THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Rights of the Workingmen.

The Colored Balance of Power.

Baltimore Making Wry Faces.

Important New Dominion Agvices.

Disgraceful Scenes in Parliament.

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

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

Letter from General Butler-How Working. men Live-Suggestions for the Benefit of the The New York Standard publishes a letter

from General Butler to Wendell Phillips, dated May 3, from which we make the following ex-It seems to me that the time has now come for the interference of the Legislature in the investigation at least of the limit of the hours of

labor, and the limit of the employment of youth, to determine how far it is best for the State that its children shall be deprived of an opportunity for education and training by the employment of its young life in accumulating the gains of selfish parents or adding to the profits of equally selfish capitallsts; also, what safeguards ought to be placed around the lives and limbs of the operatives engaged in managing huge and powerful machines, where a false step or a false motion may cost the life or limb. On this very necessary and important subject our sta-tute books are wholly silent, while the laws of England are dotted all over with penal enactments to preserve the persons of the laborers from accident. Also, to inquire as to what may be done to insure a fair division of the rewards of labor as against the profits of capital. In a word, that the law may intelligently do in this most important relation of life and business what it ought to do, and does do in almost every other-step in and restrain the strong from crushing the weak, and protect the needy against the promptings of avarice or the cruelty

of selfishness.

Let the capitalist remember that, unlike England, here the vote of the laborer controls capital in legislation, and that if capital desires to preserve itself from unjust legislation, it must be because labor wields the ballot with intelligence. Let capital also remember that abuses, if any exist, in its relations with labor, cannot be hidden, and may grow all the more magnificent in their proportions from being partially unknown. A wrong understood only to be felt as a fear, is always the most terrible. The voter, uninstructed, will act upon exaggerations and erroneous impressions. The capitalist will refuse the amelioration of evils of which he neither knows the extent, nor perhaps the existence; and, therefore, collision with the operative because of them is inevitable. When that collision comes, the history of all governments shows, capital goes to the wall. the universal result of the struggle of the few, however powerful, against the many, who are still more powerful in their numbers.

We must remember that there are now forming all over the country labor associations, some of whom, feeling what they deem to beand perhaps rightly-the injustice of the distribution of the rewards of labor between the capitalist and the operative, are demanding legislation that shall control the rate of interest upon money even to the breach and repudiation of contracts already made. Others insist that taxation shall wholly fall upon capital, and that it shall be reached by the short and sure method of the abolition of the public debt, for the payment of the interest of which taxes are now necessarily so heavily imposed. Other associations of laber have deemed it necessary for their self-preservation to refuse to in struct in the art and trade those who are not members, so as to prevent wha they claim to be extortionate reduction o wages by the employment of labor outside of the association which the capitalist can oppress. All these questions are pressing to-day upon the Republican party of Massachusetts, who have for ten years, and will, if guided by wisdom, for many more years, control the legislation and the destinies of the Commonwealth. Now, we know that Massachusetts ideas, Massachusetts statistics, the education of Massachusetts people, quite considerably impress the legislation of the whole country. In everything that depends upon statistical information, in everything that depends upon accurate and thorough knowledge of the details of the subject under consideration, Massachusetts has taken and must still take the lead. But above all, being the pioneer State in manufacturing enterprise, she must settle for herself and for the country the relations of labor and capital employed in manufactures. The Republican party of Massachusetts cannot afford to deny the demand of the operative for shortening the hours of labor, upless it can show the laborer-who is quite intelligent enough to understand-facts that will justify such refusal. He will not take the arbitrary exercise of the power so to do for a sufficient reason for its exercise. The Republican party of Massachusetts cannot afford to refuse to incorporate the co-operative and other associations of the great mass of laborers who are engaged upon the leading manufacturing product of the Commonwealth, the shoe and leather business, because they deem it necessary to combine as against capital for any purpose, unless it can show by a full exposition of the actual facts that such incorporation and such association are not requisite for self-protection, and that all the protection necessarily needed as between

THE COLORED VOTE.

laws applicable to both.

capital and labor, and all the adjustment of the

rewards between them, can be accomplished by

Its Force in Delaware, Maryland, and other States-The Work to be Done.

