PHE DAILY RYMNING TELFORKAPH PRINCIPLIA DELPHIA. MONDAY, MAY 10.

FIRST EDITION

River Expedition

Mr. Smythe's Milky Way.

Suicide of a Lover.

The Missouri Railroad Disaster.

How the Accident Occurred.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

The Fearful Catastrophe on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—The Cause of the Accident. The Western papers are filled, to the exclusion of other matter, with details of the frightful casualty at Eureka, by which nineteen persons lost their lives, and over forty others were grievously injured. The Missouri Democrat of Saturday says:—

The public, of course, are anxious to know who is to blame for the catastrophe. It is evident that "somebody blundered"—who the blunderer was is a matter for the investigation of the Coroner's jury. The testimony taken yesterday throws some light upon this subject.

It will be seen by the statement of Mr. Trower, a citizen of Eureka, that he heard the freight train coming, and warned the men on the express train; but the warning was unheard, or at least unheeded. If Mr. Trower had possessed a little more approximation of the process trains and the statement of the process trains and the statement of the process and the statement of the statement of the process and the process little more energy and a stronger voice, he would have been the means of saving many lives and much destruction of property. At the time Mr. Trower gave the warning the express

time Mr. Trower gave the warning the express train was moving off from the stationat Eureka, and the conductor was talking to another man and did not hear the warning. The fireman, it seems, heard, or at least saw, Mr. Trower, but probably did not comprehend what he said.

The accident occurred about a mile and a half east of Eureka, and midway between Eureka and Glencoe. The express train had fallen over an hour behind its time at Washington, and in order to facilitate the transit of the freight trains order to facilitate the transit of the freight trains going West, the train despatcher at that place sued orders to two freight trains (No. 29 and No. 29 extra) to use thirty minutes of the time of the express train (No. 4). No. 29, regular, having consumed all that it properly could of this thirty minutes, stopped at Eureka for the express to pass. No. 29, extra, according to the statements of the conductor and engineer, had ample time to get to Eureka; but, if their statements are true, their watches must have been about fifteen minutes slow, for they say the accident occurred at two or three minutes past 5 o'clock, while the conductor of the express says it occurred at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock. The weight of the testimony is in favor of the latter time, and it remains for the conductor of the arter feather. remains for the conductor of the extra freight train to explain (if he can) the discrepancy in the time. If his watch had been right, he would have known that he had cousumed all of his thirty minutes before leaving St. Paul. But he says he left St. Paul at 4.45; if that time was correct, he had ample time to get to Eureka before the expiration of his thirty minutes' margin. The conclusion seems inevitable that the blame rests with the conductor of the freight train—or else with his time-piece, which it was his duty to have regulated before starting. It would seem, on the whole, that he did not use due caution. The record of the time of his arrival at St. Paul was written by himself, and

made up from his own time-piece.

The conduct of the conductor and engineer of the freight train suggests the inquiry whether they were not conscience-stricken at beholding the calamity. They tell us themselves that, without waiting to ascertain the extent of the disaster—without turning a hand to rescue the wounded, they fied to St. Paul, leaving the dead and the dying to take care of themselves. This desertion of their post cannot readily be excused or palliated. William Oder is the name of the conductor, and Joseph Tracy was the engineer. The only excuse they offer for their flight was that they "went to report the accident". that they "went to report the accident." On being questioned by the jury, Oder said he "apprehended danger from the passengers." Tracy says he also feared violence from the passengers. What harm could dead and wounded men do him?

How different was the conduct of Dubois, the conductor of the express train! He was brulsed and bleeding, but he remained for some time on the scene, and rendered all the assistance in his power to the wounded. He had no fear of being mobbed by the passengers, because he felt that he was not blamable for the disaster. The farmers in the vicinity teetify that he acted the part of a man, and did his best to relieve the

According to the evidence, the two trains were running at a rate of about 20 miles an hour. The grade descends from both directions, and the trains met on a level embankment about twenty feet high. So loud was the concussion that it was mistaken for thunder by some of the farmers. A more complete wreck of locomotives cannot be imagined.

Herrors of the Collision-Experience of a Sur-viver-Incidents.

The accident was a collision between the East bound express train, due at St. Louis at 6 A. M., and a West bound extra freight train. The ex-press train had five passenger cars and a bag-gage car, and the freight train was a long heavy one, drawn by a powerful locomotive. At the point of collision there is an embankment fif-teen feet high, where the road curves so sharply that two approaching trains cannot see each other until close together. It was at this perilons spot that the approaching trains, at a thundering rate of speed, came together.

