PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

FIRST EDITION

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Movement on Canada.

War in Wyoming.

Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DISASTER.

Particulars of the Accident on the Penusylvania Central Railroad.

The Lancaster Express of last evening says:—
An emigrant train west had reached the Leaman Place Station about 4 o'clock this morning, and the engineer had just finished taking in water and was about to start when he witnessed the Philadelphia about to start when he witnessed the Philadelphia express east coming round the curve, a distance of about fifty yards. As soon as the express train had turned the curve the engineer (of the express) noticed that the switch was open, and immediately reversed the engine and sounded the whistle for down brakes. Both himself and the fireman then leaped from the engine. The engineer and fireman of the engine of the emigrant train, seeing that collision was unavoidable, also jumped from their lision was unavoidable, also jumped from their places, but had hardly reached the ground when the engine of the express train struck the engine of the emigrant train. The collision made a terrible crash, and nearly all the cars of both trains were more or

less injured.

As soon as the express engineer sounded down brakes, Thomas W. Swayne, one of the brakemen, sprang to his post, and had hardly reached the platform when the collision occurred, and he was crushed between the platforms of the baggage and the front passenger car. He fived about lifteen minutes after the accident. He was a young man, married about three months since, and resided in Philadelphia.

The emigrant train consisted of about ten or twelve cars, with between three and four hundred emigrant passengers on their way to the West. The men who were injured, and one of whom has since died, were standing upon the platform of one of the cars near the middle of the train. The force of the collision threw the platforms of the forward cars upon the platforms of those behind, crushing in the guards and lifting the body from the trucks. It was here that the men were caught. None of the pas-sengers in either of the trains who remained in their seats were injured, though a number must have made very narrow escapes, as the bolts of nearly all the forward trucks were displaced and broke through the floors of the cars, making frightful looking holes, and scattering splinters in all direc-

across the track and the trucks torn from under it; the front baggage car was thrown up an embank-ment about hiteen feet from the track. The engine

ment about litteen feet from the track. The engine is considerably damaged, but that attached to the emigrant train escaped less seriously.

It was not ascertained at noon to-day who left the switch open. Milton Manahas, conductor of a freight train, had passed over it west before the arrival of the emigrant train. His train was run on to a siding in order to let the former pass. He asserts, however, that he closed the switch after him. The engineer of the express, which arrived very soon afterward, on the other hand, says he noticed the switch open as soon as he turned the curve, or about thirty yards from the switch. Furcurve, or about thirty yards from the switch. Fur-ther investigation may elicit the truth. The engineer of the emigrant train was just in

the act of starting when the express came in sight. Had he got underway but a second or two the express engine would have cut right through one of the crowded emigrant cars, and there would have been a fearful scene of crushing and death.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

An Iowa Man Kills Himself Because He is Unworthy to be a Husband. We find this story in the Chicago Republican of

Monday:- On Saturday morning, at about 7 o'clock, John M. Margarette called at the City Hotel, registered his name from Iowa City, Iowa, and called for a room. Continuing to absent himself at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Thornton proceeded to the room and called Margarette. Receiving no answer, he called assistance and broke the door of the apartment. assistance and broke the door of the apartment open. The window blinds were down and nothing could be distinctly discerned for a few minutes. But soon the hotel clerk observed a sight that made him

On the floor of the room lay the corpse of the young man, with a bullet wound through his head and a seven shooter in his right hand. Deceased had shot himself through the temples. On the apartment table the following singular letters were found: LETTER TO A FRIEND.

"Joliet."

"Friend Frank:—I am in misery as I was before you know, and more so this time. I had not enough courage to stand up to get married to the best lady living. That made me very much confused. Hattie is too good for me. I don't believe I could make my lovely girl happy, therefore I am ready to leave this world. No more may we meet. Be a friend for life to my brothers. Am about done.

"Your friend, John."

LETTER TO HIS BROTHER.

LETTER TO HIS BROTHER.

"Dear Brother William—These are the last lines from me; I will be in eternity before you will receive them. I beg pardon for all f have ever done wrong against you. I never knew myself. Dear liattle has no fault. I am in my old situation, and nobody can help me out of it. You will please get the \$2000 for dear Hattle, from my inheritance. "John."

The foregoing epistle is a translation from the German language, and was addressed "S. M. Margarette." From the orthography it is evidently the production of a native of Bohemia. He was about thirty years old and appeared to be in good health. The following letter to his lady-love throws more

LETTER TO HIS SWEETHEART.

"My DEAR HATTIE:—How heavy I feel at this moment! It is not getting better. I cannot go any further. I had overrated myself. I am in despair further. I had overrated myself. I am in despair and must close my life melancholily. I am good for nothing else. Forgive me, Hattle, you are not to biame (no one else but myself). You shall have part of my earthly goods. They are valueless to me now. I entrust you to Providence. Dark eternity is before me. Would like to live, but cannot see for what. Good bye, good Hattle.

"Miss Hattle Litka, Chicago, Ill."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Esputable Citizen of New Castle, Pa., Gets Married on Wednesday and Disappears Mys-

teriously on Friday.

