THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 31. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Secretary Stanton Requested by the President to Vacate His Office—Probable Appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War—The Forthcoming Public Debt Statement, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—A week ago I telegraphed you that the President positively contemplated the removal of Secretary Stanton at an early day. My information at that time was based on reliable authority, and to-day it has been verified. President Johnson has at last undertaken the step, and this morning sent Secretary Stanton a letter requesting his withdrawal from the Cabinet. No reply has been received up to this hour, and none is expected until to-morrow. The regular Cabinet meeting will be held at noon to-morrow, when, no doubt, the subject will be discussed.

It appears that for more than a year—and this I have from the best authority—the resignation of Mr. Stanton has been looked for. Week after week and month after month the President waited, expecting each new day to hear from the Secretary; but no word came, and at last a letter was drawn up by the President asking Mr. Stanton to resign. This letter was also held back for some time, because the breach between the Secretary and the President was daily growing wider and wider. This hostility was so decided that it was thought Mr. Stanton could not go on much longer without tendering his resignation. But Mr. Stanton did go on, in spite of hints and the evident desire for his vacating.

As I have stated already, it was not until this morning that the letter was actually sent. Should Mr. Stanton decline to yield, I have authority for stating that the President will undertake to remove him, and the Tenure of Office bill itself, it is claimed, will sustain him in this exercise of power. The President believes that the first section of the bill does not take away his power of removing Mr. Stanton, as the latter was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and not by Mr. Johnson. It reads thus:—

Provided that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President takes the ground that he can remove all his Cabinet except the three appointed since his accession to office.

As to who will succeed Mr. Stanton nothing has yet been decided. It is probable that General Grant will be summoned to act temporarily, and the President considers that it would be the wisest course for the present. General Grant, being familiar with army affairs and the chief of the army, would undoubtedly be an admirable selection. In making this statement about General Grant, I am but giving the impression of people of all shades of opinion here.

The news is known to but few here, but when published to the country will doubtless cause an immense sensation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gallant Fight Near Fort Hayes—Captain Arms and a Troop of Forty Cavalrymen Surrounded by Indians—They Fight Their Way Out.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 5.—On the 1st instant Captain Arms, of the 10th Cavalry, with forty-four men of the same regiment, started in pursuit of a band of Indian raiders, who had been committing outrages near Fort Hayes. After a hot pursuit of forty-five miles our troops overtook about seventy-five Indians on Sabine river, and a hot fight ensued, when the Indians were reinforced by about two hundred braves, all armed with Spencer carbines and commanded by two white men. Captain Arms was surrounded, but fought his way out and fell back towards Fort Hayes, closely pursued by the Indians, for a distance of fifteen miles. Captain Arms was wounded in the thigh, and seven of his men were also wounded.

After falling back this distance, Captain Arms sent to Fort Hayes for reinforcements. Forty additional men were sent to him, since which time nothing has been heard from them.

The Indians are in strong force, and threaten all the posts on the Smoky Hill route.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Democratic Majority Between 35,000 and 40,000 in the State.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The city vote, including Portland, gives Helm, Democrat, 4147; Kinead, National Democrat, 705; and Barnes, Republican, 454. The vote was unusually small. There was no excitement except where local contests prevailed. Helm's estimated majorities in Mason county is 1200; in Fayette, 700; in Franklin, 500; in Simpson, 500; and in Lexington, 778. In Frankfort Helm's majority over both of his competitors will be probably 560. Bowling Green gives Helm 322; Kinead, 138; Barnes, 28. Elizabethtown gives Helm 296; Barnes, 45; Kinead, 37. Owensboro gives Helm 662; Kinead, 33; Barnes, 113. Other minor returns show but little variation in the complexion of the above votes. Helm's majority in the State is estimated between thirty-five and forty thousand. Not more than twenty-five members opposed to the Helm ticket will be elected to the Legislature.

Judges Appointed by General Pope.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Advices received here state that General Pope, by virtue of the Supplementary Reconstruction act, has appointed two judges to fill vacancies in one of the Judicial Circuits of Georgia.