The two engines rushed at each other like en-

The two engines rushed at each other like enraged monsters with a tremendous crash, reared
from the track, and fell into disjointed fragments on the ground. The shock was terrible.
The tender, baggage car, and the two forward
passenger cars of the express train on one side,
and the tender and several box cars of the
freight train on the other, went into the erash
with their engines, leaving a disordered and
frightful ruin, spattered with the blood of forty
human beings beneath its shapeless mass. uman beings beneath its shapeless mass. There was no warning to the passengers, and none of them had time to jump. The two en-gines were driven with such force into each gines were driven with such force into each other, that it was almost impossible, after the collision, to distinguish the parts of one from the other; the crushed cars were jammed together, the cars being shivered into long slivers, and the seats, wheels, trucks, and irons blended in an indescribable heap which rolled off down the embankment. The three rear cars of the express train escaped the fate of the two forward ones. After the collision they were found standing on the track. The spectacle was one impossible to view without absolute horror. It was chaos and death combined. The engines, both on the same side of the embankment, were but a heap of battered fragments, while around on all sides was confusion twice confounded. The baggage car and the one next to it were shivered as if car and the one next to it were shivered as if by an internal explosion, and the mass of broken timbers, from rods, and wheels looked like the work of some infernal agency. In a collision the principal loss results from wood splinters, sharp jagged spears that fly with the shock, like arrows. Several of the victims of this accident were slain in this way, and to

look close into the wreck yesterday was to see the evidence of this. Red human blood could be seen on the fresh newly rent wood, or a point of wood protruded, stained with the life-tide of some dead person, whose body was invisible. In many cases there were wounded and dead which it was impossible to see amid the mass of broken wood and iron; often, however, the little red stream of blood flowing down some slanting beam, or else dropping slowly on the ground, indicated a spot of death or of some senseless victim still breathing. More horrible, however, than the bodies killed by impaling wood splinters, were those crushed by heavy masses of iron or wood driven against them. A human body reduced almost to a bloody pulp by crushing, forms a frightful picture in nearly all serious railroad collisions.

Two Men and Two Horses Dashed to Pieces on the New Jersey Railrond. A sad accident occurred on the New Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabeth, by which two men, Barney Connor and Patrick McGowan, lost their lives. They were riding in a wagon drawn by two horses, and in crossing the track at Court street were struck by the locomotive of the 10-30 train from New York. The wagon was dashed to please its trace of the street was strucked to the street was strucked by the street was strucked by the locomotive of the 10-30 train from New York. The wagon was dashed to please its trace. was dashed to pieces, its two occupants and the two horses were instantly killed. The bodies of the unfortunate men were terribly mutilated when they were picked up, having been thrown

when they were picked up, having been thrown a distance of thirty feet.

It is stated that the approaching train was in full view when Connor attempted to drive across the track, but it does not appear whether he was properly signalled. It is even stated that there was no flagman present, but the accounts given by eye-witnesses are so conflicting that it is hardly possible to arrive at the truth.

RED RIVER.

How Riel Compromised the Winnipeg War-The Fenian Invasion. MONTREAL, May 12.—The compromise be-tween Winnipeg and the Dominion was dex-trously done. Riel has undoubted influence over his people, but vanity and religion have quite as much influence over Riel, and on these strings our politicians played. It was represented to the priests that a persistence in the effort for absolute independence would inevitably result in annexation to the United States, and as, on the principle perhaps of these principles. in annexation to the United States, and as, on the principle, perhaps, of those making the most noise being best heard, you Americans are regarded as an infidel and priest-defy-ing people, the Catholic clergy of Mani-toba were alarmed into using their influence with Riel and the half-breeds to compromise with Riel and the half-breeds to compromise with the Dominion and thus escape demoralizing contact with "Yankee isms." It was also shown Riel that if Red River were annexed to the United States, he would be soon reduced to the ranks by the efforts of American politicians eager for place; while, if the Americans were kept out, he would always be a prominent figure in the provincial politics of Manitoba. These two strings being well plied and many hints being thrown out of danger from the Indians on the one side and Fenians from Minnedians on the one side and Fenians from Minnesota on the other, Riel was brought into an accommodating temper, and the Northwest bill was pushed through Parliament. By its terms Red River was made a province of the Dominion, like Ontario, under the name of Manitoba, which Bishop Tache spells Manitobah, and is to have representation in the Dominion Parliament, a provincial Legislature of its own, and a subsidy. The lands of the Winnipeggers, heretofore held in tenancy under the Hudson Bay Company, are secured to them in fee simple, and a singular privilege is added of cutting grass for two miles back of each tract. Excepting independence, the Winnipeggers get about everything asked for by them, and the prospect is that everything dians on the one side and Fenians from Minnefor by them, and the prospect is that everything will now go on amicably, though there may possibly be some trouble about the Scott murder. Still, that is in abeyance now.