There are believed to be about 4000 colored voters in the State of Delaware, and as the Democrats heretofore have had majorities of from 1:00 to 2500 only, a vigorous campaign is to be set on foot in that State by the Republi-cans. The same is true of Maryland where they estimate the colored vote at 30,000 to 35,000. Maryland, it will be remembered, gave Seymour 32,000 majority, and the Republicans now think they can overcome it with the new voters. The

Washington Star says:-It is understood that Sella Martin, John M. Langston, Professor of Howard University, Charles H. Peters, Collins Crusor, and other colored speakers of this District, will canvass the State of Delaware, and address themselves more especially to voters of their own race. Also that Postmaster-General Creswell, and Mr. Richard Harrington, of the Washington bar, will take part in the canvass in that State. One result of the overthrow of the Democracy in Delaware will probably be the displacement of Mr. Saulsbury in the United States Senate by Judge Fisher. And should Judge Fisher go to the Senate, Mr. Harrington may, perhaps, succeed him as District Attorney.

It is probable that Messrs. Martin and Lang-

ston, and some others named, will also canvass the State of Maryland. Should Maryland go Republican, Mr. Creswell's chances of political

preferment will loom up prominently.

In Kentucky the colored vote of 50,000, though not enough to overbalance the heavy Democratic majority of 76,000 given for Seymour, is still formidable enough to enable the Republicans to count upon carrying several of the Congres-

sional districts.
In some half dozen other States where the vote is close, the colored vote, though small, is a decisive element. In Connecticut the negro vote is about 1500, enough to carry it either Republican or Democratic, as the colored voters may choose; and as both parties in that State refused them suffrage, they are in a position to

act impartially.

Indiana is another close State, and there the two or three thousand colored voters will very likely turn the scale, as will the ten thousand in Pennsylvania, the five thousand in New Jersey, the seven thousand in Ohio, and twenty thousand in Missouri, and the twelve thousand in New York.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Disgraceful Proceedings During a Debate-Canadian Pacific Rallway-Red River News

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, May 3.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, there was a disgraceful scene among members during the discussion on the Northwest bill after it had passed a second reading. Last night, during the first debate arising out of the introduction of the measure, the Hon. Mr. Macdougall bitterly attacked the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Secretary of State, and charged him with being seriously implicated in the troubles which led to his (Macdougall) being driven from the country he was sent to govern. A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT. driven from the country he was sent to govern.

He appealed to the House to grant a committee of inquiry, and said, with the utmost ear-nestness, that he had witnesses—he even had witnesses present in the House—who would give complete and convincing testimony that such was the case. This afternoon Mr. Howe took the matter up, and after a number of very warm passages, referred to Mr. Macdougall's letters while at Pembina, characterizing them as mean. cowardly, and sneaking in character. There was a momentary silence at this outburst, and

then a storm. The language used by excited members was certainly unparliamentary. A French member, unable to control his wrath, and at a loss for any subject of complaint against Macdougall, poured the vial of his anger on the head of Dr. Lynch, called him repeatedly a liar, and used other epi-thets of a decidedly offensive character. Then an English member arose and denounced such language in the House, and a scene ensued which beggars description. Suffice to say that the House took the extraordinary course of adjourning till to-morrow at the dinner recess (6 o'clock). To-morrow the debate will go on, if members are sufficiently cooled down.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORT. OTTAWA, Ont., May 3 .- The Special Committee on Pacific Communication, appointed by the Canadian Senate, has reported. The committee is of opinion that a railway with a gauge of two feet from Fort William to Rainy Lake, steam navigation along Rainy Lake and river to the end of Lake of the Woods, and a road thence to Fort Garry, form the most desirable and practicable route to the Northwest. With re-gard to a Canadian Pacific Railway, the committee state that such a project has been sub-mitted to them, but that it is so costly, and its importance and necessity have been so overstated, that they have concluded that many years must elapse ere any consideration can be given even to projects for its construction. The American party are jubilant. They say that every tie laid on the Northern Pacific is one vote for annexation.