General Pope Prohibits Suits Against Soldiers in his District for Acts Committed by Authority.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 5.—General Order No. 45 from General Pope's headquarters directs that no civil Courts will hereafter entertain any action whatever against officers or soldiers or any other persons for acts performed in accordance with orders from the military authorities or by their sanction, and all such suits pending now, or in which costs have not been collected, will be at once dismissed. Any judge or other civil authority who attempts to disobey this order will be immediately reported to headquarters.

Colored Masons—Letter from Garibaldi.

The following is a letter from Garibaldi to Mr. Eugene Chassaignac, Gr. Com. of the Scotch Masons of Louisiana:—

MONSUMMANO, June 22.—Beloved Brother:—I associate fully, indeed, with your manly resolution of admitting all colored brethren into your Lodges.

"He is the Lord of the cedars of Lebanon, as well as of the hyssop, which grows best in the deepest recesses of the valleys."—*Massillon.*

The G. A. of the U. dispenses light and air to the lion and to the lamb, and holds to each an equal measure; and he fecundates the seed for the ant as well as for man.

Your great republic—the palladium of the world's freedom—ought not now to falter in the path of the emancipation of all races, sanctified as it has been by so much blood and heroism.

An affectionate and triple embrace to the brethren from yours, for life,

G. GARIBALDI, Thirty-third.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna—The Indians in Yucatan—Election for President.

HAVANA, July 31.—By the American steamer Virginia we have dates from Mexico to the 20th, Vera Cruz 24th, and Sisal the 28th. The election for President was progressing quietly. Santa Anna had not been molested. The Generals adverse to Juarez were organizing forces in the mountains. The Indians were making bold incursions into the white settlements near Yucatan.

The passengers and crew of the lost steamer Ciudad Condal had all arrived safely at Vera Cruz. There were about one hundred souls on board at the time of the disaster, and not one of them lost.

Juarez issued a grand and eloquent address on the 15th of July, saying the good sons of Mexico had fought alone, without the assistance of any one from abroad, and had preserved the liberty of the country without compromising its independence and the integrity of the country.

The press favored a general amnesty. The country will be divided into six military districts, with General Escobedo and others commanding. Lasado's forces refuse to recognize Juarez. A *prestamo* of one million eight hundred thousand dollars has been levied on the State of Jalisco. Castillo and Aguierro have been sentenced to be shot. Marquez and Quiroga were discovered, but cut through the guards, and escaped.

The Shooting of Vidaurri—He is Refused Permission to See His Son—The Mexican Judas Disowned by His Wife—Execution of Imperial Officers—Prospects for Juarez for the Presidency.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* furnishes us the following, derived from the *Boletin Oficial* of Monterey:—

From Queretaro to San Luis Potosi—Received at 10 A. M., July 18.—On the 8th instant Vidaurri was apprehended at No. 6 San Camilo street, City of Mexico. He was immediately put in the chapel, and at 4·30 P. M. he was shot to death by musketry. ESCOBEDO.

The following more specific description of the execution is taken from the *Globe*, of the latter city, of July 9th:—At 6 o'clock this morning Santiago Vidaurri was found in the house where he was hid, No. 6 San Camilo street. He preferred, as other high officials of the Empire, to hide himself from the authorities and let pass the occasion which was offered, upon the occupation of this place by the Republican army, to profit by those terms and means compatible with the acts of justice. At headquarters, we are informed, there was found against him, by existing laws, one impediment which could not be passed over without the painful necessity of making a severe example, in consequence of which the old Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila will be shot this evening. The desire, notwithstanding, not to see again another painful example, the same as has already given place to this incident, inspired General Diaz, as we have been told, to concede a new term to those military and civil officers who sustained the usurpation, and are still hidden, in which to deliver themselves up. As a consequence the Quartermaster-General published an order which is hereto appended.

It appears that after Don Santiago Vidaurri was discovered, he manifested intentions of resisting the police. His identification was immediately established, and when the criminal was apprehended he confessed his complicity in the machinations against our independence, as also his character of President of the so-called Council of Ministers. We don't know how to shed tears like crocodiles; but whilst we deplore the melancholy drama that has been consummated, probably before these lines see the light, it could not have been averted unless by overstepping the law, and the most grave considerations of public welfare.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The Commander-in-Chief orders me to make known to whom it may concern that, not wishing to be obliged to commit acts of severity such as practised with Don Santiago Vidaurri, has ordered to be conceded that the individuals spoken of in the decree of June 21 may have further time in which to present themselves, a new term of twenty-six hours will be granted in which to surrender themselves as prisoners, the time to expire on the 9th at 6 o'clock P. M. JOSE J. ALVAREZ.