The compromise does not do away with the expedition by any means. Something over

The compromise does not do away with the expedition by any means. Something over a thousand men, one-third of them British regulars, are to be sent out, and the preparations at the headquarters are very nearly completed. The headquarters or rendezvous are in Toronto. The regulars are all ready—350 in number—and the Ontario battalion of 350 men also s full. The Quebec battalion has only 250 muskets, but 100 more recruits will be secured. The service is very popular, and Government is making the men very comfortable. They are making the men very comfortable. They are fully provided with the best clothing and equipments, and are firmed with short rifles, very well atted for woods fighting. Arrangements have been made by which the pay of the men can be drawn by their families or friends in Canada, and in about the state of the and in short no effort has been spared to make the service desirable. It is thought many of the men will settle in Manitoba on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The great bulk of the volunteers are English, but about half of the Quebec battalion will be French Canadians. At one time it was thought a refusal by the Amerione time it was thought a refusal by the American Government to permit the passage of men or stores through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal would impede the expedition by forcing a longer march overland in places where it is said a few opposers could do much damage; but, now that Riel will not take the field, such a refusal puts no other difficulties in the way than are necessarily incident to a march through a broken puts no other difficulties in the way than are necessarily incident to a march through a broken country. The troops are anxious to holst the union jack on the walls of Fort Garry, the capital of Manitoba; but, if accounts be true, Riel has already done this. On the 18th of March, the New Nation says, the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboin, as they call it, met at Fort Garry, and a debate on independence was the first thing. The Fenian influence sought to vote down a declaration of allegiance to the Crown, but Riel said they were "still under the crown of England," and the allegiance clause was carried by 22 to 5. This seems to settle the influence of O'Donohue and O'Lone, the Fenian leaders, but Riel pushed his position still further by the Riel pushed his position still further by the passage of a bill that no one shall be a voter until he has lived five years in the prevince and has taken the oath of allegiance, the five years being aimed at Americans and the oath at the Fenians. Riel has a body guard of 50 men, but could probably raise 100 soldiers, and these, in conjunction with the regulars and the Canadian volunteers and the Judians would make outless.

A STRANGE MANIA.

volunteers and the Indians, would make quite a little army in case of a Fenian invasion.

A Man With a Propensity for Seeing His Fellow Beings Asleep.

The Louisville Counter Journal relates this

A man who gave his name as Charles Wat-kins, and who turns out to be Charles Livingkins, and who turns out to be Charles Living-stone, once a respectable merchant in this city, was arrested while trying to enter the house of Mr. Schaeffer, on Portland avenue, before day-light vesterday morning. This man has a strange mania for which a name is yet to be invented. He will break into a house at night just for the luxury of standing by the bedside of a person and looking at him or her, as the case may be, as they lay asleep. He has been known to do this on several occasions, and, after standing there and gazing for hours, leave without disturbing anything, and close the doors

carefully after him. carefully after him.

About six months ago he got himself into serious trouble in this way, being arrested as a burglar and held to answer. He entered the room of a young lady after she had retired and gone to sleep. Taking his favorite position beside the bed, he stood gazing at the beautiful sleeper till, perhaps conscious of the presence near her, she awoke and was frightened terribly. By the faint light of the moon as it should be the faint light of the moon as it should be the sint light

facts have proved that the man was harmless, and went there just to satisfy this singular longing of his. He has been caught in several such piaces since then, but at no time has he ever disturbed anything or anybody. He was presented to the court as a suspected felon, a charge hardly justified by the facts in the case, and held in \$500 to be of good behavior for twelve months. His case is a strange one indeed.

A DESPERATE LOVER.

