THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

VOL. XIII-NO. 123.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ROMANCE IN THE ARMY.

Horrible Wife Murder.

The City of Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AN ARMY ROMANCE.

Colonel Balley Court-martialled for Divorcing His Wile-Genera's Grant and Shermas on the Lady's Side.

During the past two weeks an army court-martial has been in session in New York. The subject of the court-martial is Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Elisha J. Balley. Lieutenant-General Sherman has preferred charges against him of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications are desertion from and refusal to support his lawful wife and other scandalous conduct. General Vodges is

THE WRONGED WIFE.

President of the court.

The case excites unusual interest among officers of the army and others. The lady is well known in fashionable circles in Boston, New York, and Washington. She has rare personal beauty, is possessed of indomitable courage and energy, and it is through her efforts alone that the court-martial to try her husband has been

Mrs. Bailey is the daughter of the well-known Hon. Jacob Broome, ex-member of Congress from Delaware.

THE MARRIAGE. She resided with her father in Wilmington she resided with her lather in Wilmington until three years ago, when at the age of eighteen years she married Colonel Bailey, who was then about fifty years of age. She claims that she was a mere child when she married; that although without thought she wedded an old man, she has always been true to her marriage vow, and that her only crime has been innocent flirtations with army officers. As Colonel Balley was of a very isolone disposition nel Bailey was of a very jealous disposition, these flirtations caused him much uneasiness, and were finally magnified in his eyes into

WHAT IS SHOWN BY EVIDENCE.

The evidence adduced before the court-martial shows that in the spring of 1868 Colonel Balley was stationed in Wilmington, in charge of the Government Hospital. There he wooed and won his wife. A few weeks afterward Colonel Balley was detailed to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. His young wife accompanied him. In the fort the pair occupied what are known as officers' quarters, and her society was in the main composed of army officers and their

Colonel Bailey asserts that one day he entered his tent and found Lieutenant Cuyler enjoying a cosy tete-a-tete with Mrs. Bailey. They were looking over an album containing photographs of various army officers. The Lieutenant was very familiar and affectionate. Colonel Bailey ordered him out of his tent and swore at him like a trooper. He did not confine his oaths to Lieutenant Cuyler alone, but cursed all the army officers, from the commander-in-chief down to the eighth corporal in his own regiment. He then demanded an explanation from his wife. She acknowledged that she was having a little flirtation with the Lieutenant, but disclaimed anything further. The Colonel then called in Colonel Gilson, now cooling himself off in the Dry Tortugas, where he was sent by General Sherman, and the two colonels endeavored to force a confession from Mrs. Bailey. She replied, "I will never confess to a lie; I am innocent of everything except a flirtation.

THE FORCED CONFESSION. After this she was locked in her room. Colonels Balley and Gibson then wrote what pur-ported to be her confession. Assisted by a Boston lawyer, Mrs. Balley says that they frightened a drill sergeant into swearing to evidence of Mrs. Bailey's unfaithfulness to her husband. This sergeant is now on his way from Alaska to testify to the same facts before the present court-martial. All this took place the present court-martial. All this took place in October, 1868. By mutual agreement the Colonel and his wife then separated. He retained her purported confession. Within two months, however, a reconciliation was effected through the influence of army officers, desirous of hushing up the scandal. Colonel Balley met his wife at the house of the Reverend Mr. Cushing wife in the control of Aphuradals. Seminary ing, principal of Auburndale Seminary. A benediction was pronounced, a blessing was invoked, and both agreed to live in peace and

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE ON DIVORCES. Within a week the Colonel again became jealous, and left her. He went immediately to Dover, the capital of Delaware. The Legislature was in session. Through the influence of some friends he had a secret bill of divorce drawn up and passed by both houses of the Legislature. This left his wife destitute, and descendent were the officers at dependent upon the charities of the officers at Fort Warren. They raised money to defray her expenses to Dover, where she went. She visited the leading members of the Legislature and told her pitiful story. The Hon. J. M. Comegys esponsed her cause and used his influence to secure a repeal of the bill by which the divorce was granted. The act was rescinded by the unanimous vote of both houses, and the parties again stood before the law in the relation of man

