## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

## Evening Telegraph (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail s Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

#### WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening aper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE MCFARLAND CASE. THE McFarland trial has resulted, as was generally expected, in the acquittal of the prisoner. As there was no doubt or denial of the fact that Albert D. Richardson was deliberately murdered by McFarland, this verdict carries to a greater extent than any other previously rendered the unwritten principle of American law that any husband may with impunity kill a man believed to be guilty of criminal intercourse with his wife. Heretofore this principle has been applied only in cases where marital relations were maintained in full force, at least in outward appearance, while McFarland, according to his own acknowledgment, had finally separated from his wife, and according to her understanding of the matter, this separation had been followed by a divorce which she deemed sufficiently valid to justify a new marriage. The only legal ground of acquittal, under the circumstances, was insanity; but as it is extremely doubtful whether McFarland suffered from any mental affection except the agitation and thirst for revenge which mankind naturally feel when they are smarting under a sense of wrong, the verdict may be fairly described as one of the "served him right" species which American juries are prone to render. If the proposed change in the law authorizing juries to fix the punishment in murder cases had been previously made in New York, McFarland would scarcely have escaped so easily; but it is impossible to find any twelve good men and true willing to doom to the gallows a murderer who claims that his ruling motive was a desire to vindicate the sacredness of the marriage tie. However much judges or prosecuting attorneys may prate of the necessity of a strict compliance with the law as it is written, it will never be obeyed in cases of this description, until it is so modified as to give juries an opportunity to reduce punishments when they believe that extenuating circumstances justify and demand such reduction. Practically, capital punishment has been abolished in most States, except in cases of extreme aggravation, where no pallisting or extenuating circumstances exist, and while we deny to juries the right to legally recognize this fact, or to share the power that is exercised arbitrarily by governors, we must expect a continuation of verdicts which are neither in accordance with law nor evidence, but which nevertheless grant immunity from punishment to men unquestionably guilty of murderous deeds. The Recorder, in charging the jury yesterday, said that "Fourierism, free love, or sentimentalism on the one hand, and moral reflections upon the conduct of the deceased man or living woman upon the other hand," could not legitimately affect their verdict, but there can be little doubt that they were influenced mightily by the revelations made during the trial of the secret history of the parties directly and indirectly concerned. Despite modern progress, modern theories, and Indiana divorces, the great body of the American people are still imbued with a profound conviction that marriage is or ought to be something more than a limited partnership to be annulled at pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland had their ups-and-downs, their cooings and quarrels, their triumphs and troubles, like many another wedded pair, and it is by no means certain that amicable relations would not have been restored, and a new chapter of matrimonial bliss commenced, if Richardson had not become the wooer of McFarland's wife, and if free-love busy-bodies and mischief-makers had not become effective allies of the new suitor. Such things have been done before and will be done again, no doubt, but it does not often happen that so strong a combination of literary, philosophic, and distinguished influences are used to persuade a woman to exchange an unattractive old lover for a brilliant new one. That they prevailed is not more astonishing than that the deserted husband, poverty-stricken and intemperate as he may have been, still felt aggrieved, and brooding over an injury which the law seemed to sanction instead of redressing, sought vengeance with his ewn

hand. Under an ideal system of jurispru- | has elapsed any one who had been bitten is justified dence there should be a remedy for every wrong, and when statutes, as practically administered, fail to provide one, there is always danger of a resort to violence. In this country a suit for damages against an adulterer would, in nine cases out of ten, be laughed out of court; a plausible story, well backed up by influence and money, will rarely fail to obtain a decree of divorce from venal or careless legislators; and injured husbands are forced to choose between quiet submission or desperate revenge. That juries render merciful verdicts, under these circumstances, when a Cole, a Sickles, or a McFarland is arraigned, is not at all surprising; and a discontinuance of such verdicts will be looked for in vain while the law, which claims to be the perfection of reason, fails to take efficient cognizance of facts which are patent to every communty.

GENERAL BUTLER having returned to Washington, the Committee on Reconstruction of the House has resumed its consideration of the Georgia bill, and the probabilities are that a report of some kind will be made this week. It is a great scandal that this matter should have been delayed for several weeks because a member of the House chose to abandon his duties to go on an excursion, and those who permitted the delay are even more to blame than General Butler, for we cannot conceive that the presence of that gentleman was so absolutely essential that the whole work of legislation on this subject had to be stopped upon his account. It is high time that this whole reconstruction business was finally disposed of : the people are heartily sick of it, and no good end can be promoted by any longer delay on the part of Congress. The disappointment will be extreme if the session is brought to a close without this and other matters of importance to the welfare of the country having been disposed of, and those members who expect to come up for re-election will be called to account for the manner in which they have passed their time. Congress has been doing entirely too much talking and too little work, and as there is a prospect of an early adjournment, it would be better if a little less speech-making and a little more attention to the business of the country characterized the proceedings of both houses.

