of which will be advantageous to the city as well as the company. As the matter now stands the as the company. As the matter now stands the ordinance will go to Councils with the recom-mendation of the Committees on Streets and Surveys for its passage, which will at once command for it the most earnest and careful con-sideration of the body.—Pittsburg Commercial,

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Reception of Captain Hall and his Companions by the Geographical Society.

The members of the Geographical and Statistical Society and their invited friends extended, last evening, at the rooms of the Society in Cooper Institute, a cordial and enthusiastic reception to Captain C. F. Hall and the officers of the United States steamer Polarie, prior to their departure upon their projected Polar expedition. Three of the rooms were filled with tables profusely laden with silver, and numerous waiters in white aprons fluttered about the rooms. Among those present, exclusive of Captain Hall and his party, were Judge Charles P. Daly, President of the Society, General Culium, Admiral Godon, President Dwight, of Columbia College Law School, H. T. Tuckerman, and a number of others prominent in scientific and literary circles. The rooms were uncomfortably crowded, and Captain Hall and his party, including his three Esquimanx, whom he brought with him from his last expedition, were the centre of a very large group.

Judge Daly stated that it was proper to say that

brought with him from his last expedition, were the centre of a very large group.

Judge Daly stated that it was proper to say that the entire merit of getting up this expedition was due to Captain Hall alone, and to his unaided efforts at Washington. Many might ask what is the object to be attained in reaching the Pole? He thought no better answer could be given than that of Franklin, when asked what was the use of his discovery in respect to the lightning.—"Tell me," said Franklin, "what is the use of an infant? Make it of use!" We cannot anticipate what great results may follow an undertaking like this, which gives us a more accurate knowledge of our globe. If we reflect upon the great advantages which we enjoy at present in civilization—our habits, comforts, business, all that is elevating to us—we will conclude that a large portion of them are to be credited to the slow and patient investigation of some scientific discoverer.

that a large portion of them are to be credited to the slow and patient investigation of some scientific discoverer.

Judge Daly, in conclusion, introduced Captain Hall, who gave a brief history of his efforts to obtain from Congress a liberal appropriation, in which he was finally successful; referred to his tast trip in search of Sir John Franklin, which occupied five consecutive years, and from which he returned in the winter of 1869-70, and gave credit to the authorities at Washington and in the Naval Department for their cordial sympathy with his project and aid in forwarding its accomplishment. I have chosen, said Captain Hall, my own men, who will stand by me through thick and tain. Though we may be surrounded by innumerable leebergs, though our vessel may be crushed like an egg-shell, I believe they will stand by me to the last. (Applause.) What has troubled me more than anything else was the selection of an astronomer. It is a shame that not until the lest moment—after months of telegraphing and letter writing—was I successful in getting a man who will venture on the expedition, and his name is Bryan. (Applause.) I propose to leave the port of New York and go into Davis' Straits, first stopping at St. John's, N. F. After spending a few days at this island, I shall cross Baffin's Bay, keeping the Island of Greenland aboard, as we call it, on the starboard side, and keeping between the drift of the channel and the land line. After getting to Cape York, and a little above it to Cape Diggs, I then expect to run on a parallel with Jones Sound, latitude 76 degrees. If land and water permit the Polaris to go to latitude 50 degrees I shall do so; but if the heavy pick ice drives me back I shall take a course up Smith Sound, is hall go into Smith Sound, and if we cannot then find a way between the land and ice, I shall go back, and perhaps take harbor where Dr. Hayes took his, perfectly satisfied to let that be the basis of my operations in reaching the North Pole. I have no idea of getting the Polaris higher t

which was also carried by the Southern expedition, under Lieutenant Walker, by Dr. Kane, and by Dr. Hayes. Captain Hall, in accepting it, expressed his hope and belief that in the spring of 1872 it should float over the new world "in which the north star is the crown jewel."—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

An Insane Girl Shot as a Chicken Thief-Inexcusable Homicide. The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday has the

SHOCKING MURDER NEAR BALTIMORE

following particulars of a shooting affair reported by telegraph last evening:-

following particulars of a shooting affair reported by telegraph last evening:—

One of the most reckless and cold-blooded homicides committed in this vicinity for a long time was perpetrated on the line of the Philadelphia Raliroad, near Chase's Station, about twelve miles from this city, on Saturday morning. It appears that during last fall a rumor prevailed in the neighborhood in question that a man dressed in female apparel was the author of the robberles ceased and no more was thought of it. On Friday night a female, about 22 years of age, and of genteel appearance, was seen in the neighborhood, and three white men, two of whom were named Wilson and Hughes, and two negroes, started in search of her, pretending to suppose she was the hen-roost robber returned, and went to the house of Joseph League and imparted their suspicion of the woman to him. League immediately got up from his bed, and after having heavily charged his gun started in pursuit with them. Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning they discovered an object on the raliroad and approached it, and when they got sufficiently near, in the grey of the morning discovered it was a woman. League at once raised his gun to his shoulder, but the weapon was caught by one of the negroes, who told him not to shoot, but give him a pistol and he would fire it and frighten her. As soon as the pistol was discharged the woman, without raising from her position, turned her face towards the men and remarked that if they followed her she would shoot one of them. League at once stepped back and remarked, "I'il show you who'll shoot," and fired. The woman fell over, and it is supposed she was instantly killed. Neither League nor any of his companions went near her, but left the piace and went to their homes. Soon after, the body was found by a party who was passing, and the magistrate of the district notified, who held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of death at the hands of some person or persons unknown was rendered. The remains were then interred. The f

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The case of John Boyer, colored, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill William Bradley, colored, and with mayhem, was called for trial. The injuries inflicted upon Bradley were such as to necessitate the amputation of his foot. The defendant put in a plea of former acquittal, and proof was made that in April he was tried for this same transaction and was acquitted; whereupon the jury renaction and was acquitted; whereupon the jury renaction and was acquitted.

made that in April he was tried for this same trans-action and was acquitted: whereupon the jury ren-dered a verdict for the defendant upon the plea, and the court entered judgment thereon.

In the matter of Ernest Krause, who was found guilty of an attempt to shoot lawyer Diedrick, the physician of the prison came into court this morn-ing and said he believed the man to be insane. The Doctor said he had made a careful examination of hum and was satisfied of his insanity.

Sentenced. United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The following prisoners were to-day sentenced by

a Shafer, of Harrisburg, convicted of passing

John Shafer, of Harrisburg, convicted of passing counterfeit money. Sentenced to a fine of \$1 and two years' imprisonment.

Elias Hoffman, of Shippensburg, convicted of passing counterfeit money. Sentenced to a fine of \$1 and three years' imprisonment.

Thomas Connor, convicted of forging a false claim. Sentenced to a fine of \$1 and nine months'

...The penalty of selling a prize package of any kind to a minor in Connecticut is a fine of \$100 or six months' imprisonment.

—An Indianian poured uitric acid into his lady-love's ear to prevent her marrying anybody but himself. His efforts were eminently suc-