On Friday afternoon last, Mr. Marcus L. Reynolds, a very worthy citizen of New Castie, Lawrence county, and son of Mr. John F. Reynolds, an old and wealthy resident of that place, disappeared from his friends in the most mysterious manner, and under the most painful circumstances, as he had been married to Miss Emma Thomas on the Wednesday evening previous and had every ment. Wednesday evening previous, and had every preparation made for a wedding trip to Biairsville, in Indiana county, where his wife had numerous rela-

Indiana county, where his wife had numerous relations residing.

Having been afflicted with the ague, and having had a chill on Sunday, his physician advised a postponement of the proposed tour. The advice was heeded, and the trip put off till the following Monday. Thursday he remained at home with his wife, and on Friday left so much better that he concluded and on Friday felt so much better that he concluded to leave on Saturday for Biarsville. Accordingly he sent a note down to his father, telling him of his intention and subsequently visited home himself, and bade the family all an affectionate farewell, promising to return about the 30th—next Monday. This was about 10 o'clock on Friday morning. Leaving the house of his father, he was noticed going in the direction of his father-in-law's, where his wife was, but he never reached there, nor has he been seen by any of the friends since.

any of the friends since.

Mr. Reynolds was very comfortably situated, having a house of his own, furnished before his marriage and ready for occupancy, and had other property beside. He was a very worthy and reputable citizen, and was perfectly sound in his mind. His mysterious disappearance, under these circumstances, naturally filled the minds of mis friends with

the most painful apprehensions. The first suppo-sition was that he had been murdered, and hence sition was that he had been murdered, and hence the very thorough searches that were made for his body. The thought that he had committed suicide was also entertained, but the failure to find the body dispelled this idea in a measure. It is gene-rally believed now that he became deranged and wandered off, probably taking the cars for Pittsburg.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

The Excitement in New York-The Departure of Men from that City - The Dissensions Among the Excursionists.

The N. Y. Tribune of this morning says:—
The Fenian despatches from the border yesterday, and the ramored departure of men from this city on Monday, caused much excitement among the brotherhood and others. Reporters were rushing hither and thither yesterday in search of the facts, and eagerly snapping at rumors. Towards evening a motley collection of individuals gathered around the doors of the headquarters in Fourth street, as if they too were expecting a call to arms. From what could be gathered in well-informed Fenlan circles, it ap-pears that Gen. O'Neil has sent orders to all parts of the country, ordering the soldiers of the I. R. A. re-siding in this city and the Eastern States, to meet at St. Albans, and those living west to move eastward towards Malone, all to assemble in the neighbor-hood of the Vermont and New York frontier. It is hood of the Vermont and New York Fontier. It is said that the entire movement is made against the wishes of the present Executive Council, and the legislative branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, and contrary to the judgment of members of President O'Neil's Cabinet. Well-known and zealous Fenians Say that they have worked for years in gathering large supplies or arms and ammunition, which during the last six months has been sent to the Canada, border, all now to be frittered away and wasted in the present premature proceedings. Dis-satisfaction is the consequence, and disaster and lefeat are expected.

defeat are expected.

Those who make these complaints say that the expedition should have been deferred until there was plenty of money in the treasury. Only about 1000 men are said to be marching on Canada, and that forty-five Fenians only left this city on the 11 that forty-five Fenians enly left this city on the 11 o'clock train Monday evening.

General Michael Kerwin, of Philadelphia, late Fenian Secretary of War, resigned six weeks ago, but two or three weeks since he consented to resume his duties, with the understanding that there would be no move until the entire body was ready, "horse, foot, and dragoon." He now "washes" his hands, it is reported, of the organization, and declares that he will have no more to do with it, at any rate while improdent wen may precipitate the men rate while imprudent men may precipitate the men into a course of conduct for which they are unpre-

The officers in command of the present raid are General O'Neil, Colonel Donneily, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Clingam, and Colonel Le Caron. The Vermont detachment is commanded by Colonel Lewis.

The Red River expedition was authorized by the entire Brotherhood, and those troops are acting under the direction of the Executive Council. They are now organizing, it is reported, to meet the force which the Canadian Government is sending to the

Red River country.
General Gleason, a soldier of the Irish Brigade in the service of the Pope, and a prominent officer of General Meagher's Irish Brigade, is in this city for the past week or so. It is understood that he does not approve of the present action of General O'Neil, as he believes money is as essential for the carrying on of war as arms or ammunition.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Executive Council and the indifference of the Savage branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, it was rumored that during yesterday not less than five hundred men, with their officers, left by the several trains from this city for the borders, to accept the fortunes of

General O'Neil's band. Yesterday between 20 an 30 Fenians left Newark road company say that the men took seats in dif-ferent cars, having each purchased his own ticket. A meeting was held at the Fenian headquarters last evening, 14 persons being present, Business was conducted in private.

LONDON CITY RAILROADS.

Opening of a Street Tramway in London-Scene at the Inauguration-American Talent and Enterprise in Ald of our English From the London News, May 10.

A two-miles-and-a-half length of street tramway was opened yesterday between Whitechapel and Bow Churches. The line is constructed by the North Metropolitan Tramway Company.