RUMOR THAT RIEL IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE RED RIVER COUNTRY-A FILIBUSTERING EX-

OTTAWA, May 5 .- A letter from the Red River states that Riel was about to flee the country, being afraid of the Indians.

It is reported here that a number of volunteers are organizing filibustering expeditions in Toronto, and that the arrangements, which are of a secret character, are well advanced. It is said they intend to reach Fort Garry before the Government troops. The report is not generally credited.

THE NEW PROVINCE OF MANITOBA-CHANGE OF BOUNDARY.

OTTAWA, May 5.—In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald explained that several alterations had been made in the Manitoba bill. The boundary lines of the Province have been altered, in order to include Portage la Prairie. The deviations of the boundary would increase the estimated population about 2000. So, in calculating the subsidy to be paid to that country, the basis should be 17,000 persons instead

FIGHTING THE TIGER.

The Animal Disgorges Over \$25,000 to One Man in Less Than Six Weeks.

There is a very stringent law against gambling in Louisvisle, says the Journal of that city. Even the owner of the house is liable to a heavy penalty if he permits gambling on the premises. Apparently the law is enforced, and the authorities have no official knowledge of any gambling hells, yet they flourish and thrive in many parts of the city. Some of them are con-ducted almost publicly, any one almost being permitted to enter. Others are more private and select, only the favored few being admitted within their portals. The principal gains of the sharks are from clerks, mechanics, and other workingmen, who are lured to the dens by the hope of doubling their scanty earnings; but in nearly every instance the hope is a delution, and their hard earnings go to swell the coffers of the keepers, while perhaps their wives and children are suffering for the commonest necessaries of life. In many rare instances, however, the tables are turned and some "lucky" fellow wins large sums, though, as a general rule, it is again staked at play and lost, as the winner seldom has the good sense to let well enough alone. One of these rare instances, where the winner was able to resist the temptation to continue playing and to save his winnings, occurred in this city last week, and has created great excitement in sport-

The fortunate fellow is a young man whe, during last winter, was compelled to ask shelter from the cold of people whom he could not call friends, for then he had none. It is said that he could not borrow a nickel from anybody, as all who knew him thought he could not repay them on account of his extreme poverty. He was so hard up at one time during the winter that he could not buy a shirt to wear, and for weeks went with his coat buttoned around the neck in order to hide the naked fact that he had no shirt. About six weeks since he got possession of about five dollars, and, having no use for so small an amount, thought he would try his luck at faro, and he acted accordingly. At the first sitting he won upward of \$2200, and this gave him a start. He deposited nearly all the money securely, and returned to play the same bank another game, and at this sitting won about \$700, when the bank refused to allow him to play longer, and closed up. He tackled the "tiger" in other dens again and again with the same remarkable luck until last Tuesday night, when, for the first time, the tide of fortune changed, and he lost \$600. At a subsequent encounter he pocketed over \$6000. His aggregate winnings in the last six weeks amount to \$26,700, and on yesterday he announced his firm determination to renounce gambling forever, He gave an unfortunate brother \$5000, and has invested largely in real estate. One good feature of the affair is that, by his fortunate

streak of luck, several tigers have been severely crippled, and one or two entirely closed. It might be added that he is no longer shirtless, and has plenty of friends.

THE "CHEMICAL" ENGINE.

A Second Trial and a Second Fallure. The Chicago Tribune of the 4th inst. says:—
Yesterday occurred the second trial between
the chemical fire engine and a steamer from the
City Fire Department. The result was twofold

more disastrous to the reputation of the chemimore disastrous to the reputation of the chemical engine than the first.