Another Phase of Insanity-A Remantle Story. About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, William Bottommus, aged twenty-two years, was found drowned in the wheel-race of Vander-veer's mill, New Lotts, L. I. He had been payor some time to Louisa Diedrich, a respectable young woman of East New York, where both resided, and the marriage ceremony was to have taken place on Tuesday next. Louisa has a younger sister named Matilda, and the two were always seen together in company with the decreased.

in company with the deceased.

It seems that on last Monday evening he came to an understanding with the parents of the young ladies to marry Louisa, the older of the two. The younger sister, Matilda, it appears, had a very strong attachment for him, and supposed that he loved her the best. One evening posed that he loved her the best. One evening last week Matilda confessed her love, and said, "I cannot live without you, William." "Well," said he, "I have engaged to marry your sister, and what can I do?" Afterward he suggested that they should both go and kill themselves. She replied by saying, "Oh, nonsense."

It was neticed that ever since then he appeared low spirited. Mr. Burgess, by whom he was employed as a florist, states that he was one of the best young men on Long Island, and that

was employed as a florist, states that he was one of the best young men on Long Island, and that there were no bad traits in his character. He had been in his employ ever since he was twelve years of age, and not a better florist could be found on Long Island. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Jones held an inquest on the body, when it appeared from evidence that after deceased left his work he went to the house, where he resided and spent some time in his room; afterward he was seen going towards his room; afterward he was seen going towards the mill. When found his legs were tied with a rope—reef-knotted—a knot which he had been taught to use in tying up plants. His hands were also loosely fastened with a rope, and were tightly clasped. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of locality. state of Insanity.

SMYTHE.

His Last Sermon in New York—A Ministering Spirit's Flight.

The New York Sun to-day says:-Rev. Charles B. Smythe preached his farewell sermon to the congregation of the East Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. At the hour appointed the retiring pastor appeared. A venerable matron, adjusting her eyeglasses, and taking a critical view of the "object of interest," said:—"Well, he don't look like a

bad man, any way."

The Rev. Mr. Smythe calmly ascended the The Rev. Mr. Smythe calmly ascended the desk, took a momentary survey of the congregation, and then bowed his head in silent prayer. It is a somewhat noteworthy fact that the portion of Scriptures read treated of casting out evil "spirits." In the prayer which followed, the speaker prayed for the outpouring of the "Spirit;" and the hymn sung included an invocation to the higher power to supply the "spiritual" wants of the people. To cap the climpx, the hymn referred to "the cup overflowing."

The preacher selected as a text the seventh preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow." Mr. Smythe said he would not allude to the events which had led to his dismissal by the Presbytery, as the public had already been made familiar with them through the columns of the Sun. "How great a matter a little fire kindleth!" An unthinking act had been heralded far and wide by the newspapers, and a little indiscretion had become the theme of comment for all tongues.

The speaker's discourse concluded with a scathing rebuke of those members of the church who had voted in favor of a dismissal. The preacher remarked that the time would come when they would be sorry for their action, and when they would be ready to "forgive and forget."

M'FARLAND'S INSANITY.

If He is Mad He Should be Confined-Petition to Governor Roffman. It is reported that several prominent persons in New York and Brooklyn are taking steps to petition Governor Hoffman to cause the confinement of Daniel McFarland in a lunatic asylum.

Copies of the following document are said to be prepared for circulation throughout the city: prepared for circulation throughout the city:—
To his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the
State of New York:—
Whereas, Daniel McFarland was acquitted of the murder of Albert D. Richardson—whom he assassinated on
the night of the 25th of November, 1889; and
Whereas, Eminest physicians for the defense testified
that the said Daniel McFarland was subject to periodical
fits of insahity, and this testimony was cerroborated by
an affidavit of his late wife, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson,
and of the late A. D. Richardson; and
Whereas, The counsel for the defense declared that the
jury, after listening to the testimony, could not help being
convinced of the insanity of the said Daniel McFarland;
and

convinced of the insanity of the said Daniel and and Whereas. In the face of the conclusive evidence of the professional gantlemen and others, the jury gave a verdict of not gulity; therefore, be it Resolved. That we the undersigned women of New York and neighborhood do most humbly beseech his Excellency the Governor to cause the said Daniel McFarland to be placed in some asylum, thereby insuring the safety of our citizens.

GENERALITIES.

