# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

Colored People in the Cars.

The Cincinnati Newspaper War.

The Disaster at Richmond.

Terrible Affair at Sea.

Mazzini. from Letter

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.

Thrilling Statement of One of the Fortunate Survivors. The Richmond papers continue to be filled with particulars of the great disaster. From vesterday's Enquirer we take the following: -Statement of Captain C. C. McPhail.

Attracted by the deep interest felt in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State about to be delivered in the Mayoralty case, myl partner, Dr. W. M. Withers, and myself, determined to visit the court-room in the Capitol. On reaching it we found, though half an hour too early for the opening of the court, a gathering crowd, the gallery being then filled. Leaving the room, we walked through the library, whiling away the time until the hour of 11 approached nearer. When we returned both the court-room and elerk's office were being rapidly thronged with many of our best and most noted citizens. As

aigh led by the hand of Providence, we alked across the room and took our position in front of the fireplace, over which is a mantelpiece nailed to the wall of the building. Dr. Withers then remarked, "See how the floor sways to the centre; but I suppose those in charge of such things know that it is all right." I noticed a deflection of several inches, but saw no change from what I had on previous occasions observed to be its condition.

A general good humor seemed to pervade the entire assemblage. Pleasant words and kindly greetings were exchanged all around, as one after another of personal and professional friends and acquaintances dropped in and took their seats and positions before the bar of the court. Being, as it were, on the flank of the crowd and facing the entrances, my position was peculiarly tavorable for personal observation of the whole apartment—of what was to transpire. Every moment we were expecting to hear the clock tell the hour of eleven-the time announced for the decision, upon which so many hopes and eager expectations depended, which was to revive languishing business and restore peace and harmony to our city. The lawyers and reporters had gathered around their tables. Judge Joynes had entered from the conference room, and after adjusting the window shades, speaking to officers of the court and counsel, took his seat, with papers in hand, about the centre of the bench: then Judge Anderson made his appearance, and sat on the right and near the north side. Other members of the court were coming By this time the room was fully packed-all available space on the floor of the court and clerks' rooms, in the gallery, and on the steps seemed to be occupied. Just then I heard a sharp crack, felt a sympathetic thrill and shudder, which I know rau through that mass of men of every degree, as though one nerve of sensation was common to all. Momentarily there came a gentle bending of the floor, a surge, a crash beneath our feet, a shout as from one vast throat; the gallery, with its death-dealing freight and weight of human forms and heavy timbers, toppling over on the devoted heads of those below, even beyond the centre of the room; the shock on the floor of the hall beneath; the immediate suction or drawing down of the heavy ceiling above, with its broken and jagged joists, boards, and laths; a blinding, suffocating, all-pervading storm of lime, mortar, and the foul, black, accumulated dust of three-fourths of a century; an awful pause, a silence as profound as the grave. Then arose from that horrid chasm a wail of agony so intense as to curdle my blood and pierce through the very marrow of my bones.

When the crash came both Dr. Withers and myself turned and seized hold of the mantelpiece: also, a lad who was between us. Dr. Withers and the boy obtained an insecure footing on the crumbling and falling hearth, and finally managed to get on the portion of the floor by the judges' stand, which remains. former was struck on the head by the falling ceiling and received several cuts and bruises on the face. I being at the corner and near the window, which was most fortunately raised, was left hanging without any support under my feet. While in that position portions of the falling ceiling struck my head and disabled my right arm and forced me to relax my hold with it. Feeling about to fall, and despairingly throwing out my left arm, I caught a projection of the window sill and drew myself up until my foot touched a projecting ledge of the wall, and thus was saved. I found there Mr. William Taylor, merchant, and one or two others, where we remained in safety, but agonized spectators of the horrid scenes just beneath, and from which we so narrowly and providentially escaped, until some friend threw a plank from the judges' stand over the chasm to the window. over which we walked.

# EQUAL RIGHTS.

Baltimore Hates to Face the Music, but Does it After a Fashion-Colored People in the The Baltimore American of Saturday has the

following:—
The case of Alexander Thompson, of New York, vs. the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company, action to recover damages for the ejection of plaintiff, a colored citizen of New York, from a car of the defendant, was taken up for trial on Thursday, and the defendant filed four pleas. Yesterday the plaintiff's counsel filed a replication to the defendant's pleas, to the second and third counts of which the counsel for the defendant demurred. Upon the argument of this demurrer the whole question came up, and the judgment of the court upon the demurrer was conclusive of the whole case.