The long, straight road through Mile-end and Stepney was in a state of tremendous excitement during the whole of the day, and the crowds were during the whole of the day, and the crowds were so great and so imprudent that nothing but the most anxious care on the part of Mr. Corrigan, the manager, and his staff of officials prevented the offering up of one or two Whitechapel youths on the shrine of modern improvement. At the termini of the line the crowds blocked up the thoroughfares completely during the mid-day hours. Owing to certain sewering operations in South London, the Brixton line, the opening of which we recorded a week ago, is nothing like so perfect an illustration of the system as this in the eastern district. Formerly the fare nothing like so perfect an illustration of the system as this in the eastern district. Formerly the fare between the two points touched by the tramways was fourpence; but the omnibus companies, when the new scheme was decided upon, speedily came down to the trainway tariff of twopence, retaining for themselves the additional advantage of conveying their passengers on to the bank. There is, however, plenty of room for both systems.

The tramways commenced running at a quarter past five vesterday morning. The registered num-

The tramways commenced running at a quarter past five yesterday morning. The registered number of passengers is forty-six, but nearly double that number was carried on the first journey, not necessarily at one time, although the ample space within and without would admit of so great a cargo. The cars are about double the length of ordinary omnibuses, and are built to seat twenty-two within and twenty-four without, and although the vehicles appear to be but little broader than the widest of our omnibuses, the arrangement of the solid wheels underneath the body utilizes every inch of the limit allowed to cover the permanent way. According to the provisions of the act of Parliament workmen are to be conveyed at the fare of one pensy on particular journers, morning and evening, and it was of this class of passenger that the first load was composed. If the introduction of these tramways does nothing else but cause a reduction of the omnibus fares, some of which (the threepenny fare from Charing Cross to Temple Bar, for example) are exorbitant in the extense they will confer an advantage areas the conwhich (the threepenny fare from Charing Cross to Temple Bar, for example) are exorbitant in the ex-treme, they will confer an advantage upon the com-munity. But they offer a degree of comfort which omnibus travellers have not yet attained. They give sitting and walking room for everybody inside, and as much comfort on the roof as soft cushions and an abundant supply of knee wrappers can fur-nish. The cars ran about every ten minutes yester-day; but when the arrangements are in thorough working order they will run every five minutes. working order they will run every five minutes. Murmurs of admiration at the light, elegant cars and equipments were to be heard along the entire journey.

The cars were built in New York, and excellent

specimens they are of American workmanship. FRANCE.

Paris During the Taking of the Vote. Contrary to what was expected, says a newspa-per correspondent, no disorderly demonstrations occured in Paris. The popular vote in the Mayor's office and the supplementary sections was taken with a truly exemplary regularity and calmness. with a truly exemplary regularity and calmness. Certainly a stranger passing through Paris, and looking upon the crowds in the streets, at the railway stations going off to the country or to the Bois de Boulogne to the races, would never have supposed for a moment that he was in a city agitated by a plebiscitum. No disturbance, no unusual gatherings, no overcrowding even about the polis. A rumor was spread that a violent manifestation was in preparation for the evening in some of the avrondissements at the moment of the sorting of the votes; this was due to the advice given by the irreconcilable journals of the previous evening, for as many voters as possible to penetrate into the voting-halls, in order to be present at the sorting. The Prefect of Police published in the afternoon an order, warning peaceable citizens not to collect in places where disorder was likely to occur, or that they would be dispersed by force. It does not applaces where disorder was likely to occur, or that they would be dispersed by force. It does not apper that the Prefect had occasion to fulfil his menace. No soldlery were visible during the whole day; the military uniforms were kept in the background, the police being, however, in full force. In the barracks all the measures were taken to call out the troops at a moment's warning. Near the barracks of the Prince Eugene, Place du Chateau d'Eau, cries were heard of "Down with the Empire!" "Long live the Republic!" but these demonstrations were feeble, and were not followed either by conflicts or arrests. What is more serious, however, is that in the army several cases of insubordination are reported, with manifest proofs that ordination are reported, with manifest proofs that for a long time the irreconcilables have been at work in their midst. The regiment of the Prince Eugene voted "No" by a large majority.

-The Columbus (Obio) State Journal any iously asks us if water is a beverage what is to be done with the beer? That is easily answered. The beer must be put down.

A WASHINGTON DUEL.

The Mountain and the Mouse-Bloody Threats

The Mountain and the Mouse—Bleedy Threats and Peaceful Denouement—Newspaper Men as Dueilists.