Mexico, July 8, 1867.

To the foregoing notice we will add the following details:—

To a Republican General, one of those whom Vidaurri requested to have called before he was executed, we are indebted for the following items:—

Vidaurri in a note requested General Diaz to come and see him in his prison, but General Diaz did not accede to his request. Vidaurri also requested a postponement of his execution until President Juarez should arrive, but General Diaz, looking at the law of the 21st of June, was sorry he could not grant the petition. He manifested a desire to see his son, and when this was denied him he burst into a flood of tears. He said he was a prisoner in the house where he was hidden, and was satisfied that he had been denounced, and had been endeavoring to bore a hole through the back wall; and that had he succeeded, he could have made his escape through the paths of San Camilo. Vidaurri requested that of the five ounces in his purse, two should be given to the priest to pray for his and his wife's souls, and three ounces be given his son to pay his burial expenses, to whom he requested his body to be given. At 4 o'clock in the evening he left the deputation, and thence he was escorted in a coach by a squadron of cavalry, under command of General Carvajal, until reaching the little square of San Domingo, where he was shot. The body was taken to the Municipal Hospital.

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.

Colonel Miguel Lopez, the traitor, after selling Maximilian and his Generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife. His reception was decidedly cold. His wife advanced to meet him, leading his little son by the hand, and addressed him thus:—"Sir, here is your son; we cannot cut him in two. Take him. You are a base coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I shall this day retire to my family. Go."

The execution of General Castillo and other Imperial officers, among them Colonel Almanzo, Buyes Binto, and Moret, at Queretaro, on the 9th, is confirmed. They were put through a mock trial. "Blood is thicker than water."

Throughout the whole of Mexico the feeling is apparently unanimous for Juarez for the next President. On the other hand, Juarez is continually assuring the people that he will never again be a candidate. The truth amounts to this:—Juarez has led the people into all kinds of excesses, for which they are trembling at the frown of the world, and now the people are determined that the man who has led them into trouble shall lead them to the bitter end. Juarez has or will glut his thirst for blood before another election, and because there is trouble ahead he says he can't lead any longer.

Canales and Gomez are causing great trouble in the southern portion of the State; though they are doing no more on a small scale than are Juarez, Escobedo, and Diaz on a large one. All parties are shooting, prestamoing, robbing, plundering, and stealing, affording a most happy illustration of the Kilkenny cat fight.

The army of observation which we announced some two weeks since, as moving towards this border for the purpose of menacing the United States, has caused the intended grand affair to simmer down to smaller proportions. The Matamoras *Observadore*, of yesterday, says:—"We have been informed that a military commander of the line of the Rio Grande, District of the North, has been appointed, and that General Berriozabal will remain as military commander of the State." The forces moving forward are to be used in crushing Canales, Gomez, and other bands in the centre of the States. The *Observadore* states that the force to garrison Matamoras will be two thousand men, who have already passed Queretaro.

The Governor of Coahuila, Zaragosa, has divided his State into districts, which are to be presided over by military commissions. Their powers are complete and final. The commission is especially intended to treat with robbers, but by the Mexican definition of that word, any one having property is meant. We expect to record the usual amount of blood-letting and robbery done by these commissions.

The exact whereabouts of Cortinas is nowhere stated, but enough is known to justify the statement we have before made that he will turn up commander of the line of the Rio Grande.

From the Republicans of Aguas Calientes we learn that Mr. Schaffer, the intimate counsellor of Maximilian, and Colonel of the guard of the place, who lately made a mysterious trip to the United States, and who sold in the capital the carriages, pictures, and wines of his master, has been arrested and put in prison.

General Corona and Staff arrived at Guadalajara on the 7th inst.

The Generals who were to have been tried at Queretaro will now be sent to the States where they committed their crimes.