BAILEY OFF FOR ALASKA. On March 24, 1870, Mrs. Bailey learned that her husband was in New York, under the assumed name of H. S. Borden. She immediately resolved to pursue and constrain him to contribute to her maintenance. She arrived at the Metropolitan on the 31st of March. Colonel Bailey politan on the 31st of March. Colonel Bailey was greatly agitated at her presence. He left the hotel in great haste, without even stopping to pay his bill, and left directions with the clerk to pack his trunk. The wife, again deserted and left destitute, found a friend in Colonel Totten of the regular army, who paid her board bill and furnished her with money to go to Washington. She determined to lay her case before President Grant and the War Department. Meantime the husband, becoming ment. Meantime the husband, becoming alarmed at the persistence of his wife, managed to procure an order detailing him to service in Alaska, where he hoped to be out of his wife's

MRS. BAILEY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT. Mrs. Bailey arrived in Washington during the first week of last month. She called upon President Grant and narrated, with tears in her President Grant and narrated, with tears in ner eyes, her sad history. General Grant became deeply interested and gave her a letter intro-ducing her to General Sherman and Secretary Belknap. She visited both these officers, and pleaded her case with an earnestness that com-

pletely won them over to her.

At her request General Sherman ordered the present court-martial and summoned Colonel Balley from Alaska to answer. He is expected to arrive in a few days, when the judgment of the Court will be submitted to the War Depart-

With Grant, Sherman, Belknap, McDowell, and a beautiful woman on one side, and a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the other, the result of the case cannot be doubtful.

-It costs \$30 to talk non-cense to the census

A BROKEN-DOWN MAYOR.

Corporation Creditors After the Mayor of Washington-His Check Dishonored.

Washington-His Check Dishonered.

The Washington Star of last evening says:

At the January term of the Circuit Court,
Thomas Murray and wife obtained a judgment
against the corporation of Washington for injuries sustained by falling down an embankment,
for \$500; and said judgment not having been
paid after the counsel for plaintiffs, Mr. Bradley, had informed the Mayor by letter, the
Marshal levied on the lot on C street, between
Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, to satisfy the

This lot is known as the "Spring Lot," and was purchased by the corporation because of its containing a never-failing spring of pure water. The property was advertised to be sold to-day, but on Saturday the Mayor drew a check on the First National Bank for the amount of judgment and costs, amounting altogether to over seven hundred dollars. The bank refused to pay the check, and it was returned to the Mayor, who was in a quandary what to do. Cook, Morse, and the rest of the gang assured him that it would never do to have the fact get out that he had allowed this valuable piece of corporation property to be sold by the sheriff; and finally he, with great reluctance, made a dive into his own pockets for the money to satisfy the judgment.

the judgment. There are a score of other hungry creditors waiting to get a clutch at the same spring property, but Bowen is consoling himself with the thought that there will not be time for them to get it under the sheriff's hammer before the election comes off.

WIFE MURDER.

Horrible Murder by an Alabama Legislator. A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail communicates the following, of which news has been received by telegraph, under date of Roa-noke, Ala., May 10:—

A most brutal and fiendish murder was committed in Clay county, near Ashland yesterday, in which William Taylor was the cowardly actor. This fiend in human form misrepresents Chambers county in the Alabama Legislature. Our informant, the Rev. Mr. Culpepper, tells us that Taylor had been on a spree for several days, and had abused his wife to that extent that she and had abused his wife to that extent that she appealed to her brother, who resides near Louina, for protection. She requested him to come and carry her to his home for a few days, as she could no longer bear her husband's re-

peated brutality. Her brother went up, but did not take her her brother went up, but did not take her back with him; in consequence of some misunderstanding or failure to make the necessary arrangements for travelling. She remained, and things grew from bad to worse until the afternoon of yesterday, when they culminated in her death at the hands of him who had promised to love, cherish, and protect her.

The inhuman wretch shot her from the rear, covered that he week shell entering at the

coward that he was, the ball entering at the back of the head and emerging in front, his victim living but one hour.

It is not known what caused him to commit

this diabolical murder. We learn that Taylor moved to his present home some time in the latter part of the winter or the first of the spring, his former residence having been at Hickory Flat, Chambers county. Mr. Culpepper informed us that he had been arrested.

GENERALITIES.

Condemnation Extraordinary-880,000 Dam-

day or two for the purpose of assessing damages for cutting through the "Shriver Island." They completed their work and laid the damages at \$80,000. The case, as we understand it, stands as follows:—The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company entered into a contract with the Canal Company, by which the latter was to make two channels from the basin to canal for the ingress and egress of boats, and the present channel to be closed. In order to furnish the channels aforesaid the island must be ditched—a few hundred feet. Said island is the property of Messrs. McKaig & Walsh. The Canal Company secures a jury, and said jury conclude to give Messrs. McKaig & Walsh \$80,000 for cutting two ditches through their property, although only \$50,000 was asked. That is our understanding of the case, but the whole island would not bring half that amount if thrown into mar-ket. There were seventeen persons on the jury. Five of them refused to agree to any such damages, but were willing to give a reasonable amount .- Cumberland Civilian.