Judge Giles delivered the following opinion: -"Certainly no one can be excluded from carriage by a common carrier on account of color, religious belief, political relations, or prejudice. But while recognizing the right of the colored man to be carried on the same footing with the white man, is it unreasonable to assign different places in the cars to passengers of each color? If the place assigned to the colored man is in all respects as comfortable, safe, and convenient as the one assigned to the white man, in what respect is he injured or his rights abridged? The question is whether a public carrier may not, in the exercise of his private right of property, and in the due performance of his public duty, separate passengers by any other rule than that of sex. The "ladies" car" is known upon every well-regulated railroad, and its propriety is doubted by none. In the absence, therefore, of any legislation prohibiting the carrier from making any distinc-tion between passengers on account of race or color, what is there to prevent him from so arranging his cars as to carry his colored passengers in one apartment and his white passengers in another? Would it not conduce to the comfort of both, and tend to secure order, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights of both carriers and passengers? Would not such a regulation be as reasonable and proper under all the circomstances as the one in reference to the separaprohibiting the carrier from making any distinc circumstances as the one in reference to the separa-

tion of the sexes? If, therefore, the defendant in the case had provided a certain number of cars is the carriage of colored people, or had assigned in each car a certain place for them. I would have held such a regulation reasonable and proper. But the facts in this case present no such justilication for the carrier. It had not provided seats for colored pas-sengers in any of its cars, and although taking from the plaintiff the usual fare, ordered him, through its conductor, to go out and stand on the platform. This was not a discharge of its duty as a common carrier of passengers, and there is nothing in its charter imparting to it any right thus to discriminate between passengers who are orderly and well-be-haved, and who offer to pay their fare. This is my

view on the general question," A jury was sworn, and by agreement of coun-sel the damages in favor of the plaintiff were assessed at \$10.

Mr. Stirling said that this suit had been brought not to make money, but to ascertain

HOW THE OPINION WAS RECEIVED. The publication of the proceedings in this case had awakened considerable interest in the matter among the citizens, and a large crowd was in attendance in the court-room, including about fifty of our colored citizens. They watched the successive steps of the trial with great attention, and evinced much satisfaction during the delivery of the opinion of the Court. ACTION OF THE PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. An advertisement in another column gives

notice that "on and after Monday, May 2, separate cars will be provided on the different lines of the Baltimore City Railway." Such cars will each be designated by the sign—"Colored persons admitted into this car."

## WAR IN THE WEST.

The Great Cincinnati Newspaper Duel-The Editor of the "Commercial" Posted as a "Low-Toned Coward," Etc.

The great newspaper duel—which is to be—in Cincinnati excites much comment. It originated in the following article in the Enquirer, of which McLean is editor:-

M'LEAN POSTS HALSTEAD, But while the public is a witness to these envenomed personal attacks, it is naturally ignorant of the reason of them. Let ours be the simple task to tell the cause. We could have secured the silence of Mr. Halstead, and he We could have knows it; but we refused to pay the price asked. Hence his malignant personal defamation.

Now, we simply propose to bring all this mat-ter to a head. Silence on our part has produced license on his part. We—and we take it, the public—are tired of it. Neither we nor Mr. Halstead have any right to make the people parties to what is evidently on his part a personal hate of one of the proprietors of this paper, who, we will here say, is unconscious of ever having done him harm by word, deed or thought. And with a view to bringing the matter to an abrupt conclusion, we now post Mr. Murat Halstead as a low-toned, vulgar liar, blackguard and coward. Mr. Halstead knows the name of the writer of this article, and where and when to find him.

M'LEAN TELLS HALSTEAD HE POSTS HIM. Mr. Washington McLean, the author of the article in yesterday's Enquirer denouncing Mr. Halstead, understanding at a late hour last evening, from reliable authority, that he (Mr. Halstead) intended in this morning's issue of the Commercial to affect ignorance of the real author of the paragraph in the Enquirer, caused to be delivered to Mr. Halstead last night the d note, which deprives him of all excuse in the premises:

"Cincinnati, April 28, 1870.—Murat Halstead, Edi-tor of the Cincinnati Commercial—I understand from reliable authority that you intend in your to-morrow's paper giving the impression that you are ig-norant of the name of the writer of the article in to-day's Enquirer, denouncing you as a 'low-toned, vulgar liar, blackguard, and coward,
"I am the author, and hold myself responsible for
the same. In haste, Washingron McLean."
HALSTEAD REPLIES TO M'LEAN.