A new and infamous system of robbery has been adopted by order of Juarez. To a correct understanding of the matter we premise by saying:—Before Maximilian left the City of Mexico for his Queretaro campaign he ordered his carriages and various chattels to be sold, in order to pay debts due laborers and other employes about his house. The effects were sold at auction, and passed into a thousand different hands. Diaz directed the seizure of all such property, and ordered all holders of any effects purchased at the Emperor's sale to deliver up the same, threatening to imprison and otherwise punish all who should fail to comply immediately with the order. This information comes through Liberal papers, and is certainly true.

TENNESSEE.

Negro Radicals Discharged from Work by Conservative Employers—Aid to the Freedmen from the Bureau—Election Returns.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—The wholesale discharge of negroes throughout the State for voting the radical ticket has demanded from the Freedmen's Bureau prompt measures for their support. General Carlin is moving in the matter, but finds it impossible to obtain employment for the hundreds who are being discharged.

He has just appointed Judge Lawrence to take charge of the proscribed freedmen in Middle Tennessee. In his letter of instruction the General says:—"If necessary, advertise by telegraph, North and South, that laborers can be supplied. In sending men out of the State transportation will be furnished from Washington. You will establish a depot at Nashville for all who have no homes. Good citizens, black or white, can do something to alleviate hardships that must ensue from this wholesale proscription."

Accompanying these instructions Judge Lawrence will issue through the papers an appeal to the people of the State, urging forbearance and toleration towards the freedmen. The conservative press generally favor the proscription. The Nashville *Banner* opposes it.

Full election returns are not in yet, but it is estimated that the radical majority will be about 40,000 out of a voting colored population of fifty thousand. Not over two thousand blacks voted the conservative ticket. In the State Senate, the conservatives will not have a single member, and in the House of Representatives not over five.

The white vote was about equally divided.

The State militia is still retained in service, and likely to be indefinitely.

Congressional Delegation of Tennessee.

The following are sketches of the Tennessee Congressmen elect, all radical Republicans:—

First District—R. R. Butler, of Taylorsville, Johnson county, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Second District—Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, re-elected. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was first chosen to Congress as an "American" in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861, and was the only Tennessee member whose claim to a seat in the first Congress of the war was promptly allowed—Messrs. Clements and Bridges being admitted later in the session. In 1864 Mr. Maynard was a delegate to the Baltimore National Republican Convention, and supported Andrew Johnson (then Military Governor of Tennessee) for Vice-President. He participated with Johnson and Brownlow in the reorganization of the State in February, 1865, when Brownlow was chosen Governor, and in August, 1865, was elected to Congress; and was admitted to his seat, with others of the delegation, July 24, 1866, under a resolution of Congress recognizing the reorganization of Tennessee as duly completed by the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment.

Third District.—William B. Stokes, of Smithville, De Kalb county, re-elected. He was first chosen to Congress as an "American" in 1859, and acted with Maynard, Etheridge, Nelson, and others of the Tennessee delegation in the exciting events of that memorable Congress. He raised and commanded one of the earliest (1861) Tennessee volunteer regiments in the Federal army, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. In August, 1865, he was again elected to Congress, and took his seat under the resolution of July, 1866.

Fourth District—James Mullins, of ——, ——, was elected a member of the Legislature in February, 1865, and became Speaker of the House in July, 1866, after Speaker Heiskell had been deposed.

Fifth District—John Trimble, of Nashville. He was a wealthy slaveholder before the war, and retaining allegiance to the Union, he was elected to the Tennessee Senate in 1865, and became one of its leading members, contributing a powerful influence in the more important features of its legislation.

Sixth District—Samuel M. Arnell, of Columbia, Maury county, re-elected. He was elected a member of the Legislature in February, 1865, and to Congress in August of the same year, but continued to retain his seat in the former body, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, he reported the franchise acts. He took his seat in Congress in December, 1866.

Seventh District—Isaac R. Hawkins, of Huntingdon, Carroll county. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature before the war; raised and commanded a regiment (1862) in the Federal service; was made Chancellor of the State under the Constitution of 1865; elected to Congress in August of that year (defeating Etheridge), and took his seat in July, 1866.

Eighth District—David A. Nunn, of Brownsville, Haywood county. He was a member of the Legislature, elected in 1865, and is a lawyer.