Pitiable Specimen of Humanity.
On Saturday morning the Allegheny police picked up a woman on the streets who is a most pitiable specimen of humanity. The woman was born without legs, but the upper portion of the body has developed to full size. Both arms are perfect, but the right hand resembles a foot in many respects. She is a native of New Mexico, and appears to be about thirty years of age. She can neither read nor write, but she talks intelligibly. She says her father is still living in Mexico, and that she was brought to Pennsylvania several years ago by a family who had been residing in New Mexico. She also states that she travelied with shows in the country. For several days past she has been living in a hut on the hill in the rear of Allegheny, and her filthy condition attracted the Pitiable Specimen of Humanity. gheny, and her filthy condition attracted the attention of the police.

Sportsmens' Convention at Buffalo.

The fifth annual convention of the New York State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Buffalo, beginning on Monday the 23d instant. The programme for the three days sport is extensive and varied, and the prizes offered are too numerous to mention. On the first day, May 24, there will be "The casting of the Fly," and long and short distance rifle shooting. On the second day the sports will open with pistol shooting, followed with single trap shooting. The members of the press throughout the State are then invited to crack away at a few birds. On the invited to crack away at a few birds. On the last day there will be double bird shooting and single trap shooting, open only to members of organized clubs and courtry delegates. All the sports will be earried out in accordance with the rules of the New York State Sportsmen's

The other day, in Paris, a lady returned from a promenade at dinner-time, to her house. She went to the kitchen to see if everything was all right there, and as the inspection there did not have the wished-for result, she sent Justine, her have the wished-for result, she sent Justine, her servant girl, to buy some more provisions. Sud-denly the door-bell was rusg, and when the lady opened the door a man rushed in and menac-ingly brandished a knife, uttering the words, "Your plate or your life!" Perfectly dumb-founded, the frightened lady pointed to a large clothes press standing in the kitchen; perhaps

her intention was only to gain time, for the plate was not there at all. The robber hastened to the clothes-press and opened it; but to his terror, and to the great surprise of the lady, there stepped from it a tall grenadler, who disarmed the robber and took him to the station-house; previously saying to the lady, "Excuse me, madame, I was waiting there for Justine."

Death of a Philadelphia Member of the Richings Upera Troupe, died in Charleston on Saturday morning, of typhoid fever. She had been left in Charleston by the troupe, and hopes were entertained of her recovery, but on Saturday morning information was received of her death. Her remains were forwarded to Philadelphia for interment.—Richmond Dispatch.

delphia for interment .- Richmond Dispatch.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Dr. Migrath. Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. After the form of organizing the petit jury for the second period of the term had been gone through, the case of J. W. Migrath, charged with an outrageous assault upon two little girls,

with an outrageous assault upon two little girls, was put upon trial.

The defendant had a place in Race street, above Seventh, where he professed to do business as a physician, and it is alleged that he enticed the child into his office and attempted

to commit an outrage.

The testimony which is being taken at the time of our going to press is unfit for publica-Revenue Cases.

United States Circuit Court-Judge Cadwalader. The new term of this Court was opened today, and revenue cases will be the order of E. C. Biddle, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. The morning session was principally taken up with the calling of the list.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 16—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94%; and for account, 94%. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89%; 1865, old, 88%; 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 85%. Stocks steady. Eric Hailway, 18%; Illinois Central, 112%.

Liverpool. May 16—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%@ 11%d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

London, May 16.—Linseed Cakes firm. Sugar firmer both on the spot and affoat; sales affoat at 27s.@27s.3d. Linseed Oil firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.
LONDON, May 16—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94%; and for account, 94%. American securities steady. Stocks firm. Stocks firm.

Liverpool., May 16—2 P. M.—Cotton steady.

The shipments from Bombay since the last report to to the 13th instant have been 56,000 bales. Pork firm. Lard firm.

London, May 16.—Linseed Cakes firm. Sugar firmer for both on the spot and affoat.

Paris, May 16.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 92c.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York May 16.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 566 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 1123; do. 1864, do., 1113; do. 1865 do., 112; do. do. new, 114; dc. 1867, 1143; 10. 1868, 1144; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 71; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Co., 71; Cumberland preferred, 45; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 1003; Erie, 23%; Reading, 108%; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 124%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Illinois Central, 124%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 126%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 83%.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, May 16.—Cotton dull; sales 500 bales at 23%c. Flour dull and declining; sales 5000 barrels State at \$4.90@5.90; Western, \$4.90@6.45; Southern, \$6@9.98. Wheat dull, and prices favor buyers. Corn heavy; sales 14,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.05@1.12 for new. Oats firmer; sales 20,000 bushels State at 70@72c.; Western at \$6%@68c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, \$29.87%. Lard quiet; steam, 15%@15%c. Whisky nominal.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, May 16.—Cotton firm at 23@23½c.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; Maryland, \$1.50@1.60; Western, \$1.23@1.35; Pennsylvania lower at \$1.35@1.40. Corn—White, \$1.22@1.23; yellow, \$1.16. Oats firm at 65c. Mess Pork quiet at \$30; Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firmer at 17@17½c. Whisky is in fair demand; iron-bound, \$1.10; wood, \$1.09; patent, \$1.08.

Incidentals.

-One-sixth of the people of Minnesota are Scandinavians.

—Northwestern Iowa says it has land for a million farmers, and invites the million to -Thirty-two Iowans are anxious to serve in

the next Congress.

The National Association of Medical Super-

The National Association of Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums is to meet in Hartford, Conn., on the 15th of June.

—A Cincinnati lady, not yet fifty years of
age, having sorrowfully buried eight husbands,
is about to try hopefully the ninth.

—One Cincinnati paper speaks of another as
the "organ of the Urbane, who is equipped with
a solid silver glop-bowl and an antique ladle to
slop over with."

-George Covycow, of Detroit, has become a citizen of the United States, and Cornelius Starksteady, of the same city, would do so if he were not an Indian.

—A Boston paper declares Boston to be the paradise of the organ-grinders. Oh, that all our organ-grinders might speedily enter Paradise!

—The Milwaukee Wisconsin reports great activity in the Lake Superior iron regions. The copper business is not flourishing, owing to the

copper business is not flourishing, owing to the low price of copper.

The managers of the Douglas Monument Association in Chicago deny that it is their intention to remove the monument from the University grounds. They hope to obtain an appropriation of \$25,000 from the State to complete it.

A Boston thinker tells us that wit is the shock produced by the sudden analogy of differences; humor is the divine play of all our powers, the sun that rises on the evil and the good, the mediating temper that holds all dissonances in the solution of its smile.

A man who called at the Surrogate's office

-A man who called at the Surrogate's office one day last week, to file a petition for the pro-bate of a will in which he was named as execu-tor, was asked, as usual, to give the date of the testator's death. "An' shure," was the reply, "he ain't dead yet, but he is very sick, and we expect him to die to-night." The petitioner was advised to call again after the man was really dead and buried, and as he his not since made his appearance, it is to be presumed that the maker of the will has disappointed him in

the maker of the will has disappointed him in his anticipations.

The Mobile Tribune relates that when Gen. Joe Johnston made his first visit into Maryland after the surrender, he was accosted by an excited individual, who pitched into Congress generally, and exclaimed:—"General, this thing will not do; it must be stopped; they will find the war is not over—I am not whipped!" Here General Johnston interposed with the query, "In which army did you serve?" With undue haste and some confusion, the irate individual began a long explanation of the causes which kept him out of actual service, when he was interrupted by the General with, "Never mind your reasons, sir; I see you are right; you are your reasons, sir; I see you are right; you are not wnipped!"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Powder Explosion in Boston.

Philadelphia City Fathers Abroad.

New York Arcade Railroad Bill Vete.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM NEW YORK.

Cuban Prisoners of War.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, May 16.—Nicholas Esling, late sailing master, William Phillips, late midshipman, Stephen Kearney, late second assistant engineer, all of Philadelphia; David Tilfair, late lieutenant and navigating officer, of Raleigh, North Carolina; John Lynch, late first assistant engineer, Louis French, late chief engineer, all of New York; - Gibson, late ensign, of Halifax, N. S., the officers of the late Cuban privateer Hornet, have been ordered to report in their uniforms at the United States District Court of the Eastern District of New York, at Brooklyn, for trial to-morrow morning before Judge Benedict, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States in undertaking a naval expedition against Spain. The trial was to have taken place in December, but was postponed by the Government. The prisoners are now each under bail of \$1000. Mr. Webster will represent the Spanish Government, and assist the United States in the prosecution. Measures of precaution will be taken to prevent any rescue by the people.