I understand Mr. Washington McLean, by his production of printed matter under the provoca-tion he professes he has had, to express his preference for personal warfare through the press. and I do not feel that it is my part to divert the present controversy. Therefore, I notice here the one sentence in Mr. McLean's article in the Enquirer that I am prepared to pronounce bold

"We could have secured the silence of Mr. Halstead, and he knows it; but we refused to pay the price he asked."

There is nothing within my knowledge that could have suggested this insinuation, and I challenge the production of particulars. 1 have never asked or received, directly or indirectly, a price for silence or for utterance, and I never bought or sought, in personal affairs, any one to speak or to be still for my sake. I have no inerest, actual or contingent, and never had any, in stocks, or bonds, or public contracts, or in speculative schemes of any name and nature. enjoy the absolute independence that this disinterestedness gives me in journalism, and I am proud of it; and there is no influence that can affect my purpose to speak with freedom of those who are plotting forever in public affairs for their private advantage.

Mr. McLean is the most conspicuous of that class in this city, and I disbelieve in his capa-city to say or do anything that will give him, in his schemes that incessantly invade the interests of the people, immunity from the criticisms that I may see proper to make in the columns of the Commercial. M. HALSTEAD.

The telegraph sends word that the challenge to mortal combat has passed, but there is great difficulty in finding seconds. It is rumored that the weapons will be howitzers, and the flight at a distance of a mile. Unless some one is struck in four hours the duel will be discontinued.

# MAZZINI.

The Great Agitator's Review of His Own Labors. Signor Mazzini has addressed the following

letter to Mr. Edgar Quinet: -Dear Friend:-I feel a kind of remorse at heart for not having thanked Madame Quinet for sending me her work, and you for the letter of those who wished to return you as a member to the Chamber. I do so now, on the point of starting for London. When the book reached me I was very ill. Subsequently I was wholly absorbed by the political situation of Italy. My life is one continued struggle. I would willingly give up the little I have left of my life for one year's quiet, to be able before I die to write a book saying all that I believe to be true about the world as it is, and the future, without sparing personal feeling, without reticence or serve, and that is impossible. Placed at the head of a vast system of practical organization, I must devote all my efforts to evolve from it an equally practical result. There is a multitude of young men and trades unions (associations outrieres) to whom I myself have given as a watchword "action," and who, right or wrong, consider me as their standard-bearer. could not forsake them for the purpose of writing a book without feeling guilty of desertion. I am, therefore, going on with a task for which old and wearied, morally and physically,

I have no longer strength enough. I am busy from morning to-night writing letters, notes, circulars, instructions, and a few newspaper articles. That is the reason why ! have delayed writing to you. Forgive and pity me. I go on working, impelled by the feeling that I have a duty to fulfil—a duty cold, dry, arid, without any poetry or compensation. With the exception of a few bright spirits (ames delites). I no longer esteem the generation for which I am working. That generation is an instrument—nothing more. Do you understand, dear friend, the sadness of this confession? The generation which we are marching with has fatal instincts, reactions, and impulses, sometimes hatreds; and above all is accustomed to fight. We may, we must, try and get something out of it which will smooth the ground and pave.

Consolidated N. Brie, \$2%; Read Michigan Central, in fight. We may, we must, try and get something out of it which will smooth the ground and pave.

the way for the future. But we cannot sympatize with it; we cannot rejoice and suffer with | SECOND EDITION it, we cannot grasp cordially the hand of those who stand by us in the fight. This generation has opinions, but no faith. It denies the existence of God, of immortality, of love, the eternal promise, the future of those who love, the belief in an intelligent and providential law, all that is beautiful, good, and holy in the world—a whole heroic trinity of religious feeling from Prometheus to Christ, from Socrates to Kepler-but grovels on its knees before Comte and Buchner.
This generation studies passing phenomena
but ignores the causes that produce them.
It admits law, but ignores the law-giver
—the form without the substance—the means
without the and As an invitable corresponding without the end. As an inevitable consequence it is a Machiavellic generation, all for expediency and tactics-but a stranger to the moral sense, to the consciousness of the holiness of its works, to the power of truth. It labors to overshrow, yet takes the oath of fidelity to the empire. In Italy it speculates whether, to compass the downfail of the monarchy, an alliance with Prussia or an alliance with imperial France be preferable-whether, to obtain the Italian Tyrol. it be better to make war against Austria or drive her against Moldo-Wallachia. That is the point we have arrived at. Success, the theory of Hegel, the worship of strength. Justice justice for all and everywhere, is set down as a Utopian idea. That is the reason why, dis-couraged and disgusted as I am, I remain at my post. It is possible that I may, in doing so, influence the first acts of a revolution which may