A CURIOSITY NEAR HOME.—A paper of Lancaster, this State, describes the natural bridge, twelve miles south of that place, showing it to be nearly as great a curiosity as the world-famed natural bridge of Virginia. The bridge is of solid staudstone, 150 feet in length and from 8 to 20 wide, spanning a ravine at an elevation of 45 feet from the bottom. It is level on the top and arched below, with a curvature of about 30 degrees.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLES.

ITALY.

Movement Against Rome Postponed.

FLORENCE, August 5.—Garibaldi has come to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, it is best to abandon for the present the movement against Rome. The volunteers who had begun to collect from all parts of Italy, and who had already invaded the Papal territory at several places, will disperse. But the movement is only delayed, not abandoned forever. The preparations for another great movement will be pursued with great activity, and Garibaldi himself expressed his firm belief in the success of the next movement.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The general impression being that the trial would close to-day, the rush for places within and without the bar was unprecedented.

Mr. Pierrepont resumed for the prosecution, and said the jury would remember that the other day, at the call of Mr. Merrick asking why we did not produce the record of the Military Commission, he (Mr. Pierrepont) handed the original paper to Mr. Merrick.

He (Mr. Pierrepont) then stated that the recommendation to mercy was before the Presidents. He did not wish to be misunderstood about it. That recommendation was signed by the members of the Military Commission, and it is in the handwriting of General Ekin, a member of that Commission. The original was drawn up by General John A. Bingham, and General Ekin has the original in his possession. As soon as Mr. Merrick called for the record, he (Mr. Pierrepont) sent to the War Office and obtained the papers, and the Judge Advocate-General told him (Mr. Pierrepont) that the paper was laid before the President of the United States as a part of the record of the proceedings of the Military Commission that tried Mrs. Surratt and others, and that the recommendation to mercy was attached to the record of the Military Commission. This had nothing to do with the case, but he (Mr. Pierrepont) deemed it necessary to make this explanation, as the counsel for the defense had made frequent reference to the subject.

Mr. Pierrepont then resumed the consideration of the testimony of Wood, the barber, and he argued that there was no conflict as to time, because Wood did not positively fix the time. He said he had had his breakfast, and had been up to Secretary Seward's, and it was after that he saw Surratt, and he did not fix the time.

Now come to the testimony of Rhodes, who was what he (Mr. Pierrepont) would call a prying Yankee. He had a curiosity to see what a theatre looked like, and he went in there and took a glance around. He was not a man who would be in the habit of attending theatrical performances, and his curiosity led him into the theatre. (Rhodes' testimony was read.) This witness identified the prisoner as the man who was fixing the stick in the box, and it will be perceived that another excuse has to be offered, the excuse then being that the bar was put up to prevent the crowd inconveniencing the President. We now come to the testimony of Judge Olin, a member of this Court, in reference to the appearance of the box when examined by him. (Judge Olin's testimony read.)

Now, gentlemen, said Mr. Pierrepont, that examination showed that the bar had been put there just shortly before the deed was done. It is one of the little c rcumstances going to confirm the testimony of Mr Rhodes. The shavings must have been left upon the floor just a short time, because the box had previously been swept, cleaned, and garnished to receive the head of the unfortunate man.

(Cleaver's testimony relative to meeting Surratt on the street on April 14th was then read.)

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Important Decision Regarding the Assignment of a Claim.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Chief Justice Cartter, sitting in equity, has given a decree on the motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendant from drawing certain funds standing to his credit in the treasury of the United States. The complainant in this case had advanced the respondent $1000 for the purpose of prosecuting a claim, and in consideration of this advance the respondent assigned to him $5000 out of the claim when recovered. The counsel for the defendant insisted that the Court of Claims possessed, by statute, complete jurisdiction in this case; that its judgments were complete and final, and reached all parties; that, as the Court of Claims had already taken jurisdiction of the subject-matter, no court of concurrent jurisdiction could take cognizance of it and attempt to restrain parties to the suit after the jurisdiction of that Court had once attached.