On yesterday the rival engines met on perfectly equal terms, the difference, if any, being in favor of the chemical, which used prepared water, its antagonist taking its liquid "plain."

The steamer used by the Fire Department was of the same pattern as that used by the chemical engine, and they both played through the same sized hose. The day was a fine one. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The build-

was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The buildings to be played upon were the same as those used before, and which had been repaired for the occasion. The arrangements were so perfect that there could be no advantage taken on either side. Each building was fired by the opposite party, and the time which the building should burn before word was given to play was settled by the umpire. In each case the time was four minutes. The chemical commenced work first, and after the building was well on fire, began operations. In thirty-five minutes it had subdued the flames, and time was called. But the building itself was in a terribly demoralized state. It had burned so much that the mere force of the water, during the last few minutes, when it was thrown in the building, threatened to bring the entire structure down. The east side was almost entirely demolished.

About twenty-five minutes to five, the other building was fired, and, after giving it the same time to burn that was allowed to the first, the Chicago steamer turned its stream on the terribly hot building. So well did the Chicago's boys manage at the hose, and with the pipe, that inside of twenty minutes the last spark was ex-tinguished; and when the smoke died away the structure upon which it had been playing looked but little the worse for its terrible contest with

both fire and water.

The management of the chemical had nothing to say to mitigate the defeat. It was conceded that fair play had been shown, and that the rules which were to govern the contest were perfectly observed. There was some plausibility in the assertion that the Chicago had better trained men, but this should be more than counterbalanced by the pretended difference in the effect of the water. Taken altogether the contest yesterday resulted in the most signal

defeat on record. This chemical engine is worked by a force pump, and is not self-acting. Its chemical effect is that derived from a solution of the sulphite of soda, taken up by the water as it passes through the engine.

GENERALITIES.

That's What's the Matter. That's What's the Matter.

The editor of the Easton (Md.) Star ought to have the premium as a first class fool. It loudly proposes that the fifteenth amendment shall be "expunged," and that "black lines shall be drawn around the iniquity." The Star had better have its head sponged instead. The fifteenth amendment will draw black lines around Demogratic injurity sure enough. Wilmington Democratic iniquity, sure enough .- Wilmington Commercial.

A Queer Lawsult.

Rochester, Minn., has been the scene of a queer lawsuit between a merchant and a discharged servant-girl, which terminated in the discomfiture of the merchant. The girl sued the merchant for her pay, and he brought in a bill against her to offset it, charging her fifty cents per night for kerosene when her "cousin" called to see her, and one dollar per night each night she worked for herself after the housework was

Flourens and Smalley. Mr. Smalley writes to the New York Tribune

as follows:-Letters were sent to my London address for M. Gustave Flourens, as stated in the Beauri letter, but the writers, contents, or purpose of such letters, and Flourens' plans or connection, if any, with the alleged plot, are utterly unknown to me. I came to Paris voluntarily, on Sunday, where I shall remain, to answer questions, if any, as there is nothing in my relations with Flourens to conceal.

Another Nessus. We believe Nessus has for a long time enjoyed a distinguished reputation on account of but at last Nessus has met more than his match in a man who dwells in the romantic village of Hopkinsville, Ky. This man had the smallpox and lived through it without changing his shirt. When convalescent he gave the garment to a colored woman to bury. But utilitarianism and temptation overcame her. She gave it a careless washing, and on the following Sunday her "ole man" appeared in all the glory of a white "biled shirt." In due time he was taken with smallpox and died soon after, and, strange to say, so did five others who successively came into posses-seion of the fatal garment. Nessus killed his one man, Hercules, with an effort, but this Hop-kinsvillian killed his half dozen without half trying.