THE VIENNA Presse makes the statement that England will undertake to clear Greece of brigands on condition that King George temporarily withdraws, that a regent be appointed, the ministry dismissed, and the habeas corpus suspended. This would certainly be an effective, if rather curious, method of settling the brigand question, but as no intimation of such a proposition having been made has reached us from England, the probabilities are that the editor of the Presse has based his statement on the boastings of some travelling Briton as to what he would do if he were at the head of the Government. It is certain, however, that some measures ought to be taken for the suppression of brigandage in both Greece and Italy, and if the great powers would unite in bringing the proper pressure to bear they might stir up the governments of those countries into something like activity in suppressing the nuisance. THE Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a long letter from Bucharest, giving an account of the present state of things in Roumania. The correspondent says that the Roumanians seem to be already tired of their new Prince, and that his unpopularity is being constantly shown by various political demonstrations. One of the most significant of these was the late election of Prince Couza as a member of the Roumanian Parliament. The Prince has many supporters, especially in the army and among the country population ; and, although he has given evidence of political wisdom in declining to take his seat, there is no doubt that public opinion is gradually becoming favorable to his restoration to the Roumanian throne. The Couza party, who profess to act in connection with M. Rochefort in France and the Mazzinists in Italy, lay much stress on the advantage of having a native Roumanian Prince on the throne, urging that he would be much more amenable to public opinion than the present Hohenzollern sovereign, who, they say, has no sympathy with the Roumanians, and could easily be persuaded to abdicate. The power of this party was strikingly shown on the occasion of the debate on Prince Charles' civil list, when their proposal to refuse any increase to the Prince's income was carried by acclamation. The civil list at present amounts to 100,000 ducats (£50,000), which is higher than that of the King of Bavaria. In 1866 Prince Charles volunteered to give up 40,000 ducats of his income to relieve the public treasury, and in 1867 he subscribed 12,000 ducats for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in Moldavia, and 8000 more for the rebuilding of the Jewish synagogue at Bucharest. The persecution of the Jews, adds the correspondent, does not proceed from any religious motive, but simply from the fact that all the commerce of the country, and consequently much of its wealth, is in Jewish hands. There are two classes of Jews in Roumania-the native Jews and the Jewish immigrants. The latter chiefly proceed from Galicia, Bukovine, and Bessarabia. They are somewhat better educated than the Roumanian peasants, and are far more enterprising: they consequently get on much better than the peasants, and these, jealous of the superior wealth of the Jews, take every opportunity of attacking them. The immigrant Jews, concludes the correspondent, are naturally more exposed to this sort of persecution than the native Jews, who, however, are equally detested for the same reason. Even in the towns the Roumanian, naturally extravagant and idle, finds it impossible to compete with the Jew, and accordingly does his utmost to drive him from the country. AT A RECENT sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Bouley, one of its members, read a paper on the number of deaths caused by the bites of mad animals. According to M. Bouley, who admitted, however, that the statistics from the different departments were not so complete as might be wished, there were, from 1863 to 1868 inclusive, 320 persons bitten in France; of these 320, 129 died, t. c., there was a mortality of 40 per cent. Of the 329 persons bitten 38 per cent. escaped without any further effects. The remaining 12 per cent. failed to report the consequences of their being bitten; probably they also escaped unharmed. Much fewer women than men were bitten, a lact which M. Bouley does not hesitate to ascribe to their petticoats and crinoline. Of the bites by animals afflicted by rables, 284 were by male dogs, and only 26 by females; 5 by cats, and 5 by wolves. M. Bouley's report shows that, as it has long been asserted by men of science, the idea that canine madness is more prevalent in summer than in winter is a mere vulgar error. In the spring of the different years over which his researches had extended, there were 89 cases reported; in the summer, 74; in the autumn, 64; and in the winter, 74 cases. The period of incubation was generally about two months; after that time