Judge Carter said the statute prevented the plaintiff from asserting his claim either in the Court of Claims, or before the Department. This statute was merely intended to relieve these tribunals of the trouble of adjudicating claims between private individuals, leaving that matter for the ordinary tribunals of justice to settle. The statute making void all assignment of claims the Court thought was merely intended to make void the assignment as a legal transfer of interest in the claim, and to leave the equities of the contract untouched. In this view the Court thought it had jurisdiction, and accordingly held that, while the $1000 originally advanced was advanced on such risk as to justify a much larger profit on the advance than legal interest, it did not justify so large a profit as the 400 per cent. involved in the $5000 claimed.

The Court, accordingly, gave a decree in favor of the complainant for $2000, with interest on $1000 thereof from the date of its advance.

The Threatened Removal of Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Great indignation is felt here among the Union men at the threatened removal of General Sheridan. The movement here in favor of his removal emanates from speculators, including prominent Johnson office-holders, who are afraid of his honesty. The Rebels are greatly rejoicing. A great mass meeting will be held to-morrow to protest against it.

A Colored Anna Dickinson.

RICHMOND, Va., August 6.—Mrs. Harper, a colored lady, of Boston, gave a lecture last night, in the Hall of Delegates, on the "Nation's Hour of Opportunity," to an audience principally colored. Her topic embraced slavery and its horrors, black men's rights, and the great future of America under a system of universal equality.

Important Revenue Decision as to Copartnerships and Insurance.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Honorable E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Your decision is requested on the following points:—

1. Messrs. A, B and C dissolve partership, B taking his entire interest out of the concern. A and C continue the business, and the policies are transferred to A and C as sole owners. What stamp does this require; fifty cents, twenty-five, or ten cents, according to that originally put upon the policy?

2. Where the firm is added to or diminished by one or more members going out or coming in, and the name remains the same, does it require a stamp?

Your early answer will oblige

Yours, respectfully J. L. DOUGLASS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Sir: I reply to your letter of the 20th instant that the stamp duty upon the assignment of a policy of insurance is the same as that imposed upon the original instrument.

When, upon a change of the members of a firm, the policies are assigned, the same stamps should be affixed as though the transfers were made to a party in no way connected with the firm.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Alleged Interference of Radicals with a Presbyterian Minister of Previous Rebel Proclivities—Collisions Expected in the State.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 5.—On Sunday, Rev. T. H. McCallie, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, had an appointment to preach at Cleveland, Tenn. He was met by a crowd of about fifty negroes, headed by three white men, the leader of whom was Captain David Nelson, a prominent radical, and son of T. A. R. Nelson. Captain Nelson told him he could not preach there. Mr. McCallie reproved the young man, alluded to his father as a gentleman, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and asserted his right and intention to preach. His arguments finally put the radicals to shame, and they drew off their negroes, and McCallie preached. McCallie had been a Rebel, but has never discussed politics since the war.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William B. Mann, District Attorney.

A large lot of the one hundred and sixty forlorn prisoners who have been sweltering and perspiring during some of the recent delightful weather away in that warmest of all warm places, Moyamensing, this morning graced the prison dock and the parts of the Court immediately bordering thereon. They made up a motley combination of old and young, silly and sharp, indifferent and anxious; and altogether looked as if they were much in need of relief.

THEFT OF MUSLIN.

Henry Wilkinson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of muslin, valued at $15, belonging to Benjamin Albertson. Mr. Albertson testified that after the goods had been stolen the detectives brought him a ticket that he recognized as the one that had been on his goods, and went with them to the station-house, where he identified the muslin.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

William Gilbert pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of two watches and a chain, valued at $40, belonging to John Hinch. Mr. Hinch testified that he was with the prisoner at Engle & W ll's Farm. At evening they started home, and he laid down to sleep. While lying there he felt a tug at his side, and when he looked up he saw the defendant bending over him. He got up and the defendant ran, taking his watch and chain with him.

George W. Gavitt pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of oil cloth valued at $8·75. He was detected in the act of taking the goods from a store.

MAKING ONESELF AT HOME.

John Consandine was charged with assault and battery upon Charles Worrell. The prosecutor testified that the plaintiff called at his tavern, No. 29 Dock street, and raised a difficulty about some liquor they had taken, and in the course of the altercation the defendant struck him. This man, he said, had previously threatened to do him harm. Verdict, guilty.

THEFT A SCIENCE.