## MURDER AT SEA.

from my heart,

beget consequences which are not foreseen at

the outset. A whole century may depend upon the initial impulse. Good bye, dear friend, con-tinue unshaken, and preach the truth. Yours

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

Bleedy Affair on Bourd a British Bark. Yesterday morning the British bark Morning Light, Captain Joseph A. Lavender, which had just arrived from Buenos Ayres, South America, was observed lying in the East river flying her flag with the union down. Captain Garland, of the First precinct, was notified, and Officers Dougherty, Selleck, and Doyle, of his command, were sent off to the bark in a small boat to board the vessel and learn the reason for the

signal of distress. When the police officers boarded the vessel, Captain Lavender reported to them that on the 22d ultimo, while at sea, Edward Bevins, one of the crew, while at work on the foretopmast became involved in a quarrel with Thomas H. Johnston, also one of the crew, and the latter stabbed Bevins in the abdomen with a sheathknife, inflicting a wound from which death ensued in a few hours. Bevins was buried at sea, and Johnston was placed in irons and brought to this port for trial. The police officers took charge of the murderer, and he was locked up at the New Street Police Station. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Osborn to-day for examination .- N. Y. Herald to-

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Business.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. The President Judge opened the May term of this Court to-day, but there being only fourteen grand jurors in attendance, no business could be taken up until to-morrow, when the Sheriff will return a special venire of twelve names. The petit jury was organized and discharged unti to-morrow.

Civil Cases. District Court, No. 1-Judge Straud.

Schulenback & Whitney vs. Caraher & Martin. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. Jury out. E. Carpenter & Son vs. Lewis E. French. An action to recover commissions upon the sale of real estate. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Thayer.

The Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co., assignee, vs. Albert Herbert. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, \$1000. George Right vs. Austin Curtin. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff \$217.

Jane Toner vs. James Butler. An action on a promissory note given in payment for a house.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY. From the N. Y. Heraid.

"The week closed on Saturday night, notwithstanding the already considerable progress made upward, with a strong, confident, buoyant feeling in all departments of speculation. The reason of this change is a simple one. At the start of the movement operators were mostly mindful of their late experiences, so often repeated since the first of January, of similar 'bull' essays, promising great profits, but resulting in very 'short turns,' which left them largely losers, and feared to be again deceived. As the movement, however, progressed and passed beyond the point of predicted failure, an examination into the natural conditions influencing the market seeming to offer more assuinfluencing the market seeming to offer more assu-rance of success now than on former occasions, in-duced large accessions to the ranks of buyers and developed the present excitement.

developed the present excitement.

"The principal arguments in support of a 'bull' movement at this time are, first, an easy money market with every prospect of its continuance for some time. Some weeks ago, although money was then easy, there was the expectation of the usual spring activity to induce caution. As the period of that activity has passed, and it has been demonstrated it is to be remitted this year, the present ease is one giving every encouragement to strated it is to be remitted this year, the pre-sent case is one giving every encouragement to speculation. Again, after a long period of a declin-ing tendency in gold, that measure of value has suddenly exhibited a reactionary feeling and ad-vanced very considerably. Although this is helped by speculative purchases, these are in turn stimula-ting the natural course of the market. In the first place, an upward turn in gold is customary at this strate of the very when other commodities being time of the year, when, other commodities being exhausted, we are obliged to ship specie or bouds in settlement of foreign contracts, and continues until the early fall, when the new crop movement supplies a means of payment. This would not, however, when the account for the contracts. ever, wholly account for the strong gold market so early as this when the Treasury is disbursing large early as this when the Treasury is disbursing large supplies of coin in payment of the May interest, if the demand for our bonds was equal to that of former years. But the fact is clear that that de-mand has suddenly fallen off. But few orders have been received from Europe to reinvest the May coupons, and the dealers in foreign exchange have strengthened their rates in consequence. How long this indifference to our consequence. How long this indifference to our securities abroad is to last it is hard to determine securities abroad is to last it is hard to determine. American credit would appear to have received a blow of some severity, but not, we trust, a lasting one. The discussion of the funding measure in Congress and outside, and many of its provisions, have undoubtedly served to interrupt the investment demand, which was likewise checked by the manner in which the present Secretary of the Treasury has endeavored to force his bill through in the face of the opposition of so large a class as competent as himself to judge of its value. Then the agitation respecting the legal-tender decision, the demand for its review and the general discussion of its merits on either side, has awakened grave fears its merits on either side, has a wakened grave fears as to the responsibility or respectability of American courts and legislatures, and otherwise exposed us to harsh criticism in the minds of foreigners who do not understand our American way who do not understand our American way of doing things. This is especially operative in Germany with the class who invest in small lots. In England there appears to be a distrust of American finances since the gold corner, which has been further increased by more recent events, that the London journals do not omit to quote to our discredit. The absence of the usual orders for reinvestment have thus served to strengthen gold in the face of the payment of the May interest, the larger portion of which is due to foreign holders, as well as counteracted the expectation of increased sales by Secretary Boutwell this month."