Olive Logan and the Young Christians. Miss Olive Logan is a lady whose business it is to deliver lectures. She engaged, it appears, to lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association at Iowa City on the 16th inst. But these Young Christians, apparently not comprehend-ing in their fervent piety the nature of a con-tract, and for reasons which, whatever their nature, can be good for nothing, sent to Miss Olive a message that they had changed their mind, and didn't want the Logan lecture. Olive is a peaceful name, but on this occasion Olive showed herself belligerent. She sent a despatch to the association exceedingly plain in its terms. It was as follows:—"Y. M. C. A.—I shall lecture in your city on the 16th inst. Make your arrangements accordingly. I shall positively hold you to your contract. Olive Logan." Upon this the Council Bluff Times asgaciously sobserves: "This looks to us as if the young lady was after stamps." What a shrewd Council Bluffer. After stamps! Why, of course she is after stamps. Does the Bluff Councillor think that Miss Logan travels hundreds of miles, and pays away her money for railway fares, just to lecture for the fun of the thing? After stamps!

Another St. Louis Defalcation. A St. Louis paper announces the prevalence there in official quarters of a soul-harrowing suspicion as to the integrity of the high public functionary known as the City Dog-Killer. There have been shocking irregularities in the dog-killing department of the St. Louis municipal government, which following so closely upon the defalcation of Susisky, the City Treasurer are enough to desirey forwar all human upon the defalcation of Susisky, the City Treasurer, are enough to destroy forever all human confidence in the powers that be out there. The night watchman at the pound testifies to the most startling discrepancies between the numbers reported and the dogs actually killed, and still further, that the hero kills his dogs several times over, stunning them one day and "chalking it down," and repeating the process the next day, and so long as the dogs last under that method of treatment. This system of arithmamethod of treatment. This system of arithmemethod of treatment. This system of arithmetical progression is not in favor at the Mayor's office and the Council Chamber of St. Louis. That city minds its multiplication table carefully since the late developments in the municipal treasury department. The dog-killer is not likely to get his little bill audited and settled.

Decimation of the Spanish Army. Of the 40,000 recruits sent here last fall from Spain, not 15,006 can now be mustered for duty. Sickness, death, and the chances of the field have taken the rest. Volunteering is absolutely at an end, and the process of drafting has been tried, with what results has been seen. Thus it is certain the army can be no further replenished from the resident population. The last troops sent from the old country were recruited with the utmost difficulty, and only upon the most outrageous by false representations. They were told they were to come here to put down a servile insurrection, and many of them have told me they would have come under no other inducement. The treatment they have received from the island volunteers has wholly alienated them, and they are not now to be trusted. They write home, such of them as can write, cautioning their friends not to be led into the same trap. In addition to this, I have talked been tried, with what results has been seen. the same trap. In addition to this, I have talked with the officers of the Spanish mall steamers, who assure me that it would be utterly impossible to recruit another army in Spain for this

service, even could Spain spare the troops, which she is in no condition to do. Thus, then, it must be clear that the last resources are now in the field, and that if the present campaign does not suppress the rebellion it never can be suppressed.—Cuban Correspondence.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

A Floating Walffrom the Lost City of Boston The Steamer Destroyed by Fire. From the London Times.

RECEIVER OF WREEK OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Sir:—I beg to inform you that a paper was this day picked up at Waterloo, in a stone bottle, purporting to relate to the City of Boston, as follows:—

Relate to the City of Boston, as follows:—

8. 8. City of Boston, Feb. 4, 1870.—The City of Boston is fast settling. We have lost four men overboard. Three have died. We......in great danger for our preservation. The ship is on fire and hurrying all the passengers to the bows. We have had to come under canvas. Our propeller is broken, and we are now at the entire mercy of the waves. God help us. I ham hon my bare feet hand are been all the week.

JHON.

Whoever finds this bottle would do a great kindness in

This was enclosed in another paper, on which was written:-"City of Boston is sinking. W. Inman, Water street, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. Coulson,
Assistant Receiver of Wreck.
The Assistant Secretary Marine Department.
The names signed do not appear on the articles of agreement with the crew. If, therefore, the paper is not a hoax, it must be signed by

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Allison and Peirce.