William Werner was charged with the larceny of a push-cart, valued at $30, belonging to Daniel L. Sellers. The evidence was that the defendant went to Sellers and said that Grasman & Goodman had sent him to borrow his push-cart; Mr. Sellers knew the gentlemen he mentioned, and let him have it. He took it up to Frankford, and sold it to a man for five dollars.

Mr. Goodman, one of the firm he said had sent him, testified that he did not know the prisoner, and most certainly did not authorize him to borrow a cart for him.

Mr. Mann explained to the jury that where a person voluntarily parts with the possession, but not the property, of goods, and the bailee feloniously appropriates them to his own use, he is guilty of larceny, and such was this case.

The prisoner obtained the cart by means of a fraud, and his intent was, from the first, guilty. Verdict guilty.

THE EVIDENCE OF A SWITCH.

John Sweeney was charged with burglary, Gideon F. Jones testified that he left his residence, No. 1201 S. Broad street, about 4 o'clock Monday evening, July 1, and upon returning at noon next day, found that his house had been forcibly entered; clothing, plate, and other goods, valued at $300 or $400, had been taken. A railroad crowbar and spike were found.

A policeman testified that on the Friday previous to the burglary, he observed the defendant looking about Mr. Jones' house, and knowing the house to be vacant then, he marked the man well in case anything wrong should happen. He went to the house with Mr. Jones' son when the entry had been discovered, and saw where the entrance was effected, and what parts of the house the burglar had been in. In the parlor he found a switch. The prisoner was heard to say at the Alderman's office that he had taken a switch from a tree.

The witness went to the house again, and Mrs. Jones pointed out to him a tree in Wharton street, and from this tree he cut a switch. (This switch and the one the officer cut off were compared, and placed in such a position as to show or appear that they were twin sprigs, the one branching off from the other. These were shown to the jury.)

Mrs. Jones said that about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the burglary she observed the defendant walking up and down Broad street, taking a survey of the house; he looked up at the window where she was sitting, and upon seeing her, turned into Wharton street, and broke off a switch; and this tree she pointed out to the officer.

The defense offered no evidence, but argued the insufficiency of the Commonwealth's case.

The District Attorney said that when a man turned criminal he also became a fool, and would invariably do some foolish thing that would ultimately betray him. This man was very foolish in dropping the switch when he picked up his plunder; and that little switch, with the circumstances with it, was all sufficient to establish the prisoner's guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt. Jury out.

Joseph Byers was convicted of a charge of the larceny of rope, valued at $27·50, belonging to Jonathan Powell. He cut it from some timber that was floating on the river.

Rila Raymond was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $12, belonging to Jenny Thompson. The evidence was that the prosecutrix took the defendant into her house one night, from charity, she saying she had no home or friends, and the next day she was gone with all her clothing.

Mary Reiley was convicted of a charge of the larceny of silverware belonging to M. E. Dixon.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—In the case of the City vs. Aaron Flyman, in which a son sues his father for support (before reported), the father showed that he had always treated his son properly, and expressed his willingness to take him home and provide for him, and the Court sent the son home with his parent.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT AGAIN.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW YORK—Before Judge Blatchford.—Henry B. Goodyear et al. vs. William Mullee and John Miller. This was a motion to attach the defendants for an alleged contempt of Court, for violating, as claimed by plaintiffs, the Court's injunction forbidding them (defendants) to make or sell India rubber combs. Plaintiffs claim that defendants are old infringers of the Goodyear Hard Rubber Patents, and have often been brought before the courts here and in other circuits. It would seem that Mullee claims that his combs are made under a patent and by a process of his own.

Judge Blatchford, after the motion had been fully argued by Leon Abbett, W. J. A. Fuller, and C. M. Keller for plaintiffs, and by Thomas Darlington, Edmund Wetmore, and Gardner Spring, Jr., for the defendants, gave an elaborate opinion ordering an attachment to issue against defendants, holding Mullee's process to be a subterfuge and an evasion of the Goodyear patents, and declaring that the past career of defendants entitled them to little favor or consideration.—*New York Tribune, August 3.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 6, 1867.