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, May 2.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 115. 5-90s. 1862, coupon, 1123; do. 1864, do., 1113; do. 1865 do., 1113; do. do. do. new, 1133; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; do. 1868, 114; do. 1868, 116, 10-40s, 1084; Virginia 6s, new, 69%; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 70; Camberland preferred, 32; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 973; Erie, 243; Reading, 1013; Adams Express, 683; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 994; Thinois Central, 1413; Cheveland and Pittsburg, 1073; Chicago and Rock Island, 1223; Western Union Telegraph, 323;

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Public Debt Reduced this Month \$11,697,793.

The Government and the Oneida

The Evidence Against Captain Eyre

The Reported Cuban Revolt.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Commander Upshur Convicted.

Financial and Commercial

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

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Onelda Disaster—The Coming Investiga-tion by Congress—A Strong Case Against the Captain of the Bombay.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, May 2.—The Navy Department is preparing duplicates of all the documents received concerning the Onelda disaster-the record of the Court of Inquiry, the opinions of the Court and of different officers, charts of the Bay of Yeddo, etc., for transmission to Congress in answer to resolutions. The information covers several hundred pages of foolscap and is of painful interest, The evidence clearly shows that the Oneida was being properly commanded, and the rules of the road at sea thoroughly observed up to the time the Bombay collided with her: that her navigator, Commander Muldaur, was a gentleman of great naval experience and a notable proficient as a navigator; also that it was evident that he did not anticipate any danger from the approaching steamer, as it appears that after having seen the light of the Bombay, and the course of his vessel, he went below and spoke of an inbound vessel approaching, and there remained until the collision. The evidence of those saved who were on the deck of the Oneida, from the time the light of the Bombay was first seen, until a few minutes previous to her striking the Oneida, also shows that the course of the two vessels was such that they would pass each other in safety, when the Bombay changed her course, and seemed evidently intent upon striking the Oneida, and giving good foundations for the expression which Lieutenant Lyons uses in his argument, speaking of the apparent thoughts of Captain Erre—"It's only a Japanese junk, and I'll run her down." The officers and men of the Oneida are reported as calm and collected-decidedly so under the circumstancesbut from the first nothing could be done to save the ship or themselves, except looking for their only hope of salvation—the assistance and human aid expected from the British steamer, which was brutally denied them, for the evidence shows that at no time did the Bombay stop ber engines, and Captain Eyre says he did not know that it was customary to communicate with a vessel to ascertain if she was in distress How could he know in a dark night, with his own vessel proceeding with usual, whether the Oneida needed aid without communication with her? It is evident that Captain Eyre considered the Oneda injured, for when the pilot asked him what if she was in danger, what could she do? and his reply was that Saratoga Spit was near at hand, and they could strand the Oneida there. Captain Eyre's evidence is strangely at variance in many portions of it, and differs greatly with that of his own officers; and Lieutenant Lyon's analysis of the evidence, traced out on a chart of the Bay of Yeddo, shows that the distances and different points that he gives regarding the course of the Bombay is not where she actually did go or possible for her to go. This was Captain Eyre's first visit to this place, and from his own statements of his supposed distance from Hong Kong and other points, he was entering a harbor that he never had entered before, and the chart of which he had greatly neglected to become familiar with. An extra spar which was lashed on the side of the Onelda was struck in the centre by the Bombay, half of which entered and passed through the iron plates of the bow of the Bombay. One of her officers was aware of it at the time, but did not report

at anchor, thus showing conclusively that it was known on the Bombay that injury of some kind had been sustained by the Onelda. In one of the despatches of Rear-Admiral Rowan to the Navy Department he says: -

it to Captain Eyre until hours afterwards, when

"Upon reading the evidence in the case, I am of the opinion that the court arrived at an erroneous finding. The cold blooded selfishness of Captain Eyre in not backing his ship when he saw collision inevitable, and by so doing bringing his ship almost alongside the Oneida, added to his subsequent inhumanity, deserves a different punishment than six calendar months' suspension from command, which is simply equivalent to a leave of absence."

How truly he echoes the sentiments of every American and Englishman who is human and sets a value upon precious life! To be sure, any punishment which could be inflicted upon him would not restore to the beloved ones their lost friends, and the worst would be but a poor consolation to them. But his inhuman and fiendish acts in allowing one hundred and fortyfive precious and gallant heroes of our country's flag to perish before his eyes, and withholding the arm of assistance, while by extending it he could have saved them all, causes a justly indignant country to loudly demand a punishment due to his hellish crime.

Public Debt Statement. The reduction of the public debt for the past month is \$11,697,793. Coin balance, \$115.525,c00, including \$33,840,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance is \$6,954,000.

Naval Items. The United States steamer Worcester is being

docked at Boston Navy Yard. Orders have been sent to the commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to thoroughly repair the first-rate screw steamer Illinois. There will soon be commenced at the Washington Navy Yard the engines for about fifteen new steam launches, to supply the demand of our different squadrons, and which are much needed.

The Upshur Court Martial has closed, and the records and findings of the court submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for action. It is understood that Commander Upshur has been convicted.

The Indian Troubles.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—On inquiry at the proper quarter to-day, it is ascertained that the Sioux are the principal if not the only part of the Indians who manifest restlessness, which may at any time be changed to widespread hos-tilities against the whites. The War Depart-ment has recently ordered all the available mili-

tary force to the plains, in order to guard the Pacific Rallroad as well as to keep the peace.

The entire army does not consist of more vania; and 37% for Catawissa preferred.

than thirty thousand men inclusive of those not employed in the field, and the terms of enlist-ment of many of them are expiring faster than recruits can be obtained to take their place. The official reports show that the dissatisfaction of the Indians arises from the non-fulfilment of treaty stipulations made two years ago by Generals Sherman, Terry, Sanborn, Harney, and several other officials and civilians, by which they were to be placed on reservations and fed for two years.

The Cuban Volunteers. The Government has up to this morning re-ceived no official despatches in the least degree confirming or strengthening the report that the volunteers have seized Morvo Castle, as recently

reported. There is no doubt, however, that the

### volunteers control, to a great degree, the Spanish authorities. FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Triat. New York, May 2.—Owing to the scene on Friday afternoon and the fact that Mrs. Calhoun was to be called, the court-room was more crowded than ever.

Luther Horton, first witness—Was Deputy United States Marshal; knew McFarland in 1863;

found him intoxicated in the street, unable to walk; took him home in a carriage.

James Gamble, a resident of Woodside, N. J. testified-Prisoner came into his store there the week before the shooting and asked where Richardson lived; prisoner related family troubles and said he should shoot Richardson on

Mr. Ryerson, of Woodside, testified that shortly before the shooting, McFarland in-quired of him where Richardson lived. Noticed no excitement or irrational talk on the part of

The cross-examination of these witnesses elicited nothing new. A. S. Merriam, of Brooklyn, lawyer, testified that two days before the shooting he had a long

conversation with the prisoner about a money balance between them; saw no excitement in

the prisoner whatever. Judge Davis here said they had proved that the Greenwich street property was attached in 1860, and since that time no property remains. The defense claim that Mrs. McFarland had remained with her husband until he became poor, and then she left him. Such is not the case.

Mrs. McFarland remained with her husband for a long time after he had become a poor man.

Mark M. Pomeroy (Brick) testified that he was the proprietor of the Democrat and became acquainted with prisoner during the Presidential campaign of 1868; he called on me at my office and introduced himself as McFarland and asked me to purchase several letters from him and publish them to the Democrat, he said that these letters contained full descriptions of the debauchery of his wife by Richardson; he told me Mr. Greeley and the Tribune people were running a free-love establishment, and said I could make a sensation by publishing them and get even with Mr. Greeley for his coning them and get even with Mr. Greeley for his conduct towards me in the political arena; he said Richardson had gained the affections of nis wife; McFarland said they would be worth \$100; I did not care to purchase them, and said whatever fight I had with Mr. Greeisy did not extend to his reporters; I did not care to mix myself with those matters at all, and would not purchase from a man evidence of his wife's infamy; McFarland said it would enlarge the circulation of the Democrat; I said I did not wish to increase it by the means he proposed; I said the man who purchased those letters was no better than the man who wrote them; I told him I was very sorry for his trouble, but I told him I was very sorry for his trouble, but would not consent to fight with Greeley in that way; the prisoner's appearance at the time was that of a man who had something to dispose of, and was anxious to dispose of it; never saw him since. On cross-examination Pomeroy said he did not examine the letters, and did not know the contents;

McFarland did not look like a temperance leaturer at the time; I would not swear beyond that; there is a possibility of doubt that the man who presented letters to me for sale was the prisoner.

Mr. James W. Schermerhorn, editor of the American Educational Monthly testified that he had printed McFarland's manuscript as late as March, 1869; had conversations with him; never saw him irrational, A recess was here taken.

Oblivary. ROCHESTER, May 2 .- Samuel S. Ward, formerly Superintendent of the New York House of Refuge and late Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge in this city, died this morning of apoplexy.

# FROM THE WEST.

Planing Mill Burned in Indiana. EVANSVILLE, May 2.- The large planing mill and door and blind factory of Conkle & Tweed was burned on Saturday night, and the flames extended to five dwellings, which were consumed. Several other houses were damaged. The mill owners lose \$25,000, and are uninsured. The total loss will reach \$40,000, less than onehalf of which is covered by insurance.

Stevenson's Reply to McCreery. LOUISVILLE, May 1 .- The Courier-Journal to-morrow will publish Governor Stevenson's reply to Senator McCreery. It fills three columns, comprising his letter to Representative Jones, and documentary evidence to sustain his statement. The document is one which will excite much attention. The Giasgow Junction Affair.

Messrs. James and Proctor, who were wounded in the attempt to arrest the two desperadoes named Shive, at Glasgow Junction, died to-day.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND. Death of a Prominent Odd Fellow.

RUTLAND, May 2.—Henry R. Hosford, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, I. O. O. F., died at Pawlet to-day.

## FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotatious.

London, May 2.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day on account of the semi-annual settlement. There are consequently no quotations to report.:

LIVERPOOL, May 2-1130 A. M.—Cotton is flat;
middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 11%@

11%d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Paris, May 2 .- The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, LONDON, May 2.—Tallow dull.

ANTWERP, May 2 .- Petroleum opened quiet. This Afternoon's Quotations. Liverpool, May 2—1'30 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 36th ult. since the last report, have been 24,000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 29s. 3d. Beef, 110s. Cheese,

## 14s. 6d. Lard quiet and steady. FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, May 2, 1870.

There is a continued case in our money market, though the demand is steadily increasing both for call and time loans. There is an accumulation of funds in this centre, and borrowers find no difficulty in supplying themselves with all the national bank currency they can profitably employ during these dull times. We notice in New York a return of extreme ease in money, and national currency is occasionally advanced on call free of interest. We hear of no such transactions here, but the market is emphati-

we quote call loans at 5@6 per cent and prime discounts at 6@7 per cent., according to credits.

Gold was quiet and weak, the premium gradually falling from 115%@114% at noon.
Government bonds are in active request and prices have generally advanced as compared with quotations of Saturday.

"After a storm comes a calm." This was fully verified at the Stock Board this morning,

the amount of business being in singular con-trast with that of the two previous days. In city loans there were several small sales of the sixes, new certificates, at 102%. Reading Railroad was dull, with small sales at 51@51 1-16; Camden and Amboy sold at 122, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 42½, b. o. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Pennsyl-

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

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FIRST BOARD.

\$100 City 68, New 102% 100 sh C& Am R b30.122
\$2000 do ... 55. 92 100 sh C& A. 8. 860 42%
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\$2000 do ... 185. 92 100 sh C& A. 8. 860 42%
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\$2000 d

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, May 2 .- Bark is steady at \$27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

There is firm feeling in the Flour market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels, including superfine at \$4.37% @4'75; extras at \$4'75@5; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.30@5.80; Pennsylvania do. do, at \$5.50@6; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$5.50 @6.25; and fancy brands at \$6.50@7.50, according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$5-25. Prices

of Corn Meal are nominal. The movements in the Wheat market are of a moderate character, and prices are well sustained. Sales of 5000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1-33@1-35; and white at \$1-40. Hye ranges from \$1-05@1-10 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.12, from store and afloat. Oats are quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64@66c., and Western at 60@62c. In Barley and Malt no sales

Seeds—Cloverseed is in limited request at a decline. Sales at \$8-50. Timothy and Flaxseed are Feed is dull at a decline. We quote Bran, to arrive, at \$20@26.50. Fine Shipstons at \$27@30; and Middling at \$30@34.