A duei, which has been the subject of conversation for the past week in Washington, was abruptly and ingioriously terminated yesterday. The principals were men of much prominence, and the friends of the gentlemen are also more or less noted. The trouble began in the reporters' gallery of the Senate about a week ago, after the close of a very impassioned speech by Senator Morton on the subject of reconstruction. The principals in the adair were M. L. Q. Washington, a member of the World's staff in N. York and the American correspondent of the London Telegraph, and Mr. Ben. T. Hutchins, originally from Concord, H. H., but now a resident of Atlanta, Ga. During the war he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regular Cavairy, while Mr. Washington was Assistant Secretary of State of the Confederacy under Benjamin. At the close of Mr. Morton's speech, Mr. Hutchins applauded its sentiments, giving at the same time a very free expression of his opinion of the Southern Rebels. Mr. Washington took violent exceptions to the expressions, and a quarrel ensued, Mr. Huschins taking the initiative by writing a note in pencil to the effect that Washington would hear from him very soon. A demand for apology and retraction followed, and finally a direct challenge was sent to Mr. Washington by Mr. Hutchins, dated at Alexandria. Delays and efforts to amicably arrange the affair by friends followed, in which the most laughable diplomacy occurred. A meeting was finally decided upon at Silver Springs, near the residence of Frank P. Blair, Sr. More delays followed, and more friendly mediation by acquaintances. The persons who figured in the episode are more or less prominent. mediation by acquaintances. The persons who figured in the episode are more or less prominent. Mr. Washington has had acting for him Mr. J. J. Mr. Washington has had acting for him Mr. J. J. Bright, son of ex-Senator Bright of Indiana, Colonel Richard Wintersmith of Kentucky, who was an officer in the Rebel army; and General A. C. Jones, also of the Rebel army. Mr. Hutchins experienced great difficulty in obtaining seconds, owing to the rigoreus laws to prevent duelling, and his limited acquaintance. Mr. Hutchins' challenge was accepted, and Mr. Washington's seconds named, and while the preliminaries were going on, Mr. Hutchins' friends declined to serve. Then Mr. Washington's friends, believing that a settlement was out of the question, refused to go on the Mr. Washington's friends, believing that a settlement was out of the question, refused to go on the field. Each gentleman chose his surgeon, and the most complete arrangements were made. Mr. Crounse, of the Times, was prominent in endeavoring to effect a settlement. Jeremiah McKibben, who will be remembered as Broderick's second, was nonsulted by Mr. Hutchins, and John Coyle, former proprietor of the National Intelligencer, was acting for him at one time. The affair seems to have ended nobody knows exactly how, but it appears to be satisfactory to the friends of both parties. Both gentlemen, according to the accepted evidence, have shown great courage, and a perfect willingness to get shot at any time.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trueman Homicide. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Peirce.

This morning the second special venire issued by the Sheriff was returned, and the jury was completed and sworn to try the cause of the Commonwealth vs. William Whitesides, the Constable of the Seventh ward, charged with the murder of Henry Trueman, colored, by shooting him on the 31st of March last. The prisoner is represented by Charles N. Mann, Christian Kneass, and W. B. Mann, Esqs., and District-Attorneys Sneppard and Hagert prosecuted. Mr. Hagert, opening the case, said that on the evening of March 31 the prisoner pursued a man named Morris, when he was endeavoring to arrest, but who fled and escaped into Cross alley, which runs north from St. Mary street, between Seventh and Eighth. Trueman, who was totally unarmed and unoffending, being attracted merely by the fact of one man pursuing another, ran up the alley and asked the prisoner what was the matter, and the latter answering, "[7]] show you," aimed his pistol at him and shot him. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died that night. After speaking of the different grades of murder, Mr. Hagert proceeded to the taking of testimony. of murder, Mr. Hagert proceeded to the taking

testimony.

Thomas J. Smith, colored, testified—I knew the deceased, who lived on the east side of Cross alley; I saw the occurrence in which he was shot on the evening of March 31; I was standing nearly midway in Cross alley when I saw a crowd running along St. Mary street towards the alley; I learned that the excitement was caused by a young man running from Constable Whitesides; I saw Whitesides coming out of a small alley running north of Cross, and heard Harrison Truemsn ask him what was the mat-ter; he replied, "I'll show you what's the matter," adding something that I could not swear to, and he immediately pulled his revolver and fired and Trueman fell wounded; I was standing within two or three feet of Trueman when he was shot; Lydia or three feet of Trueman when he was shot; Lydia Trusty steed between me and Trueman when he was shot; Trueman was doing nothing, just standing up in an ordinary way and merely asked the question; the whole occurrence occupied about two minutes; after he fired Whitesides backed with the revolver in his hand until he got nearly to St. Mary street, and then he ran up St. Mary street towards Eighth; Trueman was picked up and carried to the Hospital, where he died within three-quarters of an hour afterwards; I searched him and found no weapon upon him.

upon him. Cross-examined—When he backed I don't know Cross-examined—When he backed I don't know who he was backing from, for they were all backing from him; but when he started to run up St. Mary street, he was followed by a crowd of men, women, and children, who cried, "Catch him." "He's shot Harry Trueman," "Kill the —;" I did not see any stones thrown at him; before the shooting there were about twelve or fifteen persons in the alley; afterwards the crowd consisted perhaps of forty persons.

Dr. Shapleigh, who made the post-mortem ex-amination, testified that death was caused by a gun-shot wound in the abdomen. On trial.