In the case of William Whitesides, constable of the Seventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, the regular panel was exhausted without completing the jury, and last evening the Sheriff issued a special venire for additional jurors. This morning it was found that the notices had erroneously directed the gentleman served to appear at court to-morrow and not to-day, and this entailed a further delay in order that this mistake might be corrected. might be corrected.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader. United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. Thirty-three barrels of ale and other property, appraised at \$700, and claimed by Charles Presser, distiller, at Thirty-fifth and Asper streets, and Christopher Presser, retail liquor dealer, at Thirty-first and Market streets. This is an information of the property named on the ground of fraud, it being alleged by the Government that the distiller was found to be manufacturing liquor without paying the tax, and the dealer was detected retailing it. On trial.

Tampering with Witnesses.

In the case of William Atkinson (colored), who is charged with murder, the principal witness for the Commonwealth, who had abwitness for the Commonwealth, who had absented herself from the city, was brought in this morning under attachment. In the investigation of the matter that was had, it was brought out that she had gone away in consequence of the persuasions of the prisoner's sister. The latter was held for trial for her offense, and the former was fined \$100.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Tuesday, May 24, 1870.
The local money market is unusually easy, with heavy balances seeking employment with only moderate success. The bank statement yesterday shows a further improvement in resources, though they have had almost a mono-poly of the loan business for several months past. The deposits have increased \$427,635, and the legal tenders \$206,052. There is a falling off in the specie reserve of \$114,069, but this has little or no effect on the conditions of the loan market. The loans have advanced \$265,740, which is a favorable feature in the statement, indicating an improved demand. The rates to-day are easy at 4@5 per cent. and choice paper is easily current at 51/4@6 per

Gold opened weak at 113%, fell to 113%, and, rallying, closed about noon at 114%.

Government bonds are again weak and quiet.

Government bonds are again weak and quiet. The stock market is not very active, but prices are firm. State and city loans were quiet. Small sales of the latter, new, at 102%.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady. Sales at 52 3-16, with 52½ bid at the close; Pennsylvania was firm, with sales at 56½; sales of Lehigh Valley at 57; Catawissa preferred was in good demand, with sales at 36½. There is no abatement in the demand for Oil Creek and Allegheny; sales this morning were made up to Allegheny; sales this morning were made up to 46%. Philadelphia and Erie was in demand, with 29% bid, without bringing out any stock. Canal stocks show improved demand. Sales

of Lehigh at 33%@33%.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Manufacturers' at 31; and in Coal do. sales of Feeder Passenger Railroad shares were steady but without sales.

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

FIRST BOARD.

100 do....c.52 1-16 100 sh Leh N St... 33% 200 do....s30. 52 100 do....b60. 33% 55 100 do....b60. 33% 55 do.....113% 100 do...s60. 35% 100 sh Penna RR... 56% 300 sh McEiheny O... 12 do....ls. 56% 300 sh McEiheny O... 15. 57% 100 sh Feeder Dam... 36 sh Leh V R...ls. 57 200 sh Ch & Wal.....44 Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of [1881, 116% @117; do., 1862, 111% @111%; do. 1866, 110% @1111%; do. 1866, 110% @1111%; do. 1866, do., 113% @118%; do. 1867, do. 113% @118%; do. 1866, do., 113% @118%; 10-408, 108@108%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112% @113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114% @114%; Bilver, 108@109%. Union Pacific R. R., \$980@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$770@180.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116% @117; 5-208 of 1862, 1111% @111%; do., 1864, 110% @111%; do., 1865, 110% @111%; do. 1869, 113% @113%; 10-408, 108@108%; es, 112% @113, Gold, 113%.

NARE & LADNER, BARKETS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10-00 A. M. 113% | 11-00 A. M. 114% | 10-20 " 113% | 11-01 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26 " 114% | 11-26

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, May 24.—Bark is steady, and 40 hhds.
No. 1 Quercitron sold at \$27 per ton.

There is less firmness in the Flour market, and no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales are limited to a few hundred barrels, including superine at \$4.50.64.75; extras at \$5.65.50; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25.66; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50.65.00; and fancy brands at \$7.65.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5.25.50 bbl. In Corn Meal no sales were reported

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.25 for Pennsylvania and \$1.32 for Western. Rye is held at \$1.03.61.0 for Western and \$1.06.21.08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in small supply, and there is not much inquiry. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.10.61.11. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 64c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Ported.
Feed is very dull. We quote Bran, to arrive, at

Whisky is quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania wood-bound at \$1.07, and iron-bound do, at \$1.96.