Whisky is dull but steady at \$1.05 for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Monday, May 2.—There was quite an active movement in beef cattle to-day at an advance of 1/2. per lb. on last weekly figures. We quote choice at 10/2 10/4; fair to good at \$1/4 and common at 6/2/1/4 cents per pound, according to condition. Receipts, 1389 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

70 Owen Smith, Western, \$3,@1014.

25 A. Christy, Western 9@10.

37 James Christy, Lancaster co., 9@10.

28 Jonas McCleese, Western, \$4,@10.

92 P. McFillen, Western, 9@10.

30 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 9%@10.

50 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 9@10.

16 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9%@10.

70 James McFillen, Western, 9@10.

40 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.

44 Ulman & Bachman, Lancaster co., \$5,000.

190 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 9@10%

22 J. P. West, Chester co., 814. 18 Charles Bater, Chester co., 9.

18 Charles Bater, Chester co., 9.
70 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 8%@10%.
35 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 8@9.
45 H. Chain, Western, 8½@9½.
50 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 8½@10.
19 J. Frank. Lancaster co., 8½@9½.
51 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 9@9½.
60 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 9@10½.
30 Dennis Smith, Lancaster co., 9@10½.
32 H. Frank. Lancaster co., 9@9½.
16 B. Mipich, Lancaster co., 9@9½.
18 Elkon & Co., Lancaster co., 9@9½.
19 Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9.
11 Kimble & Miller, Chester co., 9@9½.

11 Kimble & Miller, Chester co., 9@9%.
11 Kimble & Miller, Chester co., 9@9%.
12 L. Horne, Delaware, 6@7%.
13 J. McArdle, Western, 8% @9%.
14 Cows and Calves were steady at former figures. Sales of 150 head at \$45@65. Springers sell as wanted at \$40@60.

Sheep—There was less doing, but prices were firm.
Sales of 7250 head at the Park Yard at \$30%c, for good and prime, and 6%@7%c. for clipped. At the

Avenue Drove Yard 2000 head changed hands at 7@ 9c. per lb. for common and extra. Hogs—The market was exceedingly dull, and we note a further decline of 50c. per 100 lbs. Sales of 2114 head at the Union Yard at \$12@12.50 for slop, and \$12.75@13 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROR, May 2.—Passed in for Balti-more—Schr May Morn, for West Indies. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... MAY 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH TA. M. ...... 57 | 11 A. M. ..... 69 | 2 P. M. ..... 74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Don Justo, Dyer, Montevideo via St. Mary's,
Ga., Souder & Adams.
Br. brig Beauty, Shields, St. John, N. B., Souder &
Adams.

Schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, Cardenas, Tng Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baitimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 72 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Horace scudder, Gould, 2 days from Boston, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 7 days from Port-

in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 7 days from Portland, with mose, to Crowell & Nicholson.

Schr Hiawatha, 1ee, 8 days from Newburyport, with mose, to Kuight & Sons.

Schr Elizabeth folwards, Somers, from Boston.

Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, from Boston.

Schr American Eagle, Street, from Wilmington, D.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton Frame, Hendrickson, 2 days from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

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

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Brig Skannon, arrived yesterday from Cardenas, consigned cargo to J. P. Stotesbury & Co.—vessel

to Warren & Gregg. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 2.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:

Grapeshot, with lumber to W. Malone & Co.
E. D. Trump, with lumber, for Wilmington, Def.
Juniata, with oats to Hofman & Kennedy.
Casco, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Gen. Siegle, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
E. & R. S. Gould, with lumber to H. Croakey & Co.
Chas. Herbert, with lumber, for Burlington, N. J.
Minerva, with slate to Wilson & Miller.
Lizzie Smith and Kurtz & Exemplar, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

to Patterson & Lippincott. Wm. S. Boyd, with lime, for Chesapeake City.

MEMORANDA. Bark Paul, Klatt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rot-

terdam 15th uit.

Bark Argonaut, Steengrafe, hence, at Bremerhaven 15th uit.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, hence, at Portiand 25th uit.
Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, 10 days from Caibarien,
at New York yesterday.

Schrs Percy and Addie P. Stimpson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 30th uit.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, from Palerino for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 1st uit.