Edward Payson Weston's Great Walk. With precise punctuality Mr. Edward Payson Weston at 12:15 o'clock this morning flexed his limbs for his one-hundred-mile walk. The Empire Rink, New York, was brilliantly lighted and decorated. The track, which is made of clay and turning shavings two and a-half inches thick, was in good order, and the arrangements thick, was in good order, and the arrangements for the accommodation of spectators admirable. Weston was dreased in a black velvet suit and leather leggings, and carried a little riding-whip in his hand. He started off with the good wishes and hearty applause of those who had gathered there. His gait was quite ordinary at the start, and not until he had made two circuits did he show any effort. It was evident he was husbanding his strength, although he intends to make a mile in twelve minutes until 2 o'clock. to make a mile in twelve minutes until 2 o'clock On the third circuit he threw off his coat and hat, and the muscles began to show their work-ings. The first mile was made in eleven minutes and fifty-five seconds, and the second in eleven minutes and forty-five seconds. Seven circuits made the mile. The following persons are the judges:—Messrs. Roswell Jerome, Charles H. Phelps, Frederick Keeler, Marlin England, James Burnham, and G. Winans.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

New York, May 25.—Cotton dull and weak; sales 600 bales middling upland at 22%c. Flour rather more steady; State, \$4.60@5.55; Ohio, \$4.95@6; Western, \$4.60@6.20; Southern, \$5.85@9.90. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn advanced 1c.; new mixed Western, \$108@113. Oats more steady; State, 67 @69c.; Western, 65@66c. Beef ununanged. Pork firm; mess, \$29.75. Lard steady; steam, 14%@16c.; kettle, 16%@16%c. Whisky quiet at \$1.08.

Rultimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, May 25.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22%@22%c. Flour fairly active and more steady. Wheat firm; Maryland, \$1.40@1.50; Pennsylvania, \$1.35. Corn firm; white, \$1.14.21.16; yellow, \$1.13.20.1.14. Oats dull at 62.265c. Mess Pork firm at \$30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17%c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, \$1.272c. Lard quiet at 17%c. Whisky flat at \$1.08.21.09.

-A pair of runaway horses overturned seven bives of bees in Illinois last week, and the enraged bees stung them to death.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

Missouri Republican Office Burned

The Great Fenian Excitement

Brethren Leaving for the Front.

From Prince Edward's Island.

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

FROM WASHINGTON. Prince Edward Island Advices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- Commander Henry Wilson, commanding United States steamer Frolic, reports his arrival at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 12th of May. On his passage there he passed fields of ice between the Gut of Carson and Prince Edward Island. The English ensign was saluted and answer returned by the batteries on shore. He states that mails are very irregular, one of the mail steamers being blocked in Shediac Bay by ice. The

northern and western portions of the island are

closed up by the ice, and the fisheries will not

commence for a month at least. General Garfield asked and obtained leave to-day to report his ninety-five million dollar bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency next Wednesday.

Hon. C. C. Washburn has given notice that he will not report his postal telegraph bill until next December.

The Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting last night, at which they revised that portion of the tax bill reported to the House and recommitted. The only change made was to reduce the tax on wholesale liquor dealers to what it is in the present law. At first the committee had decided to increase it, but this determination has been abandoned. The bill will be reported to-day, and Mr. Schenck will endeavor to have the time fixed for its consideration.

The Northern Pacific Railroad. The House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to-day to report the Northern Pacific Railroad bill without amendments. It is the intention of the chairman of the committee to allow amendments to be offered in the House and to give one hour for debate.

FROM THE WEST.

Destruction of the "Missouri Republicau"
Omce.
St. Louis, May 25.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the bindery department of the Missouri Republican office. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and in less than ten minutes the entire building was one sheet of fire, and before midnight there was nothing left of the office but a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated as follows:- One eight cylinder press, \$35,000; one four cylinder press, \$20,000; job-room, \$3000; news-rood, \$10,000;

\$40,000: library, \$5000. The total less, \$160,000. The four-cylinder press, which was not in use. wos in the fire-proof vault, and is probably safe. The large press may also be saved in a badly damaged state, and also the private library of the managing editor, valued at \$1500, may be

bindery, \$10,000; paper, etc., \$20,000; bullding,

The following is a list of the insurances: -On the building, -\$5000 leach in the Globe, Mutual and Pacific Companies, of St. Louis; \$5000 in the North American, of Philadelphia; \$2500 in the Buffalo, of New York; \$5000 International, of New York.

On the stock-\$5000 in the Laclede Mutual o St. Louis, in the Home Mutual of St. Louis \$5000 in the Missouri State Mutual; \$3000 in the Citizen's Mutual of St. Louis; \$5000 in the Mound City of St. Louis; \$5000 in the St. Louis Insurance Company; \$5000 in the Lumbermen's and Mechanics' of St. Louis; \$5000 in the Citizens, Manhattan, Lamar, Security, and Putnam of New York; \$2500 each in the Firemen's and Excelsior of New York; \$5000 in the Commerce of Albany; \$2500 in the Maryland of Baltimore, and \$5000 in the St. Louis Mutual and Tradesmen's of St. Louis.