—A young man near Americus, Georgia, owns and manages fourteen thousand acres of land. He manages it by sitting in a neighboring

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Accident on Pennsylvania Central.

A Brakesman Killed.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

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

FROM THE STATE.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railrond-Negli-gence of a Conductor-A Brakeman Killed. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LANCASTER, May 24.—The Philadelphia express train going east this morning at 4 o'clock plunged into an femigrant train going west, which was standing at Leaman Place. The switch connecting the two tracks had been left open by the criminal neglect of the conductor of some freight train which had passed over the road during the night, and the express train at sharp speed was thus led from its own track directly against the locomotive of the emigrant train. The only person killed was a brakeman of the express, named Thomas Swayne, of Philadelphia, who died at his post of duty, and deserves the honors of a brave man. He had been married but five months. Two German emigrants were injured, and were sent to Lancaster by special car as soon as possible. The express baggage and mail cars were tossed across the track, and all the inmates escaped by jumping. Some of the emigrant cars were driven by the concussion a quarter of a mile to the rear of their own train. The accident is one which no foresight on the part of the comhave prevented, and the officers of the road owe it to themselves to prosecute the criminal to the full extent of the law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President to-day nominated Captain Stephen Decatur, now on the retired list, to be a commodore, and Howard M. Rundlett for an assistant surgeon in the

Not being recommended by the Naval Examining Board for promotion, Master William B. Arrant has been placed upon the retired list by Secretary Robeson.

Naval Matters. Hereafter marine officers during warm weaallowed to wear blouses. The iron-clad Terror will probably leave

Savannahl to-day for Key West, where she will join the North Atlantic Fleet. George A. Deering has been appointed, and received his commission yesterday, as an assistant paymaster in the navy.

United States Steamship Wasp. The Wasp, Lieutenant-Commander James O. Kane, sailed from Monteveido for St. Catherines, Brazil, on the 14th of April, to be absent about three weeks.

The Union League of America Despatch to the Associated Press.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M. A general attendance from most of the States is expected, especially from the

The President and the Sunday School Children. The Washington Sunday-School Union (South), embracing the pupils, boys and girls, of ten schools, marched to the Executive Mansion, under Chief Marshal Murtagh, and filing into the East Room, were received by the President. the children with their teachers entering by the main door and passing the Blue Room to the grounds. Nearly all the children carried bouquets. and their banners were wreathed with flowers, a band of music playing meanwhile.

Among those who happened to be present were Speaker Blaine, Hon. Ginery Twitchell, Hon. Shelly McCullom, Colonel Forney, and General Dent. The President was evidently pleased with this exhibition of hundreds of well-clad and joyous children.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senute.

Washington, May 24.—Mr. Ferry said he had received several memorials frem citizens of the Dominican Mepublic protesting against annexation, and asked leave to present them. Objection being made on the ground that the memorialists were not American citizens, the Vice-President said the papers could only be received by unanimous consent.

dest said the papers could only be received by unanimous consent.

Mr. Pemerey objected, and the papers were not received.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution for the admission of fereign photographs free of duty for exhibition at the National Photographic Enhibition at Gleveland, Ohio, in June next. Passed.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of the bill for the sale of the Ceage Indian reservation in the State of Kansas, and the settlement of said Indians in the Indian Territery. His speech was mainly in reply to the objections to the bill urged by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill), who assumed that the white settlers en those Indian lands were robbers and maranders, and should be driven out. He claimed that the occupation of the lands was with the implied consent of the Indians, and upen the presumption that the treaty for their sale would be ratified by Congress.

House.

of the Indians, and upen the presumption that the treaty for their sale would be ratified by Congress.

House.

Mr. Brocks (N. Y.) presented the petition of some kundress of members of the Tobasco Association for a uniferm tax of six cents per pound, and protesting against any advance on smoking tobasco.

Also, to inserportate the International Society for the Promotion of Emigration.

Mr. Reeves presented the petition of citizens of Long Island for a bell, busyfor beacon on the southwest point of Reckaway Sheals, south coast of Long Island.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill for the reduction of internal taxes. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following is a copy:—That from and after the 1st day of July A. D. 1870, no other internal taxes shall be assessed and collected except those on spirituous, vinous, and malt liquous, or tobacco and cigars. The stamp taxand the tax on incomes is hereby revived and continued in force at the rate of five per cent, on all not gains and profits over two housand dollars annually, and fall provisions of law assessment and collection of a he taxes thus retained and revived shall remain in full force and effect, and all provisions for other internal taxes are hereby repealed except to far as they may be needed for the collection off taxes accraing before the lat day of July, 1870.