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in considering himself out of danger. When madness supervenes it is generally fatal on the third day. Bites in the face would seem to be the most dangerous; out of 32 persons bitten in the face 29 died, 3 only escaping. As to the remedies to be adopted, M. Bouley did not hesitate to affirm that the hot iron was the only one on which any reliance could be placed. Out of 134 wounds which were cauterized, there were only 42 fatal cases; while of 66 wounded persons who neglected cauterization, no less than 55 died, only 10 escaping. Other remedies should only be used waen the hot iron cannot be immediately applied, but they should only be regarded as a makeshift. Marshal Vaillant made some interesting remarks with regard to the use of the muzzle, and related the following anesdote, which we would particularly recommend to the notice of the W. B. O. T. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A., and all others interested in ameilorating the condition of dogs. "At Dijon," said Marshal Vaillant, "the Mayor, M. Vernier, who is now a member of the Conseil d'Etat, was so persuaded that the muzzle only predisposed dogs to madness, that he forbade its use. No cases of madness appeared when the use of the muzzle was not enforced. His successor had the rule as to the wearing of muzzles re-enforced, and cases of madness were immediately reported. In Constantinople (continued the Marshal) the muzzle is never used, and they do not know what madness among dogs is. In Prussia, the less the muzzle is used the less madness is there," Baron Larrey agreed with his colleague in denouncing the use of the muzzle. M. Bouley promised to give some more information shortly on this subject.

#### A BRIGHT JURY.

A Child Smothered by its Father-Comprehen-sive Verdici of an Intelligent Jury. The Buffalo Express of the 9th inst. says:-

Yesterday Coroner Burke was called to hold an inquest upon the body of Louis Preston White, a child seven months old, found dead in bed at about five o'clock in the morning. The Coroner proceeded to the residence of the child's father, where he proceeded to investigate the case with a panel of jurymen, who, in their verdict, distinguished themselves, as will be seen.

The story, as substantiated by the evidence, is this-Louis White resides in Perry street. Four weeks ago his wife died, leaving two ehil-dren, the deceased and a little girl. He rents the front part of his house for a saloon to a Mrs. Robert Brindle Saturday evening Mrs. Brindle received at the saloon a jug containing exactly one gallon of whisky, from which she took out a pint and a half. White, who had access to the premises, took out the jug after she had gone and drank himself beastly drunk, and then got into bed with his two little chil-dren. Tumbling about in his drunken stupor he rolled upon the infant boy, and when he awoke yesterday morning he found himself lying on its dead body. In the jug there remained only one quart of the liquor, so that on this evening's debauch, which cost him his child's life, and by his own fault, he must have drank over two quarts of whisky, sufficient to have killed almost any common man. The evidence being concluded the case was left with the jury, and those intelligent citizens, after due deliberation, gave as their solemn opinion, sworn and subscribed to, that the deceased came to his death by being smothered by the father, to whom no blame could be attached, as he was drunk at the time. The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Louis Preston White will stand as a shining ornament upon the official records of Erie county.

#### GENERALITIES.

Shocking Murder in Missouri. The Carrollton (Mo.) Record of the 7th inst. relates the circumstances of a shocking and un-provoked murder near Mandaville, in Carroll county. The murdered man was named Butcher -the man who killed him, Abe Lee. Mr. -the man who killed him, Abe Lee. Mr. Butcher, who was a respectable and worthy citizen, owned a large farm near Mandaville, with several houses on it. Lee, without leave, moved into one of them, and Mr. Butcher ejected him according to law. On Monday of last week Lee, with some of his cronies, had been drinking, but was at home, when he saw Mr. Butcher riding past on horseback. Seizing his double-barrelled shot gun, he deliberately stepped out into the front yard, and shot Butcher in the back, lodging 24 buck-shot in his body and killing him instantly. The murderer escaped. It is supposed he has gone to the "Indian Nation," where he has relatives living. Instantaneous Voting. The United States Senate Committee on Rules have examined a new electric apparatus for instantaneous voting. Each Senator will have before him on his desk, should this plan be adopted, two knobs, one marked aye, the other pay. Whichever he presses at the word "vote" will be marked by punching a hole on the roll at the Clerk's desk, on one side or the other of his name, and the number of ayes and nays will be indicated on dials, visible from every seat. Use of such an apparatus will, however, embarrass these who always follow the lead of some experienced friend higher upon the list when they vote. POLITIOAL. THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD FAVORABLE TO THE NOMINATION OF JOHN PRICE WETHERILL FOR CONGRESS, SECOND DISTRICT. WILL MEET AT THE HALL, S. W. corner of WALNUT and BROAD Streets, On THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1870, at eight o'clock. Voters of the district are invited to attend. 51121 FOR SHERIFF, 1870. GEN. HENRY H. BINGHAM, SUEJECT TO THE BULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. 576 & FOR SHERIFF, 1870, F. T. WALTON,

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