Garibaldi as a School Teacher. Garibaldi has undertaken an educational work in a quarter where it was sorely needed. The women of Maddelena, the island nearest his own, occupy themselves in making fishing-nets and preparing a material sesembling silk obtained from certain shell fish. The objection to educating the women on the part of the male Maddelenians is, that if the women should know more than the men it would be "contrary to the decrees of Providence." But Garibaldi has opened schools for girls in Maddelena and two other places. The first experiment attracted more pupils than accommodations could be pro-vided for, since women and boys insisted upon receiving instruction. After some interference by the authorities, he has succeeded in arranging his schools so that each girl is only taught during half a day; there are two day sessions and one at night, and the last is attended by boys. There are 8000 inhabitants on these islands and not a book shop. Garibaldi asks for ald to carry on these undertakings, and appeals to the American people. There should be a hearty response.

A Sarcastle Caucasian. -The editor of The Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian, who some weeks ago uttered a wail, a bowl, and a groan of despair combined over the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, or 'bedamnedment," as he eloquently calls it, continues to indulge in weekly spasms on the same One of his later effusions is an original negro melody in an awful strain of despairing sarcasm. We present a specimen stanza: -

"Go 'way white man, Don't come anigh, Gizzard-foot and shinbones Chalk in de eve. We are now all votists, Ekil fore de law— Ching-a-ring ring a-ching, Ching-a-ring chaw."

This is, indeed, very cutting, very bitter, particularly the last two lines, which are supposed to indicate an ecstatic "break-down" on the part of the "dog-toothed, gibbering chunk of a vile-colored Egyptian blackness," in view of his recent enfranchisement. The kind attentions of the Caucasian are not entirely confined to the "lousy, devil-worshipping chattels." and the "vermin-swarming, filth-reeking Hottentots." President Grant comes in for a notice as the "horse house-jewelry-plate and bull-pup-ological Galena sot." Lively little paper is the Cau-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamship Siberia Safe.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

The McFarland Trial Ending.

Important Commercial Statistics.

Summing Up of the Defense.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statistics of Commerce and Navigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, from advance sheets, the following Abstract of Monthly Report No. 7, Current Series, now nearly ready for distribution. This number exhibits the foreign trade of the United States for the month of January, 1870, and the seven months ended with the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868-'69.

Imports

Periods, (gold value.)

Month ended January 31 1970

Ary 31 1970 ary 31, 1870..... \$37,099,525 \$43,233,940 \$4,419,159 Menth ended January \$1, 1869..... 30,112,634 35,297,785 1,235,381 Seven months end-ed Jan. 31, 1870...251,243,999 284,277,781 17,619,213 Seven months end-ed Jan. 31, 1869...218,108,211 225,419,135 10,386,670

The proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the seven months ended January 31, 1870, was as follows:-

American vessels. \$78,311,153 \$105,180,750 \$6,326,181 Foreign vessels. . 172,932,846 170,097,031 11,293,033 Total..... 251,243,999 284,277,781 17,619,213 The percentage of total foreign trade carried

in foreign vessels was 65.68. For the seven months ended January 31, 1869, the proportion shipped in American and foreign vessels was as follows:-

American vessels. \$83,184,287 \$79,076,484 \$5,243,154 Foreign vessels... 134,923,924 146,342,651 5,14g,516 Total\$218,108,211 \$225,419 135 \$10,386,670 The dutiable portion of the imports for the seven months are thus classified-

Dutiable, consumption, 1870. \$224,931,423 \$149,473,939 \$101,770,060 82,838,949 In the following table is given the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, entered and cleared at the ports of the United States during the seven months ending January 31, 1870, compared with the seven months ending January 31,