Mr. Oullom, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to report and put on its passage the bill disapproving of certain acts of the Idaho Logislature, including the act imposing a special mining tax on Chinese and Mongollans.

Mr. Johnson objected.

Mr. Stoughton, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mongolians.

Mr. Johnson objected.

Mr. Johnson objected.

Mr. Stoughton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who had served out their term of enlistment and been honorably discharged. Passed.

The House then, at half-past eleven o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to revive American usvingation and commercial interests.

Mr. Peters addressed the Heuse in support of the bill. All things considered, he thought that the bill as proposed by the special committee (the whole bill), should pass. Any particular amendment to it might specified in equipose. And he saw no way safer than to take the judgment of the committee.

The remedy was not in the purchase of ships. That would be a temporary, not a permanent relief. He did not approve of the prescription of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) to impose differential duties. It was not a good remedy. It never had worked well. It would bring about retaliation and was 'an ebsolete remedy. He was opposed to excluding coasting vessels from the benefits of the bill.

There were many objections to it. Among them was the

from the benefits of the bill.

There were many objections to it. Among them was the difficulty of making distinctions between the vessel that crossed Lake Erie and the vessel that only coasted along the American side. Another reason why it should not be excluded was that the coasting trade, which now was a badly paying business, might be enabled to compete with the railroads. The navigation interest needed aid and encouragement, and needed it now. He believed there was no form in which it could be se safely given or received as in the shape of the pending bill with all its previsions.

was no form in which it could be so safety given or received as in the shape of the pending bill with all its previsions.

Mr. Coburn eppesed the bill, and also opposed the amendment of the gentieman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). The bill was not a project to encourage commerce or navigation, but merely to encourage ship building. If the proposition were to encourage commerce or navigation, any man of common sense would say let our citizens buy ships where they can buy them cheapest. Put no restrictions on their purchase. Do as Austria does, and as France does. Buy cheap ships. Buy them at two-thirds of what you can build them for.

Put the American diag on any ship that anybody will sell us, and our bold and hardy sailors will drive competition from the ocean. In this way navigation might be encouraged vastly. Iron ships could be beight in England so much cheaper than they could be built for in the United States, that it seemed like madness not to buy them. The amount of beunty that would have to be paid under the bill for the shipping nacessary to do all the carrying trade of the United States, fassuming one quarter to be iron and three quarters wood, would be over \$20,000,000.

Besides that, the amount of subsidies would be eight milliens a year to be increased as tennage increased, to be doubled or trebled as the ships were multiplied by the encouragement thus given. The effect of the discrimination proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) would be at once to enhance enormouly the value of American shipping. There could be no greater speculation than in such property, and it would reduce the revenue 3D to 38 or 48 millions; besides it was a cut-throat game.

It would stir up retaliation, aroune jealousy, and put the country out of the pale of friendly commercial relations with foreigners. When they could have a thorough bill, covering the whole ground, he should vote for it. But the measures now proposed were navrow, unjust impolitic, ineffectual of good, and would result in disaster to the

politic, ineffectual of good, and would result in disaster to the country.

The discussion was continued by Brooks (N. Y.), Cox, Schumaker, Calkin, Marshall, Banks, and Ferry, and then Mr. Lynch, who had charge of the bill, moved the previous question, first allowing amendments to be effered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Butler (Mass.), imposing differential duties, was offered for him in his absence by Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment to that amendment, imposing ten per cent. additional on goods imported in other than American vessels.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment to the first section, to strike out the proviso making the same drawback allowances where the materials used are of American production.

Mr. Wood moved to strike out the third and fourth sections, allowing subsidies to vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and repealing tonnage duties. If those sections and the provise to the first section were struck out, he would vote for the bill, etherwise he would vote he would vote for the bill, etherwise he would vote against it.

Mr. Sargent moved to amend the third section by allowing five dollars per ton on steamers running to and from any port of Australia or Asia.

Mr. Ingersell moved an amendment by inserting an additional section in case the second and third should be additional section in case the second and third should be struck out.

Mr. Allison desired to offer an amendment limiting the allowance of drawbacks to vessels of over two thousand tons burden.

Mr. Lynch declined to admit it, and then Mr. Allison said he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Lynch withdrew his objection to Mr. Allison's amendment.