The queensware store of Hinke, Estelle & Co., on North Main street, the rear of which joined the rear of the Republican office, took fire and was damaged to the extent of \$25,000. The stock was valued at \$60,000, and is insured for about \$25,000. The building was owned by the Republican Company and is insured for \$13,000. An adjoining building on the south side, occupied by A. Jubell & Co., notions and fancy goods, and the Merchants' Paper Collar Company, was badly damaged by water. A small tobacco store, kept by William Bach, on Chesnut street, across the alley from the Republican office, was crushed by the falling walls. The loss on stock and building is \$3000, insured.

Die Westliche Post newspaper, on Chesnut street, opposite the Republican office, was badly scorched, but was saved by the firemen. The Republican will issue a small sheet to-day, and hereafter continue the publication as

The Irish News, which was printed by the Republican, will be suspended for one week.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Feulan Excitement. ROCHESTER, May 25 .- Several car loads of Fenians, ticketed for Maloue, passed through here from the West last night. One company of 30 men, under command of Captain O'Neill, left this city last night, and more are to leave to-day. All is excitement in Fenian circles.

to-day. All is excitement in Fenian circles.

New York, May 25.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114½. 5-20g, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. do. new, 118½; do. 1867, 113½; to. 1868, 118½; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 70; Camberland preferred, 42; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101½; Eric, 23½; Reading, 108½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 128½; Michigan Southern, 97½; Illinois Central, 127½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 33.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Presbyterian General Assembly. LOUISVILLE, May 25 .- The most interesting discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly vesterday was on the subject of lay preaching. One of the principles of the Presbyterian Church is the high standard of education required of the ministry. A year ago the Assembly authorized the licensing of men as exhorters who had not received this thorough training. One of the presbyteries requested that this authority be withdrawn, and the request gave rise to a long. animated, earnest, and able debate. This ques-

tion comes up again to-day. The nomination to fill the chair of Pastoral Theology in the Columbia Theological Seminary of South Carolina being in order, Rev. Dr. James R. Wilson, of Augusta, Ga.; Rev. J. A. Lefevre, of Baltimore; [Rev. Dr. H. H. Hopkins, of Owensboro', Ky.; and Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, of Franklin, Tennessee, were nominated. The election takes place

to-day.

Last evening an enthusiastic home missionary meeting was held, and was addressed by Revs. Rutherford, Boggs, and Robinson. Revs. Van Dyke, Backus, and William E. Dodge, delegates from the Northern Assembly to propose the opening of a correspondence between the two bodies arrived in Vandence between the two bodies, arrived in Louisville last evening, and will probably be heard this morning.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 25—11'30 A. M.—Consols, 94½ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 90½; 10-408, 86. Stocks quiet. Eric Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28.

Liverpool, May 25—11 30 A. M.—Cotton dull; Middling uplands, 10½@11d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afterneon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 25—2 P. M.—American securities quiet. Brie Raliroad, 18%; Filinois Central, 110%;

LIVERPOOL, May 25—2 P. M.—Cotton duli; middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 11% @11%d; California wheat, 9s. 7d. @9s. 8d.; cheese dull at 73s.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill establishing the right of way of the Portage, Lake, and River Improvement Company and for a land grant to it. Referred.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to Inquire and report as to the most feasible method of restoring foreign commerce to American vessels. Laid on the table preparatory to remarks to be made on the subject by Mr. Ohandler on Friday morning.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 cut of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in aid of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Ferry and supported by Messrs. Sawyer, Patterson, and Morrill (Vt.) It then passed—yeas, 35; nays, II.

The Consular, Diplomatic, Appropriation, and other bills were received from the House and referred to committees.

mittees.
At 12:45 the Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in several States, being the bill to enforce the fifteenth amend-

ment.

Mr. Casserly argued that in introducing new matter into the bill the conference committee had transcended their authority, and that the provision proposed to be inserted that every voter at a general election at which a member of Congress is voted for, shall be presumed to have voted for such member, would practically revolutionize the present law and do away with the secret ballot.

A question of order by Mr. Saulsbury, that it was not competent for this committee to add new matter to sections which had been agreed to by both houses, was over-

tions which had been agreed to by both houses, was overruled after a full statement of the case by the Chair.

Henne.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, Wednesday next was assigned for the business of the Committee on Banking and
Ourrency.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to
revive the navigation and commercial interests of the
United States.

Mr. Farnsworth stated his objections to the bill. It was
a proposition really to hire men to build ships and thea to
hire men to run the ships after they were built, all for
for the benefit of the makers of iron in Pennsylvania and
the hewers of wood in Maine, both bounty and subsidy to
be paid by the tax-payers of the United States. This was
asking too much. This was crowding the overburdened
tax-payers too hard. He was willing to vote for a bill to
remit actual duties on materials actually used in shipbuilding, but he was not willing that the people should be
taxed at both ends of the route. The diminution of the
coastwise trade was attributable to other causes than
those mentioned by the friends of the bill, and the trade
was not to be revived by bounties. They might put vessels
along the coast if they paid them enough.

They might put out little schooners to carry the United
States flag if they paid money to do so, but that would not
revive the carrying trade. They might pay enough to
allow transportation to be done coastwise cheaper than it
could be by railroad, but that would be doing a great
wrong to the railroad interest. The bill proposed to give
special bounty to one branch of the carrying trade at the
exp nse of another branch. The coastwise trade by vessels could not compete with that by rail. Insurance was
much greater.