Patally Stabbed.
SARATOGA, May 16.—M. Franklin, of Albany, fatally stabbed one Jackson, of Troy, here yes-

Murder in Rochester. ROCHESTER, May 16 .- Thomas Hickey was shot and killed by an unknown person yesterday. No arrests were made.

Veto of the Arcade Railway Bill. NEW YORK, May 16 .- Governor Hoffman has vetoed the Arcade Railroad bill, for constructing a railroad under the surface of Broadway.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Powder Explosion. Boston, May 16 .- An unexplained explosion of gunpowder took place yesterday afternoon in a wooden building connected with Water-town Arsenal, used for filling cartridges, destroying the building and alarming the neighborhood. No person was injured. Bulcide.

Thomas Frothingham, aged seventy years, hung himself at his residence in Beston yes-

Philadelphia Visitors at Bosto Twenty members of the Philadelphia City Government are visiting Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the public bathing-houses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The superabundance of capital which we have recorded for weeks past continues without abatement. We quote call loans at 4@5 per cent., and we hear of single name paper being placed as low as 5 per cent., while signatures not so well known range from 6@7½ per cent. In trade circles there is a little more activity, but the cautious policy of purchasing from "hand to mouth" still continues popular, and the aggregate transactions are not up to general anticipations.

The gold market is moderately active and steady, with a decidedly weaker tendency. The

steady, with a decidedly weaker tendency. The sales opened at 1144, and stood at that figure about noon, the only variation being a temporary

advance to 114%.
Government bonds are rather unsettled, but our quotations show little change since Sa-

turday.

There was a fair business at the Stock Beard this morning, and Saturday's prices yielded but little. The amount of business, however, shows less activity in the demand. In State loans the only sales were in the sixes, second series, at 107%. In City sixes there were very free sales of the new bonds at 102%.

In Reading Railroad there was a strong de-

mand, with sales at 52, steady. Pennsylvania was comparatively quiet, but steady, with sales at 56½,656½. Camden and Amboy was taken at 119¾,6120, an advance, Lehigh Valley at 56¼,656¼, and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 42½. Philadelphia and Erie was quite steady, but less active than on Saturday. Sales at 30. There was a firm feeling throughout the miscellaneous list, but the transactions were too small to call for notice.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Described by Dr. Women & F	The state of the state of
Reported by De Haven & F	ro., No. 40 S. Third stree
FIRST	BOARD.
\$500 City 68, New . 102 %	90 ch Lah V D va
\$7000 dols.102%	20 BH LICH Y IV 00
\$10000 do la 1024	
\$1100 dola.109%	
\$2400 Pa 6s, 2 sels.10736	200 do is 53
\$2000 C & Am 68, 88.	100 doc. 52
lots 90%	100 do., 85&in. 52
\$5000 Phil & E 78.18. 91%	100 dob60, 52
\$3000 do 91%	The state of the s
\$1000 Sch N 68'82 58	AND VERN HOLDER PORT OFF
	100 dos6wn. 59
70 ah Penna R. is. 56%	100 do 52
100 do b60. b6%	10 do 52
8 dols. 561	100 do85&1. 52
5 sh Cam & Am R. 1191	150 dols. 51
1 do120	200 dois.c. 52
100 sh Phil & E R 30	THE PARTY OF THE P
20 do 30	THE PARTY OF THE P
20 30	100 sh O C & A R.R. 43

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY

"The salient feature of the street during the week was the sudden culmination of the buil movement in several of the leading speculative shares. From reliable indications it has since been made manifest that the principal operators were not harmonious in this realization of the profits derived from the en-

hanced prices of stocks as compared with the agures at which the movement started, and hence we find an irregular speculation towards the close of the week. But that the movement for realization has commenced in all the speculative shares, and is only temporarily delayed in order that it may be more effectually carried out for those which have not yet participated in it, is the impression conveyed to any one who impartially studied the situation on Saturday. The speculative combinations are generally harmonious when in distress. Like politicians, they quarrel only when the spoils are at hand. In essaying the spring campaign for a rise in stocks they were very friendly in their relations to each other. Only one set of operators attacked them on the bear side, the onset being confined to the Northwest shares, but even they turned round with the general current and became buils. Now that the cliques have succeeded in advancing prices ten to twenty per cent., mutual distrust and fear pervade their councils. They are suspicious of each other, and dread treachery in the temptation to make good the fruits of the campaign. Each clique is afraid of being left the last to sell out. The Lake Shore party go out of the market very quietly. Then followed the Ohio and Massissippi combination—the unloading in the latter stock being an instance in point of the fear of treschery, and that realization has taken place in other shares, but not to so great an extent, the market having been too 'soft' to receive large sales. The Central clique were afraid of outside demoralization among the public, and threw themselves into the breach of the events of the week has been to render the market dull and to put all fresh operations rather on the 'bearish' side of speculation.