1869:—	Entered.		Cleare 1.	
	o. Tons.	N	o. Tons	
In foreign trade:-				
American ves'ls('70) 6,269	1,990,391	6,126	2,019,395	
Foreign ves'ls (1870). 12,898		5,806	1,921,065	
" (1869), 12,687			3,480,097	
Total (1870)19,167	5,572,656		5,499,489	
" (1869)17,901	5,095,912	17,802	5,035,60	
In coastwise trade:-				
Westership to Ton 170 Kt Off	10 810 DAY	MIT INCH	AM MAIN MINE	

months to Jan. '69.47,868 16,724,405 47,703 16,199,143

Midshipmen's Examination. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The annual examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy commences on the 20th instant, and will continue until the first part of June. The graduating class consists of about 65 members. The President has appointed the following officers and civilians to compose the Board of Visitors:-Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, Commodore William Reynolds, Surgeon Joseph Beale, Paymaster George C. Cutter, Chief Engineer William W. W. Wood, Brevet Brigadier-General J. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., Superintendent Military Academy, West Point; General W. F. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Thomas Cadwalader, N. J.; Stanley G. Trott, S. C.; John R. Bartlett, R. I.; Paul Dillingham, Vt.; and Professor H. B. Wilson,

Naval Orders. Midshipman J. B. Nichols, at the Naval Academy, has been granted leave of absence until the 1st of October. Secretary Robeson yesterday directed Rear-Admiral Rodgers to forward to the United States as soon as opportunity offered the remains of Commander Williams and any other bodies of the officers lost on the Oneida which may have been recovered.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial. New York, May 6 .- The announcement that the counsel for the defense would sum up today attracted an immense throng to the courtroom. It transpired at an early hour that, for reasons unknown to the public, Judge Davis would not sum up for the prosecution, and that his connection with the case was thus virtually

This rumor caused much sensation among the friends of Richardson, and it was unhesitatingly asserted that outside influence had been brought to bear to preclude Judge Davis from summing up, as was his intention. When the Recorder had taken his seat, the counsel for the defense commenced his closing speech amid breathless

Mr. Graham said that for years the prisoner had borne the pitiless pelting of misfortune and wrong, and now he had at last found a and wrong, and refuge in a court of justice. He had loved not wisely, but too well. The story of his wees must have gone to the depth of their souls. Could not the prisoner ask with confidence, could I have done less, and ought I not have done more?" allegation of the prosecution was not that the individual who had passed to his fate had not merited his doom, but that however righteons had been that doom, he received it at the hands of an unauthorized agent.

New York Money and Stock Carkets.

New York May 6.—Stocks strong. Money 566 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20a, 1862, coupon, 111; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865 do., 110%; do. do. new, 112%; do. 1867, 113%; do. 1868, 118%; do. 1868, 118%; Canton Co., 71%; Camberland preferred, 42%; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95%; Eric, 23; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 63; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 99%; Blinois Central, 141%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 198%; Chicago and Rock Island, 123; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 32%. New York Money and Stock Markets.

FROM THE STATE.

The Conl Strike. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, May 6 .- It is understood from reliable sources that a final and determined secret movement is on foot among the leaders in the present strike to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed. The operators are stronger and more confident. Some of them say that the men must resume work within three weeks. If the movement to bring about a suspension in Lehigh and Wyoming fails, a decline in the price of coal may be looked for, and a partial if not general resumption of work in Schuylkill county will take place.

Fire at Wilkesbarre.
WILKESBARRE, May 6.—A disastrous fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, destroying some half a dozen barns and out-buildings. The extensive livery stable of P. Corniff, in which were 31 horses, 2 cows, and a lot of pigs, was entirely destroyed. None of the stock was saved. One pair of horses were valued at \$1500. Loss cannot now be ascertained. Partially insured.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Third Army Corps. BOSTON, May 6 .- The Third Army Corps

Association made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:-President, Daniel E. Sickles, New York. Vice-President, General C. P. Mattox, of Maine. Secretary, Major Edward L. Willing, of New Jersey. Treasurer, General L. Mott, of New Jersey. Directors, Major A. Judson Clarke, of New Jersey: Colonel Charles B. Morrill, of New York; Captain J. Barclay Fassitt, of New York; Colonel Clayton McMichael, of Pennsylvania; General George H. Sharpe, of New York; Major William O. Shrieve, of Massachusetts; and Charles F. Bowers, of Wisconsin.

Safety of the Steamer Siberia. The Cunard steamship Siberia, from Liverpool for Boston, which is some days over due, was spoken on the 30th of April, with her shaft broken, being then 1300 miles west from Ireland. She was putting back for Queenstown under sail. Horatio Curtis, a passenger on board, was transferred to the steamer Indiana, the vessel which spoke her, and arrived at Queenstown last night. He reports the passengers all well.

Another Reverend Scoundrel. Boston, May 6 .- Rev. Frederick Fremont Lovell, pastor of the Universalist church in Essex, is accused of gross licentiousness, and is reported to have left his parish and town under threats of a coat of tar and feathers.

FROM THE WEST.

Bolter Explosion.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, May 6.—The boilers of the new mill house of the water works exploded at 10 o'clock this morning, with a terrible crash. The engineer and fireman were the only persons in the building at the time. The fireman blown through the roof, and landed fifty feet from the building. He will probably die from the injuries received. The engineer was not much hurt. The building is a complete wreck. The loss will be about \$100,000.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 6-11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94½. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 85½. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western 98

LIVERPOOL, May 6-11'30 A. M.-Cotton steady: middling uplands, 10%4.; middling Orleans, 11%6, 11%4. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 61,000 bales, including for export 5000, and for speculation 7000 bales. The stock on hand is 540,000 bales, including 335,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 33,000 bales, including 8000 American. Paris, May 6.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes,

ANTWERP, May 6 .- Petroleum opened quiet and This Atternoon's Quotations.

London, May 6-2 P. M.—Consols, 94 for money and 94% for account. Illinois Central, 111%.

Liverpool, May 6-2 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 306,000 bales, of which 180,000 are American. California wheat, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d.; red Western, 8s. 3d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 5000 quarters mostly American. Corn firmer, but not higher. ters, mostly American. Corn firmer, but not higher,

A PLEASANT VISITOR.

A Maniac Enters the Residence of a Cleveland Citizen and Threatens to Kill the Inmates. The Cleveland Leader of the 4th inst. reports the following:

Yesterday the inmates of Mr. Cobb's residence at East Cleveland were startled by the appearance of a visitor calculated to make the firmest nerves tremble. Breakfast was over and the different members of the family were pursuing their respective household avocations, when a young man, apparently twenty-five years of age, without coat or hat, walked unceremoniously into the house and began at once throwing things about in a most furious manner.

He broke chairs, knocked over tables, threw different articles of furniture out the window, and overturned everything that came in his way. The ladies were frightened by his terrific appearance, and their cries soon attracted several gentlemen to the house, when an attempt was made to arrest the fearful intruder. A full sense of the danger that had threatened the inmates was then understood. It was discovered that the man, who at first was thought in a state of intoxication, was a raving madman. At the approach of other men he grasped a large knife and a flat-iron, and swinging them both about him, said he would kill any one who dared ap-

This threat was the only intelligible sentence he uttered. During five minutes he stood in the middle of the room in a violent paroxysm of rage, yelling at the top of his voice, his eyes rolling like two balls of fire, his face glowing, the veins in his hands and arms swelling, his hair bristling as if life were in it, and his lips quivering. Finally he dropped the knife and iron and fell to the floor in a fit. A mason named Anthony Purdy then took the maniac and conducted him to the county jail.

The Newtoundland Fisheries.

The Montreal Witness learns from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that an unusual state of prosperity prevails there. Last year the fishing was good, and the prices of fish were good, and the result was that the stores were cleared out of goods, whether new or old. The importations have since been large, and they meet with ready sale, more especially as the seal fishery has been remarkably prosperous this spring. The steamers employed in this business have returned full, some of them having been obliged to leave on the ice a portion of the seals their crews had killed, even after throwing overboard as many tons of coal as they could spare to make room for seals.