The new section proposed by Mr. Ingersoll was to admit to American registry, free of duty, iron ships of foreign manufacture being exclusive property of citizess of the United States, not to be allowed, however, to engage in coastwise trade.

Constwise trade.

Mr. Maynard moved a substitute for the provise to first section in reference to an equivalent allowance where American materials are used.

Mr. Schumaker moved to amend the second section, which allows ships stores and coal to be taken and consumed free of duty by including also supplies necessary

for repairs.
The previous question was then seconded—yeas, 77: nays, 75.

Motions to lay the bill and amendments on the table were made by Mr. Cullom and Mr. Schumaker, and were subsequently withdrawn.

FROM THE WEST.

Cairo, Ill., May 24.—During a thunder-storm to-day the lightning struck a group of seven section men, at work on the railroad track, instantly killing John Stafford, foreman, and injuring B. Coftman so that he will probably die. Four others were stunned but not dangerously hurt, and only one of the seven escaped

without injury. The St. Louis Post Office ST. Louis, May 23 .- The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange to-day adopted a resolution asking Congress to make an appropriation for a new post office and custom-house

building in this city.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

St. Louis, May 23.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America, Independent Order of Good Templars, will assemble here to-morrow, and a large number of delegates, representing many of the States and Canada, are already here. An unknown German was killed by lightning

this morning. Base Ball.
CINCINNATI, May 23.—The Red Legs played the Orions of Lexington, Ky., on the grounds of the latter, to-day, and defeated them by a score

of 74 to 0. The Gaddle Case. The revenue efficers here have no knowledge of Maxwell P. Gaddis having been arrested, as announced last night. Drowned Bodies Found.

The body of a man supposed to be C. A. Hendricks was found in the Ohio river to-night. The German who suicided on Saturday and was found in Mill creek, was John Deitz.

The Payman Institute. The Payman Institute opens to-morrow with a lecture by Dr. Reed, of Chicago.

St. Louis, May 24.—The police claim to have arrested two men concerned in the robbery of Speyer's pawnshop yesterday morning, viz., Billy Tressler and Dave Cummings, noted burglars. These men visited the shop several times, pawning and redeeming jewelry, which it is now believed they did for the purpose of examining the position and character of the safe and its surroundings. The police also have in custody James Riley and Edward Evans, two well-known cracksmen.

FROM THE SOUTH. Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 24 .- At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church to-day, the Rev. Mr. McElwee, delegate from the Associate Reformed Church, and Rev. Dr. Bowlin, delegate from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, conveyed the fraternal salutatations of the bodies they represented to the Assembly, and were responded to by the Mode-

Richmond (Virginia), Huntsville (Alabama) and Little Rock (Arkansas), were places nominated for the next meeting, and on the second ballot Huntsville was selected, and the Assembly will meet there in the church of which the Rev. F. A. Ross, D. D., is pastor. In the evening there was an enthusiastic foreign missionary meeting which was addressed by the Rev. J. T. Wilson, D. D., of South Carolina, Rev. Allen Wright, of the Choctaw Nation, and Rev. S. M. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, and a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Bullock was adopted.

Up to this time the Assembly has been holding only one session a day, and this morning it was a very brief one, in order to give committees time to digest and prepare subjects on which the body will take action.

which the sod y will take action.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Pro

FROM NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—A car-load of Fenians, ticketed for Malone, passed through here this morning for the East. A few Fenians from the southern tier of counties arrived last night over the Eric Railroad. The leaders of the brotherhood here are very reticent regarding their movements.

ROUNDOUT, May 24.— Regular passenger trains commenced running on the Roundout and Oswego Railroad yesterday, and there will be two trains a day.

New York, May 24.—The Allemania takes out \$240,678 in gold bars and \$100,000.

out \$240,678 in gold bars and \$100,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, May 24.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20s, 1863, conpose, 1114; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111; do. do. new, 118; do., 1867, 113%; 10. 1868, 113%; 10-40s, 107%; Virginia 6s, new, 69%; Missouri 6s, 94%; Canton Company, 67; Camberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 22; Reading, 104%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 123%; Michigan Southern, 96%; Illinois Central, 123%; Michigan Southern, 96%; Illinois Central, 127; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

New York Prod nee Market.

New York, May 24.—Cotton quiet; sales 600 bales at 22%c. Flour steady; sales 6000 barrels. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c.. Corn firmer; sales 23,000 bushels mixed Western at \$107@118, Oats dull; sales 10,000 bushels State at 66@68c.; and Western at \$6067c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 14%@16c.; kettle, 16@17%c. Whisky quiet at \$1.08@1.08%.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

CALAIS, Me., May 24.—A serious confiagration is devastating lumber lands between here and the St. Johns river, and causing great destruction of property. The air is filled with smoke and flying embers.