Time was becoming very important in the transporta-

exp nse of another branch. The constraint trade at the sels could not compete with that by rail. Insurance was much greater.

Time was becoming very important in the transportation of freight as well as of passengers, and as far as the transportation of passengers by water was concerned that trade could not be revived by any bounties that might be given. He was willing whenever it was necessary for carrying the mails to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for a long term of years with any company that would put good lines of steamers on the route between this country and European ports.

Subsidies were already paid for lines to China, the Sandwich Islands, and Brazil, and he was willing that the Postmaster-General should contract to give the entire postages to any one that would carry mails to Enrope or elsewhere. But he was not willing to tax his constituents to pay bounty to mea to put ships on the ocean. If the commerce of the country would not maintain ships they could not be maintained by taxes on the people. If the tariff was so high that ships could not be built here, and that commerce was breken down, then the tariff should be reduced so that ships could be built in this country and so that commerce was breken down, then the tariff should be reduced so that ships could be built in this country and so that commerce was breken down, then the tariff should be reduced so that ships could be built in this country and so that commerce was breken down, then the tariff should be reduced so that ships could be built in this country and so that commerce was trained to giving bounties to ship-builders or anybody else for a particular interest. He argued against that and other features of the bill.

Mr. Lynch remarked that the committee had agreed to a substitute for the bill, and he offered it to be voted on as an amendment.

Mr. Lynch remarked that the committee had agreed to a substitute for the bill, and he offered it to be voted on as an amendment.

Mr. Ingersoll argued that the committee had misconceived the duty assigned to it. Their duty was to inquire into the causes of the decay of American commerce and navigation, but the committee had confined itself, so far as the pending bill was concerned, to the ship building ing interests. Everybody knew that iron ships would not be built in Maine, and that wooden ships could not compete with iron ships in foreign trade. If the bill were to become a law it would not endanger the interests of foreigners in the carrying trade. American tounage, so far as the foreign trade was concerned, would continue to decline, and decline until it became actually extinct.

It would have been just as sensible when the railroad business superseded the old stage-casch business to have reported a bill to revive the coach building interest as to report the pending bill.

Mr. Garfield opposed the bill as not giving relief at the very place where relief was needed. In making the results of foreign tounage. It gave relief where none was needed, in coastwise trade, and failed to give relief where is was needed. It did not give advantage enough to enable american tounage to compete with that an the Olyde. All the subsidies, bounties, and drawbacks provided in the bill could not enable American shipowers to compete with the cheap iron vessels built on the Olyde.

Therefore, for the purpose of the foreign trade this bill was a fallure, and for the purpose of the scasting trade it was unnecessary. On these two statements he rested his opposition to the bill and amendments ought to be laid on the table, or to be recommitted.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to mornow.

In the substitute offered by Mr. Lynch the preamble is

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-mornow.

In the substitute offered by Mr. Lynch the preamble is the same as in the original bill. The first section is modified as follows.—That upon all imported inuber, timber, hemp, manilla, and for iron and steel not advanced beyond rod bars and boits plates, beams, and forzings which may be used and wrought up into the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States and finished after the passage of this act whether for the built, rigging, equipment, or machinery of anch vessels, there shall be allowed and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, a rebate or drawback equal to the duties which may have been paid on such material, and where American material is used in the construction of vessels or steamers of not less than 1000 tons, there shall be allowed and paid, as aforesaid, an amount equivalent to the duties imposed on similar articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

The second section allowing ship stores and coal to be taken and consumed free of duty, remains as in the original bill.

The temaining sections of the bill are struck out.

taken and consumed free of duty, remains as in the original bill.

The remaining sections of the bill are struck out.

Mr. Wheeler, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back, without amendment, the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage, and for other purposes. He remarked that when the bill was committed it was accompanied by twenty four amendments, and he proposed that the cebate he limited to one hour, so as to let those amendments be briefly explained.

Mr. Sargent remerked te at that would leave two and a half minutes for each amendment.

The debate went on without heins limited.

Mr. Hawley addressed the House in support of his amendment, which forbids the company to sell its lands to others than ac unisettlers in lot over 100 ore or at prices beyond \$2.50 an acre,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

We know of nothing new or interesting connected with the money market proper worthy of special notice. There is a steady current of money from the interior towards the great commercial centres of the Eastern scaboard, and as the business demand is extremely limited and bids fair to continue in this condition for several menths to come lenders are naturally anxious ral months to come, lenders are naturally anxious to put out their funds to the best advantage in the interim.

The rates are remarkably easy at 4@41/2 per cent. on Governments and other good collaterals. First-class commercial paper is current at

5)4@6 per cent.
Gold is very dull but rather stronger. Sales up to noon varied between 114½ and 114½, closing at 114½.

Government bonds attract little attention just now in this market and the prices at a strong little attention in the parket and the prices at a strong little attention in the parket and the prices are attention.

now in this market, and the prices are entirely based upon New York quotations. The market

to-day is stronger in sympathy with gold.

There was a good business done at the Stock Board and prices again advanced. In city sixes there were sales of the new bonds at 102%. Reading Railroad was active and stronger Reading Railroad was active and stronger Sales up to 52%, closing strong. Pennsylvania, was active and stronger. Sales at 56% 56%. Camden and Amboy sold steadily at 119%. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 36%. Oil Creek and Allegheny was quiet, with small sales at 46%. Philadelphia and Erie was in sharp demand, with sales at 30% 30%; 39% was bid for North Pennsylvania, and 43 for Northern Central.

In Canals there were sales of Lehigh at 33½ b. o. In Bank shares, Philadelphia was the only stock sold, at 160. Coal and Passenger Railway stocks were neg-

lected but steady.

Oil stocks continue in demand. % was bid for McClintock, 1% for Corn Planter, and 69 for Curtin. The latter company declares a dividend of 10 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & B	
\$3000 O C & A R bds 79	
\$2000 do 79%	
\$200 City 68, N. c. 102%	
\$1000 do85.102%	
\$1600 C & A m 68,89 94	200 do ls. 303
\$10000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 92%	
\$10000 Pa 6s 1 m.ls.101%	100 sh Read R. 85&1.52 56
\$3000 Sch N 68, 82.18.	10 do 52%
b30 58	190 do.85wn&1.52-56
\$1500 N Penna 78 85%	500 dos10wn. 52 %
17 sh Phila Bk 160	100 do2d.52.68
100 sh Penna RR 56%	100 do810, 52%
100 do 56%	100 do85&1. 52%
100 do 56%	100 do810. 5256
10 do 563/2	100 dols. 52%
209 do 812, 5634	400 dols. 52%
17 do 56%	200 dols, 52%
500 do.ls.blofft, 56%	100 sh O C & A R.R. 46%
100 dob10ft. 56%	
100 sh Cata Prf. b60 36%	
100 de 36%	
200 do.,ls,b60, 36%	
100 do 36%	Louis it outself it oo
	The state of the same of the s
Gold quotations as follows	rs, report this morning

Grant Bonds, \$770@759.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-20s of 1862, 1114@112; do., 1864, 1114@1113; do., 1865, 1114@1114; do., 1865, 1114@1114; do., 1865, 1114@114; do., 1867, 1134@114; do., 1868, 1134@114; 10-40s, 1084@1085; 6s, 1124@113. Gold, 1144.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, May 25 .- Seeds-Cloverseed dull and nominal at \$8@8-25 per 64 pounds. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand

Bark-The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at \$27 per ton. The Flour market is characterized by extreme

quietude, there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, but we continue yesterday's quotations. The sales foot up So yesterday's quotations. The sales foot up soo barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$4.75@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6; Illinois do. do., low grade, at \$5.50@6.25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.20; and fancy brands at \$7.26.25, according to quality, Rye Fleur is steady

at \$5-25.

Tile Wheat market is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red, \$1.32@\$1.35, and Rye is firmer; a lot of very choice Pennsylvania sold at \$1.10. Corn is dull and in small supply. Sales of \$000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at \$1.10@1.11. Oats are quiet and lower. 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@64c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western fron-bound at \$1.07@1.08.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

New York, May 25.—Arrived, steamships Nevada, Holsatia, and Russia, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Batavia, from Liverpool.
FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Jeff Davis, from Windsor; sohr E. R. Brown, from Bahamas; bark Chanticleer, from Sagua; and brig Alice Mowe, from West Indies. Passed out—Ship Alice M. Minor; ship Grey Ragle, for Mystic; barks Cricket, for Rio, and Niord, for London; brigs Speed, for Gibraltar; Mary Rice, for Charleston; Islahd Lass, for Nassau; and Zuleika, for Summerville.

for Summerville. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAY 25 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Hermanos, Hauff, Stettin, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORRING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 60 yours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, lier, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Greves, Jr.

Br. bark Agnes Frazer, Cameron, 15 days from Matabzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. brig Black Duck, Ellis, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to Geo, C. Carson & Co.—vebsel to Souder & Adams.

Souder & Adams.

Schr Cornella, Noyes, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Transit. Beckett, 6 days from Gloucester, Mars., with fish to Stroup & Co. Schr Caoinet, Stevens, 5 days from Newport, R. I., with fish to captain.
Schr Ney, Chase, 4 days from Newport, R. L., with

fish to captain.
Schr Harmond, Hart, 14 days from Deer Island. Schr Harmond, Hart, 14 days from Deel Land.
Schr White Swan, Collins, from New York.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Bonsall, from Nantucket.
Schr J. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from New York.
Schr Buckeye, Shropshire, from Salem.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 25.—The following boats left this morning in tow:

John M. Rine, with lumber to Mclivain & Bash.

E. & R. S. Gold, with lumber to Malone & Son.

Frank and Alice, with lumber to Patterson & Lipphycott.

Capt. C. Fable, with lumber to Malone & Son. Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk. MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Hector, Hackett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 15th inst.

Schr Harvest Queen, McBride, was loading at Havana 15th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Schr S. S. Tyler, Pratt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River Elist must.