A canvass of one of the school districts of Hinesburg, Vermont, shows that there are in the district ninety-two women over twenty-one years of age, eighty-eight of whom are opposed

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE Friday, May 6, 1870,

Very little improvement is perceptible in business circles generally, and the dullness reflects itself upon the general tone of the money market. With a full supply of currency and only a very limited business demand for it, lenders outside the banks are often disposed to accept merely nominal rates for call and short-time accommodations. Under these circumstances it is difficult to quote the market as so stances it is difficult to quote the market, as so many exceptional transactions are daily reported. But the general rate is still 5@5% per cent. on safe collaterals, and first-class mercantile acceptances are in demand everywhere at 6@7 per cent. Inferior grades are not quotable at any fixed rate.

The gold market continues active and strong,

but the range is limited between 114% and 114%,

closing at noon at 114%.

Government bonds are dull in this market, and prices are slightly off from last night's quo-There was but a trifling business at the Stock

There was but a trifling business at the Stock Board this morning, and prices showed a slight yielding tendency. City 6s were quiet, with some sales at 102% for the new bonds. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 921/2@92%.

In Reading Railroad there were trifling sales at 51½ b. o., and at 51.31 at the close; Pennsylvania was somewhat active and sold at 56½; Camden and Amboy was taken at 120½, and Lehigh Valley at 56. 37 was bid for Catawissa preferred: 14 for Catawissa, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

delphia and Erie.

The balance of the list attracted little attention, and we have no sales to report. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

for greenbacks, or, which is equivalent, offering free of interest for five to seven days, to be returned in a check or greenbacks. Commercial paper was quoted at 6 to 7½ per cent, for prime double name

"Despite the large purchase by the Government, and the limited offerings at the Sub-Tressury, the Government list was weak, and under a large sale on Boston account, declined a quarter to a half per cent, the 67s touching 113½. The bonds sold on Boston account had been held in that city over the 1st of May to enable the owners to escape local taxation. The market closed steady at the decline.
"The Assistant Treasurer bought two millions of five-twenties for the special fund in the Treasury.
The offerings were about \$4,800,000."

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, May 6 .- The demand for Flour is moderately active, and, with light receipts and stocks, particularly of desirable grades of extra families, and relatively high rates for wheat, holders are firm in their views. The sales foot up 8@900 barrels, including superfine at \$4.37% @4.62%; extras at \$4.75@5.12%; lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; and fancy brands at \$5.75@8.25, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no change of importance to notice in the Wheat market, and only 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red sold at \$1.30@1.40; and Deia. Wheat market, and only 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red sold at \$130@140; and Delaware at \$145. Rye is held at \$110 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm owing to the limited offerings. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$111@112. Oats are quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 61@65c.; and light Delaware at 68c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 % ton. Feed is duli. We quote Bran at \$24@25.50; Shipstuffs at \$97@28; and Middlings at \$28@33 per ton. Whisky is steady; 500 barrels Western iron-bound

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)

NORFOLE, May 6.—The bark M. A. Forbes, with a general cargo from Liverpool, bound to Baitimore, is ashore 30 miles south of Cape Henry. The water is up to her lower deck. Assistance has been sent New York, May 6.—Arrived, steamships Saxonia, from Hamburg, and Morro Castle, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird&Co. Steamer Anthracite, Green. New York, W. M. Baird Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde Schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, Matanzas, Souder & Adams. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Norfolk, Piatt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 52 hours from Bos-ton, in ballast to J. S. Hilles Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Brig Bianche, Hines, 16 days from Fajardo, P. R., with molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 7 days from Lane's Cove,

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Earker & Bros.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 4 days from Lane's Cove, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, 6 days from Portland, with madse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr Remittance, Ericsson, 2 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, T day from Indian river, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Lelp-

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Sewall, Betts, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. MEMORANDA.

Schr Minnesots, Phinney, hence for New Haven, at New York yesterday. Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, at Sagua 26th ult., for Philadelphia in 5 days.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, from St, Johns,
P. R., was at Lewes, Del., yesterday.