3000 Red Men to the Front.

Boston, May 24.—Three thousand Red Men, supposed to be Fenians, left on northern trains yesterday afternoon and evening.

FROM EUROPE.

London, May 24—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 94% for money and 94% for account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 86. Stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110%; Great Western, 28%.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—11 80 A. M.—Cotton opens steady. Middling uplands, 10%@11d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. ,000 bales. Paris, May 24.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes,

ANTWERP, May 24 .- Petroleum opened firm at FRANKPORT, May 24.—United States 5-20s firm at HAVRE, May 24.—Cotton is quiet and steady.

HAVRE, May 24.—Cotton is quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quetations.

Liverpool., May 24.—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer.

Red Wheat, 8s. 10d.; red winter, 8s. 10d.@8s. 11d.

Receipts for three days, 12,500 quarters, of which
11,000 are American. Western Flour quiet and
steady. Corn dull. Peas-quiet and steady. Yarns
and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

London, May 24.—2 P. M.—Consols, 94½ for money
and account. American securities quiet. United
States 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867,
90%; 10-40s, 86. Railways quiet. Erie, 18½; Illinois
Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

Liverpool., May 24.—2 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 16%@11d.; Orleans, 11½d. The sales will
reach 10,000 bales.

MEXICO.

Insurrection and Revelution-Disturbances in the State-Constitutional Changes.

Vera Cruz, April 26.—The general news is very much the same as at last date. Insurrection and revolution are in full blast. There is an occasional effort made to induce the belief that the state of things is growing better, but these efforts are spasmodic. We learn from Zacatecas that D. Joaquin Sanchez Roman, Antonio Marquez, Jesus Arechiga, Colonel Delgadillo, and other chiefs, under Garcia de la Cadena, are endeavoring to patch a peace with the authorities of the Republic.

In San Luis Potosi some of the soldiers who raised the insurrectionary flag in Tinajuelas have been apprehended. Toledo and Martinez, having abandoned Matchuala, marched on upon the City of Maiz y Tula. It is said this force consisted of four hundred men. Toledo was wounded in a recent fight. The Union, published at San Luis, mentions that an escort from the "Czadores de Galcana" was sent out a short time since to guard a convoy of \$6000 which was being sent up to the forces of Rocha and Tolentino in the northern part of the State. On the same day that this convoy started the sergeant and troops made a pronunciamento at a point called Tinajuelas, when the purser was severely punished and the efficer of the guard was killed.

Martinez had reached the State of Nueva Leon. His coming had excited great alarm, but the people were getting over their fright. The State Government had ordered that the National Guards of Montemorelas, Rayonce, Lynases, and some other places, should be disbanded, and this was accordingly done.

The question of constitutional reforms occupies

places, should be disbanded, and this was accordingly done.

The question of constitutional reforms occupies very much of the public attention. The Government of Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, and Puebla have written to the President of the republic, saying that they were perfectly in accord with his sentiments, and urging the necessity of such reforms. The principal change is that concerning the formation of a benate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

QUEENSTOWN, May 24.—The steamship Calabria arrived at this port this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 24.—The steamship Rhein, from New York 14th inst, for Bremen, touched here at six o'clock this morning. All well.

Londonderby, May 24.—The steamship Prossian, from Quebec, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverrock!

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.67 | 11 A. M.76 | 2 P. M.89

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Sinnickson &

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Sinn Co.
Schr S. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, Noank, Schr J. Maxifeld, May, Boston, Schr Sophia Wilson, Howell, Boston, Schr C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton, Schr Wm. Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, Mystic, Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, Mystic, Schr A. H. Barflett, Harris, Providence, Schr Edith May, Higgins, Wellfleet, Schr A. Pharo, Smith, Providence, Schr A. Pharo, Smith, Providence, Barge Mary and Emma, —, S. Norwelk,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mase, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundin, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, 21 days from Windson, N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Taylor & Betta.

Schr Potomae, Eldridge, 4 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Croskey & Co.

Schr Mohawk, Brady, 6 days from Norfolk, with cedar rails to Malone & Sons.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr E. J. Pickap, Bowen, from York river, with wood. ARRIVED THIS MORNING

Schr Aid, Smith, from Fall River.
Schr A. Phare, Shourds, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, from Gloucester,
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence.
Echr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland,