#### THE LABOR QUESTION

Effect of the Egh:-Hour Movement in Chicago and St. Louis-Imposing Demonstrations of Workingmen in Both Cities-Chicago Workshops Closed by Force and Men Briven from Work by Strikers-The Mob Checked

by Armed Police.

THE MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 1.-The Bight-hour law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, went into effect to-day, and the laboring men are celebrating it by an imposing demonstration. The industrial establishments of the city are closed, and the laborers and mechanics are thronging the streets. Operations in the rail road shops, on new buildings, and in fact in every department of active industry, are suspended, and the day has been turned into a general holiday, to waich has been added an imposing procession and speeches this after-

The procession formed this forenoon and has paraded through the principal streets of the city. From five to eight thousand laboring men in the ranks, embracing stone cutters, marble workers, carpenters, ship-carpenters, caulkers, blacksmiths, bridge builders, moulders, boiler makers, wagon makers, railroad em-ployes, curriers, etc., each association carrying on trucks, drawn by long teams of horses, the emblems of their trade in practical operation. A full rigged ship, with men at work upon it; a steam engine in motion; a shoemaker's shop and funeral cars, were among the features of the procession. Flags and banners by hundreds floated above the procession, on which were various motioes, such as "In God is our Trust;" "Eight Hours and No Surrender;" "For the Benefit of the Rising Generation;" "Hinois on the Side of Reformation;" "Hurry up, Governor Fenton;" "The Millennium of Working Men;" "Burial of Old Ten Hours." Old Ten Hours,"

The procession was about an hour in passing a given point, and was continually greeted with cheers by the thousands of workmen in the streets. In the atternoon speeches were made to them by several advoca es of the Eight hour law, and at evening they quietly dispersed. How the strike will result no one can tell,

The boiler manufacturers will adhere to the tenbour plan, and close their shops rather than yield to the new movement. The sash and blind makers refuse to pay more than eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. The owners of planing mills have determined to discharge eight-hour men. Plumbers and marble workers will make no concessions to their men, and tanners will close the r establishments rather than pay more wages. Painters have agreed to pay nine hours wages for eight hours' work. The railroad companies, without exception, are united in saying that they cannot carry on their business with eight hours, and are discharging every man who demands that basis. The printers decided last night to take no part in the movement, and will

The railroad companies are discharging men very rapidly, and it will be hard to fill their places; and numerous buildings in process of erection will have to remain in stain quo for some time to come. At the paper factories there will be no trouble, nor at the rolling mills.

Many establishments are employing and pay ing men by the hour, but the teeling on the part of employers is almost unanimous in favor of paying but eight hours' for eight hours' work, and they will close their establishments rather

In the meantime, the laborers are equally determined to labor eight hours for ten hours pay, and will not concede an inch to the emvers' demand. The employers threaten they will hold out for a year if necessary, and thus for the time being industry may be said to be paralyzed. Many persons are apprehensive of riots in case any laborers should choose to go to work on the employers' terms, but at present there is little danger.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF THE STRIKERS-WORKSHOPS CLOSED AND WORKMEN DRIVEN OFF-COLLISION WITH THE POLICE-BUSINESS SUSPENDED, ETC.

CHICAGO, May 2 .- The larger part of the manufactories are still closed, and great excitement reigns in the city. At an early hour this morning the eight-nour laborers gathered in force, and, proceeding to the extensive shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, drove the men from their work, and closed op the shops. The chief object of the mob seemed to be to close up every establishment in which any ten-hour men were at work.

Their next raid was upon the lumber yard of King & Brothers, at the head of Canal street, which they summarily closed up. They then visited three or four other lumber yards in that part of the city, and served them in a similar manner. They subsequently went to the large planing mill of Goss & Phillips, and compelled the proprietors to suspend operations and their employes to leave the premises.

Their next demonstration was upon the lumber yards of J. M. Dalton & Brother and Bigelow Brothers, which are located side by side on the south branch of the river, when they were met by a squad of police, with whom they a long pariey. Shortly after they appeared in force at the Fort Wayne freight house, armed with sticks, stones, and clubs, but were unex-pectedly met by another squad of police with drawn revolvers. After much loud talk and numerous ominous threats, the rioters finally retired from that spot, and started, as was sup

Another mobattacked a man engaged at work at Parker & Stearns' sash manufactory, Nos 327 and 329 Canal street, and dragged him into that thoroughfare. He drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay, and finally intimi-dated them so as to cause their moving off in search of other came. In the struggle object of the mob's wrath received a gash on his face and nose, the latter being injured very

Munn & Scott, Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and Flint Thompson's elevators were closed by the

The police force has been strengthened, and are gathered at the various stations, ready for emergency. At present all work is sus

THE MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN ITS PAVOR-SPEECHES-RESOLUTIONS PASSED, ETC.

St. Louis, May 1.—The workingmen of this city had a grand demonstration to-day in favor of the Eight-hour law. About six thousand men, representing nearly all the trades, were in procession, with flags, music, etc. After march procession, with flags, music, etc. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the procession halted in Lucas place, where a meeting was organized, which was addressed by Mr. John Hogan, J. J. McBride, a lawyer, and several mechanics, all of whom strongly advocated the cipit hour system, and proced the cipit hour system, and procedure. cated the eight-hour system, and urged their hearers to stand firmly by the law.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the main-tenance of the eight-bour system against all opposition, and rebuking the master mechanic and contractors, who say they will not submit to it, as defiers of the law, but to contractors who do not oppose the law, but who made their contracts before its passage, they recommend a

compromise by dividing the loss—giving eight hours' labor per day, accepting ten per cent. reduction of wages. If they are compelled to strike for this system, they recommend the following measures:First. A complomise with those employers

who will make an honorable one, as Second. That, as far as practicable, we con-

tract for work in the various branches directly with those who bave it to do, and unite on the

co-cperative principle in its execution.

Third. That we open job shoes of our own, and invite orders for work, and execute them on the same principle.

Fourth That we respectfully invite all those who are able to do so, and have any intention of leaving mechanical occupations for agricultural or any other pursuit, to take their time to do so when, in the conflict now impending between the laborer and the capitalist, such con-

duct will so strongly aid the former.
Fifth. Should we have a long-continued strike, we advise single men, and all those who can conveniently do so, to leave temporarily for other places where no such conflict is impending, and we kindly suggest to the mechanics of other places who may intend coming here, that our common interests will be best promoted by their deterring to go so until this matter is fully decided and settled; and lastly, we counsel every man to stand firm and unylelding in this cause, until our most justly necessary and legal de-mand is complied with.

#### THE PRIZE RING.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT NEAR CLEVELAND, OHIO. CLEVELSED, Ohio, May 2 .- A prize fight was fought near this city yesterday, between Tom Gallagher and Mike Ryan, by way of settling a private quarrel. The stakes were for a trifling amount. A number of stubbornly contested rounds were tought, Gallagher winning the battle. Chartie Gallagher, who is to fight Elliott in July next, was one of the seconds.

PRIZE-FIGHT IN ST. LOUIS-THE POLICE INTER-PERE, BUT THE BATTLE IS FOUGHT OUT. From the St. Louis Democrat, April 29.

A crowd of between two and three hundred bruisers went out yesterday to Aubers place, near the Abbey track, to witness a mill between Jack Ryan and Martin Broderick, two game chickens, who were anxious to try which was the better man. Colonel Fenn got wind of the affair, and ordered Captain Hack, of the Rural Police Station, to put a stop to the proceedings. After the ring was formed and preparations made for the mill, Captain Hack's rangers suddenly appeared upon the seene of action, and the whole party stampeded like a flock of wild tarkers.

The bruisers came together again, however, and, pulling up stakes, removed five miles tur-ther out on the Market street road, and thus escaped being backed to pieces by the stars of the rural district. They fought ninety-eight rounds, to the great delight of the speciators. For fifty or sixty rounds Ryan had the advan-tage, but after that Broderick railled and went in with a vim. and won the fight. Both were badly punished, as they deserved to be. At the close of the mill a collection was taken up, and between thirty-five and orty dollars were tossed into the hat for the benefit of the fighters. We understand that among the spectators were a number of women and children. Fine Sabbath amusement, truly!

#### RAILROAD DISASTER.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

An accident occurred on Tuesday night on the Pennsylvania Road, of which we have received from an official source the following particulars:-At about 8.20 P. M the Philadelphia express passenger train, which left the Union Depot in this city at 4.20 P. M. on Tuesday, ran into a slide at a point one mile east of Wilmore, ninety-three miles east of Pittsburg. The train consisted of two baggage, three passenger, and four sleeping cars, and also the Directors' car of the Michigan Southern Raitroad, and was drawn by two engines—Nos. 322 and 40—as is the custom up the mountain. At the point where the accident occurred there is a high bank on the south side of the track and the Conemaugh river on the north side. One engine was thrown down the embankment and the other into a ditch : both were badly broken up, as were also both baggage cars and the first passenger car. Both en gineers and firemen escaped with very slight injuries. The names of the engineers are Samuel McNaught and T. O'Rourke. Express messenger Gilman had a leg broken. Thomas McGregor was severely bruised. Gilman resides in Harrisburg and McGregor in Philadelphia, No passengers were injured. The wrecked train was in charge of conductor Edward Pitcarro, and was five minutes late in passing Wil-

Forces of workmen from Conemaugh, Gallitzen, and Altoona were at once despatched to the scene of the accident, and by 2.30 yesterday morning the wreck was cleared away. The accident detained the mail and fast line passen-

#### ger trains .- Pittsburg Post, 2d inst. HAYTIEN AFFAIRS.

THE REVOLUTION STILL IN FULL BLAST-A RIVAL FOR SALNAVE-A FRENCH FLERT EXPECTED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE, ETC.

HAVANA, April 25.—The news received in Kingston by the West Indian steamer Mexican, Captain Saville, which arrived at Port Royal on the 13th inst., is of an extraordinary character. The officers of said ship reported that Hayti was still in a disturbed state, and this was confirmed by some of the passengers. The election of President, which was to have come off on the 8th inst., did not take place, and the provisional Government was still acting, with General Nissage as Provisional President.

Salnave was reported to be at the Cape, and was expected at Port-au-Prince on the 14th On the 6th General Victorine left said port in the Haytien war steamer Gubetta, with troops and field-pieces for St. Marc. He was ent to meet Salnave there, and was fortifying that town against the latter. On his arrival he ordered a triumphal arcs, which had been erected in honor of Salnave, to be destroyed. This act, taken together with other rumors respecting Victorine, made people suspect that he would oppose Salnave. Considerable excitement prevailed at Port-au-Prince on the receipt news of this unexpected turn of affairs, and in consequence another revolu-tion was momentarily expected on the landing of Salnave. The inhabititants were "in such a fearful state as to be unable to leave their dwellings." Several families were endeavoring to leave Hayti. Hardly any business was being carried on, and there was no security for either life or property.

Salomon was spoken of as Minister to France from Haytt.

When the Mexican left, a French and an American ship-of-war were in port. The latter must have been the United States steamer De

The French Admiral Didelot had left the harbor of Port-au-Prince on a cruise; but other Fr nch vessels-of-war were expected. I learn that the object of the French was "to enforce the French claims upon the Haytien Government, under the treaty made at the establish-ment of their independence," the latter having recently failed to comply with its terms. The United States gunboat Marblehead was at Port-su-Prince on the 11th inst.

-Mr. Theodore Martin has a translation of the first satire of the first Book of Horace, in the April number of Fraser's Magazine; and Mr. William Allenham, if we may judge by initials, an article entitled "On Poetry."

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. Washington, April 27.—The adjournment of the First Session of the Fortieth Congress is a fitting occasion for a review of the political situation. Legislative protection has been with-drawn from the country at a time when over the broad surface of eleven States the life of no Union man and no black man is safe beyond the shadow of a Federal bayonet; and also at a time when one branch of the Govern-ment is actively used in the service of unrepentant rebellion, and another branch, midewed with years, clings to the infamous precedents of a slaveholding dynasty. The For-tieth Congress betrayed its trust. Its session had better never have been begun. The object for which it was convened, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, was evaded in the most shameful manner. The Judiciary Committee had been taking evidence for three months, but efused to give the country the result of its labors. The people wanted no secret investi-gation of this subject. The open record was sufficient for conviction. But for the purposes of Republican party politics it was deemed best to proceed in such a manner that while the country might be deceived into the behal that an honest inquirywas going forward, nothing should in reality be accomplished, and the subject be smothered in a committee-room for nearly s whole year. The adjournment to July was a contemptible trick. The most unfavorable time and date were chosen, so that no quorum would probably assemble. Who wishes to visit Washington in the heat of midsummer, and the day before the Fourth at that? The Pacific coast Senators went home when the Senate acjourned-other Senators go to Europe for the summer. There is no intention of having a session until December, and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson has for the present received its quietus. If the carnival of blood should open in the South this summer, as it did last, these recreant public servants may receive a settlement at the hands of an indignant

people.

But there is something behind all this more startling than any cowardice or evasion of plain duties. It is the corruption and vensity of the Republican Congressmen. A considerable portion of the party has been debauched by the offices which Andrew Johnson had to bestow, The men who piedged themselves to vote for adjournment (and consequently to kill im-peachment) were promised any places they might wish for themselves or their friends.
The trading of offices for the past two
months has been the most scandalous
exhibition of the kind in the history of
the Government. Does the country realize
that its honor has been sacrificed, and
its safety imperilled by the greed of emolument among its trusted representatives? The intrigue, of which this was the fruit, commenced with a dinner at a certain club house in this city. It was there ascertained what Republicans were pliable, and where pap judiciously administered would serve to prevent impeachment, and get rid of Congress. Bingham, Blaine, and Banks are the most noted names in this business. Against this influence, Stevens, Butler, Logan, and Boutwell maintained a callant resistance; but the river of patronage was too deep and wide

and they were forced to give way.

These facts should impress upon the people that lesson so often enforced by the abolitionists, "Put not your trust in politicians." A silly confidence in the integrity of public men is a weakness that forms one of our greatest political

There are a few men whom we believe would never "sell the truth to serve the nour." Let such receive our full support. But trust absolutely to no one. Hold every one who has the power to mould the future of America up to the highest standard of political duty, and let no eminent services in the past, nor the good intentions of the present, excuse a faltering Apropos of the Connecticut election, a cry

comes up from the conservative Republican press that the radicals are ruining the partythe New York Times, Providence Journal, and Springfield Republican join in the demand that the radicals shall be sloughed off. We wish to say to these gentlemen that the Republican party owes its existence, its vitality, and its success entirely to the fact that it was the most available instrument of doing the work of the radicals, whose presence in its ranks is the breath of its nostrils. The moment it ceases to be of use to them it will be abandoned, and its corpse will be tound on the highway, near the spot where the bones of the old Whig party lie

It was a great misfortune to the country that when the party for the overthrow of slavery was organizing it should have received into itself hearly all the old Whig leaders. It was not a matter of choice with them. They had nowhere else to go. As a class, with few exceptions, they never had any belief in the principles of human equality, or any trust in the people. Every triumph for liberty has been wrung from their reluciant and often treacherous bands. Their bowels constantly yearn for the Compro mise dirt of 1850. A conspicuous example of this class of politicians is the present Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and by courtesy leader of the Senate, John Sherman, of Ohio. His course up to the present hour has been one constant effort to baffle and defeat every measure for the security of human rights in America. The pro-stavery virus, which in his brother the General is not concealed. works in him, if more secretly, not less surely. He and all his class are continually striving to escue pieces of the accursed craft they their best to save.

If the Democratic party has the sagacity to discard its Copperhead leaders, and raise the banner of "Universal Suffrage and Universal Education," it might regain power and hold it for another generation. The radical vote com-bined with the negro vote will decide the next Presidential election. Whichever party gets their suffrages will win. The blacks are not to be deceived by any intrigues of their old mas-ters at the South, or the Copperheads and Republicans at the North. They will vote for their friends. And Benjamin F. Butter, or some man of equal fidelity, will surely get their vote sooner

than Grant, or Fessenden, or Colfax. In the meantime let us address ourselves to he work laid out by our great which is the paramount duty of the hour:-"No admission of rebellious Territories without a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing uni versal education and universal suffrage within the borders of every State.'

A Compliment from a Bad Source. Admiral Semmes, in his lecture on the cruise of the Alabama, tells how the pirates knew their

game, as follows:-When we were affort in the Alabama, if we were in doubt as to the nationality of any ship we were pursuing, we had only to take a look at her, at whatever distance she might through our telescope, to determine at once whether she was a Yankee or not. If she excelled the ships of all other nations in the symmetry of her hull, the length, the grace, and the taper of her spars; if her canvas was whiter, her sails larger, more beautiful set and 'sheeted home,' and hoisted in a more seamanlike mannore; if, in short, like a beautiful woman, she ravished the beholder as well by the swelling and graceful ordines of her figure as by the witchery of Lee drapery, we were always sure she was a Yan zee.'

The Appletons are going to build in New York the largest and finest publishing house in the world.

-Th Emperor of Brazil has put a tomb stone over the grave of a poet who died of stary sien in his dominions.

# EDITION

#### FROM NEW YORK TO-DAY.

An Interesting Libel Suit.

The Proprietor of the New York "Clipper" in Court.

A Rich Expose Expected.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] New York, May 3 .- An examination into the alleged libel suit of G. L. Fox, manager of the Old Bowery Theatre, against Frank Queen, editor of the New York Clipper, took place at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The action has been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for the publication of an alleged libellous article, which appeared in the paper named on the 30th of March.

Mr. Fox claims that the article referred to, showing him to have figured in "a certain way" with a popular actress of his company, was calculated to hold him up to public scandal.

Counsel for the defense admitted Mr. Queen to be the editor and publisher of the Clipper. Counsel for the prosecution then rested the case, and Mr. Fox was cross-examined by the defense, as follows:-

defense, as follows:—

TESTIMONY OF MR. FOX.

I reside at No. 25 Norfolk street; have resided there for one year; resided in Broome street prior to that time: have resided in Norfolk street for three or four years; do not hire the whole house; occupied apartments on the second floor; prior to residing in Broome street resided in Allen street, between Hester and Grand streets; lived there a few years; occupied the lower floor there; lived in Boston and Providence prior to his residence there; these were the only places of residence he had in this city; read the alleged libel. Q. How do you know that the alleged libel means you? A. The article says a manager who has made some reputation as a low comedian, and believes he is the only low comedian who is a manager in this city; might have been seen riding out with a lady, a good many ladies; also a siur on the name, the article mentioning the name of "Whalley, Fox & Herring," that he is not worth a dollar; would like to have him prove that; don't neglect his wite; I ves with her, not occasionally, but all the time: have a brother, Charles Fox; he is secund low comedian; he has not got a wife; he had one in the collade; three names are mentioned, himself; Miss Herring, comedienne, who performed at his theatre, have known her fourteen years.

Q. When did you last see Miss Fanny Herring, comedienne, who performed at his theatre, have known her fourteen years.

Q. When did you last see Miss Fanny Herring, comedienne, who performed at his theatre, have known her fourteen years.

Q. Have you driven in the Central Park with her? Objected to.

Counsel stated that the basis for the libel is that Mr. Fox has leit his wife and family all in want. The counse contended that this was not sufficient ground for a libel suit. He wished to go into each item of the alleged libed, and have it declared true or talse.

The examination was then adjourned to Thursday next, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Counsel for the prosecution, Judge Phillips; for the defense, Messrs. Charles 8. Spenc TESTIMONY OF MR. FOX.

During the progress of the examination the court room was crowded with anxious spectators, including several actors and sporting

Tallston Brown is charged with being the author of the article, and an attempt was made by the opposing counsel to exclude him from the room during the examination, which was overruled.

The affair is creating great excitement in theatrical circles, and as a party of theatrical people will no doubt appear as witnesses for the defendant, a great expose is expected.

## FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LIVERPOOL, May 3-Noon.-Cotton is quiet at 111d. for middling uplands and 111d. for Middling Orleans. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for tee week at 99,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The stock in port is 823,000 bales, of which 403,000 bales are American.

LONDON, May 3-Noon,-Consols for money, 91; U. S. 5-20s, 713; Erie Railroad shares, 424; Illinois Central, 76. The other markets are entirely without change.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Delegate Elections-Personal News, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. ]

BALTIMORE, May 3 .- The Republican Union ward meetings in all the city wards last night, negroes and whites uniting to elect delegates to the State Convention to assemble on the 14th inst., was very largely attended. About one-third were negroes who were elected delegates, and nearly ten thousand votes were polled in the city. Good order prevailed, the negroes behaving well. The whites also acted quietly.

There was snow this morning for two hours, and it is very cold.

Archbishop Spalding has gone to Europe. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3 .- Arrived, flagship Susquehanna, six days from Cape Hay-

The yellow fever broke out there, and one seaman had died. There are seven mild cases now on board. The disease has been checked, and all will probably recover.

## Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 3 .- The extensive sorp and candle works of Thomas Emery & Sons, corner of Vine and Water streets, were entirely lestroyed by fire this morning.

Arrival of the Steamer Columbia. New York, May 3 .- Arrived, steamer Coumbia, from Glasgow, via Londonderry. Her advices have been anticipated.

## Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 3.—Cotton quiet at 28c. Flour, 156 26c, higher: sales of 8500 bbls State at \$10.000 \text{migher} 1 \text{Western}, \$16.000 \text{Bis South of \$12.500 \text{Bis South of

articles unchanged.

New York, May 3.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 104; Canton, 44%; Eris, 644; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 96; Michigan Central, 100%; Michigan Souttern, 69%; New York Central, 100%; Hilmols Central, 114%; Cumberland preferred, 50%; Virginia 6a 65; Missouri 6a, 65; U.S. Pive-twenties of 1862, 1872; do. 01 1864, 100%; Money 1881, 100%; Tenforties, 80%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 100%; all others 100%; Starling, 3%; sight, 10%; Money, 5006 per cent. Gold, 136%.

ABSECOM, N. J., May 3 .- This morning about 8 o'clock, Mr. James Yeates, of Bikersville, New Jersey, killed his little grandchild, aged eight years, with a hatchet, and then went to his own house, and hung himself in his room. He was a man generally respected.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Pierce and Brewster.-William B. Mann, Dis-trict Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. The Court met at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday

afternoon, and the remaining juryman was

According to the evidence of the Commonwealth, Serad was in Second street, near Wharton, early on Christmas morning, with some friends, espaged in blowing a horn. Ellinger came along and Serad blowed the horn in his face. Ellinger took it from him and threw it at him, and then went into the middle of the street, and pulling a pistol dischered it.

at him, and then went into the middle of the street, and pulling a pistol discharged it at Serad, the shot taking effect in the left lung of the deceased, causing death.

The defense set up that at the time of the occurrence Serad was accompanied by a large crowd; that Eilinger was beset by the party, and that after retreating as far as he could, he discharged the pistol, under the impression that his life was in danger. The good character of the defendant for peace and quietness was put in evidence. Another witness who saw the occurrence testified that Serad was accompanied by a party of seven; that they were in toxicated; that when Eilinger came along they commenced an attack upon him and beat him, and it was not until he had retreated into the middle of the street that he discharged the middle of the street that he discharged the

In regard to the possession of the pistol, it was shown that the defendant was employed as a watchman at a distillery, and was required to have a weapon; that he was on his way home from the distillery when he encountered the crowd with Serad.

The evidence on both sides closed at half past

nine o'clock last evening, at which time the court adjourned until this morning, when the counsel will address the jury.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS. Mr. Dwight, on the part of the Common-wealth, addressed the jury. He recapitulated the evidence for the defense, and said it is of two kinds. First is the defense of good char-acter; and second, his defense as to the facts of the case. There was a remarkable unanimity in the four witnesses testimony. They all tell pretty much the same story, representing the affair in just the same light, and all coming to very much the same conclusions. The whole four unite in bringing the whole of the crowd immediately in contact with Ellinger. If the facts of the defense are true, then this man was assaulted and had no chance to retreat, and there is no use of colors any further, the relicence stand and had no chance to retreat, and there is in use of going any further—the prisoner stands acquitted before the bar of his country. If they are true, all our testimony is false; but if ours i-true, every word of the defense's testimony is false, and you cannot come to any other conclusion, as I think, I can make that plain, It is a proposition when reasoning, that of two contradictories one is false and the other is true. These two statements, as presented by the witnesses for the defense and witnesses for the Commonwealth, are respectively contradic-tory to each other, and, therefore, one of them is all false and the other is true, and vice versa. It is for you to determine which is the true statement, Perhaps, at the first blush, there was nothing that struck you as being at all suspicious.

Mr. Dwight continued at some length in he

same strain, reviewing the evidence on both sides, showing where each part was contra-dictory, and said in conclusion that he thought the jury would be enabled to see which were the right and which the wrong statements.

Mr. Cassidy, for the defense, replied. He said there was not a witness of the Commonwealth who corroborated Mr. Noar's testimony. The defendant is a man whom no one could say a word against and being so he were a say a word against and being so he were a say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and being so he was not say a word against and say a word against a

say a word against, and being so, he was not capable of committing wilful and deliberate The jury, by rendering a verdict of not guitty justily such action as the defendant took, and secure to themselves and to others protection from ruffians who attack them in the street. Mr. Mann closed for the Commonwealth had given the case careful consideration, and had sought out all the facts to come to a just

conclusion, and he thought he could conviace the jury that he had done so.

The witnesses for the defense were not reliable, and the case of the defense would be better without them. He hoped the jury would decide the case according to the testimony of the Com-monwealth's witnesses, as they are reliable. He would contrast them with any witnesses

that had given testimony.

District Court — Judge Sharswood.—August Eusch vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company of New York. An action to recover on a policy of insurance for the loss of a barge. On trial. District Court-Judge Hare,-Eliab Ward vs. The Green and Coates Street Passenger Ruff-way Company. An action to recover for medi-cal services rendered. The plaintiff was called in to attend a cuild that had been injured by one of defendants' cars, they having promised to be responsible for the expenses: plaintiff attended the child for some months and restor dit to health. The defense denied their liability. Verdict for plaintiff, \$177. Albert Turner to the use of Alexander Turners. The Western Union Telegraph Company.

An action to recover for wire bought by defenlant's agent. The defense alleged their non-Williams, the Child Torturer.

#### From the Hartford Times, 1st This unhappy man, sentenced at Norwich to

five years in the State Prison for starving and beating his daughter, was brought to this city yesterday, and taken down to the prison. He is nearly a raving maniac, or would be, were he not a almost helpless imbecile—made so, apparently, by his fanaticism as a spiritualist, and his remorse at what he has done. He had to be lifted and carried, at Williamntic, from one train to the other. He is a wretched and pitiable object, and his gullty paromour, Miss Mann, is quite as deserving of punishment as he is. We judge he will have to be removed from prison to an insane asylum.

DINING-ROOM FASHIONS .- The newest fashion in Paris is to have the dining-room chairs no longer covered with moroceo or moleskin, but with dark green cloth, the walls hung with dark-colored velvet paper or cloth, and relieved by candelabras behind, which are attached to plates of metal or glass, the whole being highly "becoming" to ladies in full

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

O. FICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, May 3, 1867.

The Stock market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1864 5-20s sold at 1054; July, 1864, 5-20s at 107; and 1862 5-20s at 107; no change; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 1104 for 6s of 1881; and 1054@106 for June and August 7-30s. City toans weref also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 1014, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 52, a slight advance, and Pennsylvania at 572@572, a slight decline; Northern Central at 442, no change; Camden and Amboy at 131, no change: and Philadelphia and Eric at 285, no change. 563 was bid for Munchill; 33 for North Pennsylvania;

was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 564 for Lehigh Vallev; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 27% for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dul!. Thirteenth and Fitteenth sold at 17%, a slight decline. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 13 for Hestonville; 30% for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College. Bank shares were 6rmly held at full prices.

TEXRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW JERSEY. | Third National sold at 116. 134 was bid for First National; 1044 for Seventh National; 233 for North America; 1374 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 110 for Southwark; 321 for Manufacturers'; 112 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53j. 21j was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 38j for preferred do.; 15j for Susquehanna Canal; and 56j for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribung this morning says :-"Money is in good supply at 5@6 per cent, to ordinary borrowers. Commercial paper is quoted at 64@74 per cent, for best, and 8@10 for

second grade.

"The May statement of the public debt, as foreshadowed from Washington, is regarded as settling the policy of Mr. McCulloch in regard to contraction of plain legal-tenders. It is also given out in well-informed quarters that they will be kent for the present uniqueled.

will be kept for the present untouched.

"Exchange is quoted as follows:—London, 60 days, 1094@1094; do. at short sight, 1104; Paris, long sight, 5'13\(\frac{2}{3}\); do. short sight, 5'11\(\frac{2}{3}\); Antwerp, 5'17\(\frac{2}{3}\)\(\frac{2}{3}\)\(\frac{2}{3}\); Swiss, 5'17\(\frac{2}{3}\) 721@724. "The business of the Sub-Treasury was:—

Receipts for customs, \$389,000; total payments, \$11,432,567-36; receipts for gold notes, \$594,000; balance, \$110,803,075-83. Total receipts, \$7,762,366-84.

The funded debt of the State of Connecticut is represented in the message of Governor English at \$9,828,400. Deducting the Sinking Fund and the amount of bank stock owned by the State, the total liabilities of the Commonwealth are \$7,661,477. A portion of the war claims upon the general Government has been paid. The Governor recommends a modification of the usury laws of the Legislature."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