The Stock market this morning was a shade better, with a firmer feeling, in sympathy with the improvement in the New York market. Government securities were especially in demand, the Ten-forty coupons selling at 102¾, and July Five-twenties of 1865 at 108⅛. The old Five-twenties were quoted at 112¼; the 1864s at 109¾@110; and May and November 1865s at 110¼@110⅜. City loans continued very active, though at a slight decline for the new. The old were ¼ better.

The share list was steady, with an improvement of ¼ in Reading; the sales, however, being light. Pennsylvania was quiet at 53¾. We quote Camden and Amboy at 125¼; Minehill at 57¼ bid; North Pennsylvania at 35¼; Lehigh Valley at 58; Elmira common at 29; do. preferred at 40; Catawissa preferred at 28, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore at 54.

Banks stocks were very dull, the only bids reported being 124 for First National; 107 for Seventh; 234@240 for North America; 166 for Philadelphia; 57¼ for Commercial; 105@110 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 95 for Western; and 70 for City.

The Coal stocks are still very low, and offer strong inducements for parties who can afford to carry them till the fall, when the coals must attract universal attention. Big Mountain, Fulton, New York, and Middle can be had at from 3 to 6—stocks that used to sell at 18@20.

We quote the following bids for Passenger railroads:—78 for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 36½ for Union.

Other stocks were very dull, but the general market was improved.

Gold opened at 140¾ this morning, and fell off, closing at 140½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is more active among stock houses, and less is said about 4 per cent. loans. The panic in stocks has made banks more cautious, and the call for more margins has been widely extended. The rate for new business to-day has been 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper of the best grade is scarce, and salable at 6@7 per cent., with second grade at 8@9, and extra hazardous at 10@12 per cent. The Bank statement shows a decrease in the surplus of reserve of $1,582,995. As the current of money is from the city, the statement is probably as strong now in total reserve as it will be shown for some months."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday remarks:—

"The Money Market continues dull. The supply of capital, though moderate, is fully equal to the offerings of acceptable paper, and the latter, running 30 to 60 days, is placed without difficulty at 8@9 per cent. For other than first-class paper there is not much inquiry, and rates vary from 10 to 15 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65 Jy.cp.e	106⅛	$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	86⅞
$1000 do	106⅛	$2000 do	86⅞
$1000 U S 10-40s.cp	102¾	$3000 Pa R 2m 6s	96½
$100 City 6s, New	99¾	$1000 Read 6s, '43	91
$1000 do. New	99¾	$800 do '44	91
$4500 do. New	100⅛	2 sh C & Am R	125½
$600 do. Old	99¾	12 sh Morris C Pf.is	119
$2000 Phil & E 6s	95	8 sh Penna R	53¾
$3000 do.	95¼	4 do	53¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 112¾@112½; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅜; do., July, 108⅞@108¾; do., 1867, 108⅛@108¼; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do., June, 107⅞@107½; do., July, 107⅞@107½; Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 109⅞@109⅞; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102½@102¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 2d series, 107⅞@107⅞; 3d series, 107⅞@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 109⅞@109⅞; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@108⅞; do 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@107⅞; do. June, 107⅞@107⅞; do., July, 107⅞@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do., October, 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., December, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., May 1865, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140⅛@140⅜. Silver, 133@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 6.—The Flour Market continues as dull as ever, but prices remain without change. The home consumers purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $7·75@8·25; old and new wheat extra at $8·50@11; Northwestern extra family at $10@12; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $10@12·50; and new wheat do. and fancy at $12@14. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $8@8·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is entirely from the millers, who operate cautiously; sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2·25@2·37 for Pennsylvania and Southern. Rye is unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·50, and new do. at $1·40 1·45. Corn is in moderate request at former rates; sales of yellow at $1·18, and 4500 bushels Western unmixed at $1·11@1·13. Oats are dull; we quote at 90c. for old and 75c. for new. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

In Cloverseed no change to notice; small sales at $8·50@9 ⅌ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·50 to $3·75. Flaxseed sells at $3@3·05 for old and $2·80 for new.

Whisky is offered at 25@30c. ⅌ gallon for common, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, from Wickford.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Cambridgeport.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Addie, Brown, from Boston.
Schr Minnesota, Pitkney, from New Bedford.
Schr A. S. Eldridge, Hickman, from New Bedford.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from