"The gold market was dull until taken hold of by a clique for an upward turn this summer, their plans being based upon the falling off in the cotton receipts for the balance of the seasen. They are manipulating the market for a short interest as a foundation for the

the design.
"The Government market was lower in its general "The Government market was lower in its general movement, prices having fallen off with the reversed course of speculation at the Stock Exchange.

"The money market was easy at the close at three to five per cent. Private commercial paper was in request at six to seven per cent. discount. Foreign exchange closed strong on the basis of 109% for prime bankers' sixty asy and 110% for sight sterling bills."

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, May 16 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is in small supply, and sells in a small way at \$8@8 be. Timothy may be quoted at \$6.75@7. In Flaxseed, nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$27 per ton. The Flour market is steady, but the demand from the home consumers is less active. The sales foot up 7@8000 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; and fancy brands at \$7.28.25, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$5.25 to barrel, and Brandywine Corn Meal at \$5.75.

There is a firm feeling in the market for prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any considerable inquiry. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.38@1.40, and Delaware co. at \$1.55. Rye is offered at \$1.68@1.05 for Western. Corn is in fair demand at the decline noted on Saturday. Sales of 4000 bushels Delaware yellow, afloat, at \$1.13. Oats are without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 65@67c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is 1 cent lower and dull. Sales of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at \$1.09, and 100 barrels Overholtz, one year, on private terms. at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin,

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, May 16 .- There is more activity in the attle Market than has prevailed f and with a comparatively light supply, holders of choice descriptions, which constitute the bulk of the offerings, succeeded in realizing an advance Receipts, 1130 head. We quote choice at 10%@11c.; fair to good at 7%@8%c., and common at 6@7c. per lb. gross. The following are the particulars of the

Bales:—

Head,

38 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., \$@11.

41 A. Christy, Lancaster co., \$@10%.

25 J. Christy, Lancaster co., \$@10%.

50 Ph. Mathaway, Lancaster co., \$@10%.

50 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., \$@10%.

50 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., \$@10%.

50 James McFillen, Western, \$@10%.

50 James McFillen, Western, \$@10%.

50 James McFillen, Western, \$@10%.

50 McFillen, Western, \$@10%.

50 McFillen, Western, \$@10%.

50 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, \$%@10.

50 Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., \$@10.

50 Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., \$@10.

51 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@8%.

52 John Smith, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

53 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@8%.

54 H. Frank, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

55 D. Smith, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

56 H. Frank, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

57 H. Frank, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

58 H. Frank, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

59 H. Frank, Lancaster co., \$%@10%.

50 H. Frank, Lancaster co., \$%

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

NEW YORK, May 16.—Arrived, steamship Idaho, from Liverpool, and steamship Rapidan, from Havens

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The steamship Etna, fromNew York, arrived here yesterday, and the steamship Nebraska, from New York, to-day. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. T A. M 70 | 11 A. M 84 | 2 P. M 8 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

St'r Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

St'r Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Alberti, Harriman, Sagua, Sonder & Adams.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

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

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Clio, Branning, 1 day from Millwille, N. J., with glass to Evans, Sharp & Co.

Schr Thomas Ellis, Kelly, 5 days from Newport, R. I., with fish to captain.

Schr Argo, Taylor, 5 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, 5 days from Mantigo, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr D. E. Harrington, Moore, from Cedar Point.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake. Merribew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Abby Ryerson, Dennis, arrived at this port yesterday from New York, is consigned to souder & Adams—not as before.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, arrived at this port yesterday from Matanzas, is consigned to E. C. Knight & Co—not as before.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER Schr Varuna, Sawyer, 24 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetslar & Co.

Brig Zavalla, Williams, cleared at Mobile 9th inst. for Philadelphia, with 200 tons fron.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua eth inst. Reported by brig John Welsh, Jr., at this port yesterday, from Sagua.
Schr Adella, Trafton, hence, at St. John, N. B. 18th inst.