—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, 110½ (20110½; do. 1862, 107½(2017½; do., 1864, 105½(20105½; do., 1865, 105½(20106; do., 1865, new, 107½(2017½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 98½(299½; do. 7·30s, August, 106 (2016½; do., June, 105½(2005½; do., July, 105½(20105½; do., July, 105½(20105½; do., July, 1864, 119 (20110½; do., July, 1864, 118½(20110½; do., Aug. 1864, 118(20118½; do., Aug. 1864, 118(20118½; do., Cotober, 1864, 117(20117½; do., December, 1864, 116(20116½; do., May. 1865, 113½(20113½; do., Aug., 1865, 113½(20113½; do., September, 1865, 111½(20112½; do., September, 1865, 111½(20112½; do., September, 1865, 111½(20112½; do., 1865, 111½(20111½); do., 1865, 111½(20111½); do., 1865, 111½(20111½); do., 1865, 111½(20111½); do., 1865, 111½(201112½); do., 1865, 105½(20106); do., 1864, 105½(20105½; do., 1865, 105½(20106); do., 1865, 113½; September, 1865, 113½; October, 1865, 113½; September, 1865, 113½; October, 1865, 113½. -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 3.—There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, but no shipping demand. The stock of good family grades is exceedingly small, and holders of these descriptions are indifferent about realizing, except at a handsome profit. The sales reach 800 barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family at \$12.75@ 14.50—the former rate for common—including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$18@15, California at \$16.50@17, St. Louis at \$17@17.50, extras at \$10.0011/50, superfine at \$9@10. Rye Flour is unchanged: small sales at \$8.621%. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, the demand being entirely for prime lots, which are scarce; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$363.30, and California at Rye ranges from \$1-65 to \$1-70 for We and Pennsylvania; 1000 bushels Canada sold at the latter ate. Corn is active and ic. \$ bushel higher; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at \$1.20@1.31; 10,000 bushels do. on select terms; smaller lots at \$1'38; and 25,000 bushels high Western mixed at \$1'30. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Delaware at 78c. 2000 bushels Mait sold at \$1'40.

# Whisky-Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig Cambridge, Smith, St. John, N. B., Workman & Brig Mary Wilson, Taylor, Cork, for orders, Warren, Gregg & Morris. Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Wannemacher, Max-field & Co.

field & Co. Sur W. Whiliden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to J. D. Ruoff.

more, with mase, to J. D. Ruos.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange
Lewes, Del., May 2.—Brigs A. J. Ross, for Cardenas;
J. Coffill, for Turks Islands: and schr C. C. Pettingill
for Kingston, Ja., all from Philadelphia, went to set
for Kingston, Ja., all from JOSEPH LAFETRA.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowiand, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Sarah King, King, for Philadelphia, salled out at London 18th ult.
Ship Lizzle Moses, Cox, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool 18th ult.
Barque Isaac R. Dawis, Hand, for Caibarien, to load for Philadelphia, at Havana 27th ult.
Barque A. A. Drebert, Moore, from New York, at Leghorn 18th ult.
Barque Advance, Crosby, for Philadelphia, salled from Newport, E., 18th ult.
Brig Monica, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 22d ult.
Brig Abbia G. Titcomp, Titcomp, for Philadelphia, 23d uit.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gloraltar 10th uit.

Brig Let Her Be, Hyland, for Ponce, sailed from Barbados 6th uit.

Brig Edwin, Allen, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Brig Lily, Pratt, hence, at Antwerp 19th uit.

Brig Crocus, Anthony, hence, at Barbados 8th uit, Scor E. E. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 2nd uit.

dad 2nd ult.

Hohm J. Compton, Child, and F. Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston ist inst, Schr Chris. Loeser, Smith, hence, at Portsmouth 28th Schr Chris. Locser, Smith, hence, at Forsmouth 25th ultimo.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, hence for Saco, at Gloucester 26th ult.
Schr C. E. Page, Frink, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Barque Union, Heard, from Trimidad de Cuba for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar and molassee, was totally wrecked on the rocks near Gnn Cay about 12 o'clock on the night of the lith ult. The crew took to their boats, and were picked up at sea by a passing yessel; only 17 of the boxes of sugar and s. portion of the salls and rigging were saved. The Union was 250 tons register, built at Philadelphia in 1835, and halled from Barbados.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York. May 2—Arrived, steamship Persis,
Lott, from Liverpool,
Steamship Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana.
Steamship Enterpe, Eddridge, from Galveston.
Steamship Enterpe, Eddridge, from Galveston.
Steamship Montgomery, from New Orleans.
Steamship Montgomery, from New Orleans.
Ship Rhoda, Storm, from Greenock.
Ship Emma Rich, from Havre.
Barque Jessis, Coleman, from Swansea.
Barque Executive, Gorbam, from Messina.
Brig C. Poole, Sherman, from Malaga.