# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII-NO. 131.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

SAN DOMINGO

Annexation Project.

President's Message.

A Budget of Disasters

The Baton Rouge Arsenal.

A Terrific Explosion.

Riding on the Flood in Texas.

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

#### ON THE FLOOD.

Sudden Rise of a Texas River-A Family Car-ried Away by the Swollen Stream-A Most Heartrending Story.

One of the most terrible calamities of its nature that has happened lately is narrated by the Austin (Texas) Journal. It reads almost like a romance, as it seems impossible for a small stream twenty feet below its banks to rise with such rapidity as is stated. It is nevertheless a truth that is far stranger than fiction:—

'We published some time since a brief and necessarily imperfect account of this strange and most painful calamity, which we now cor-rect, with fuller particulars, as we receive the statement from the lips of Brevet Colonel Mer-riam, Major of the 24th Infantry, who is now in Austin. The Colonel, after four years of military service on the frontiers of Kansas, New Mexico, and West Texas, had received leave of absence and was journeying with his wife and child from El Paso to the Texan coast.

"They had reached the head of the Concho river, and camped for the night on Sunday, the 24th of April.

"The river is formed by the junction of the rills of water from several large springs, which have been dammed into ponds by the wild beaver, and are well filled with large fish.

'The stream is so small here that a man can step across it anywhere. The banks were twenty feet above the bank of the water. Fatigued with the long journey of sixty-eight miles in the previous twenty-four hours, without water, the party were pleasantly resting, when early in the evening Colonel Merriam was aroused by the signs of an approaching storm. The tent was fastened and made as secure as possible, and about 9 o'clock a hail storm burst upon them, accompanied by some rain and a

strong wind.
"The fall of hail was unprecedented, lasting until nearly eleven, the stones being of the size of hen eggs, and striking the tent and prairie with a noise like that of incessant musketry.
"The Colonel, who was not ignorant of the

sudden and extreme overflows to which the mountain streams of Texas are liable, went out into the darkness as soon as the storm had ceased, to note what effect had been produced on this rivulet. To his amazement he found in the formerly almost dry bed of the creek a resistless torrent, loaded and filled with hail, rolling bank full, white as milk, and silent as a river of oil.

'He at once saw the danger, and ran back to the tent, shouting to the escort and servants to turn out. He placed Mrs. Merriam, the child, and nurse in the carriage, and with the aid of three men, started to run with it to the higher ground, a distance of not sixty yards. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the time the alarm had been given, but already the water had surged over the bank in waves of such volume and force as to sweep the party from their feet before they had traversed thirty yards.

'The Colonel called for assistance on some cavalry soldiers who had just escaped from the United States mail station near by, but they were too much terrified to heed or help.

'Colonel Merriam then abandoned the hope of saving his family in the carriage, and tried to enter it in order to swim out with them, but he was swept down the ice cold torrent like a bubble. Being an expert swimmer, he succeeded in reaching the bank about two hundred yards below, and ran back to renew the effort, when he received the terrible tidings that, the moment after he was swept down, the carriage, with all its precious freight, had turned over, and gone sailing down the flood, his wife saying as she disappeared, 'My darling husband, good little rill of a few hours before, which a child might step across, had become a faging river, covered with masses of drift-wood a mile in width, and thirty to forty feet deep.

"The bereaved husband procured a horse from one of the cavalrymen, and rode far down the torrent, but could see nothing in the darkness, and heard naught but the wild sounds of the wave. So passed the long and weary night.

"Before day the strange and momentary flood had passed by, and the small stream shrank to its usual size, and ran in its wonted bed. The sad search began. The drowned soldiers and servants, four in number, were found, and the body of the wife taken from the water about three-fourths of a mile below, and prepared for a journey of fifty-three miles to the post of Concho for temporary burial. Not till three days after was the body of the child found, four miles down the stream, a long distance from its bed Mrs. Merriam was a lady of culture and attainments, valued and beloved by all who knew her. The little girl, not three years old, was remarkable for the maturity of her mind and the

sweetness of her disposition. "The carriage was drifted by the current about a mile, and lodged in the thicket. The storm and flood are represented as frightful beyoud description. The Beaver ponds, from which the Concho takes its rise, were so filled with the icy hall that the catfish were killed by the congelation, and were swept in wagon loads. together with the myriads of smaller animals of the plain, such as rabbits and snakes, all over the

country by the sudden and rushing flood. "Three days after the storm, when the party left the Concho, the hail lay in drifts the depth of more than six feet! calamity more sad. strange, and tragic it has seldom been our lof to narrate, and our deepest sympathies go out to the father and husband thus suddenly stricken to the heart by the ghastly loss of all that he held most dear."

# · EXPLODED.

The Arsenai at Baton Rouge, La., Blown to Pieces.

On Friday last an explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., which is thus described by the Courler of that

At the sale of ordnance stores, a few weeks ago, large quantities of cartridges were sold, and several workmen have since been employed in putting them in a condition to be moved appears that at the time of the explosion the hands were engaged in stamping a lot of Burn-side cases from which the powder had been removed into some hogsheads, but there was considerable loose powder scattered through the mass, as well as a good deal scattered over the floor. This became ignited, and although there was altogether but a small quantity, it was so

confined as to give it great power. The solid brick walls of the building were thrown down and the roof raised, and, falling back, buried the workmen beneath the debris. The ruins took fire immediately, and at the time of our arrival on the ground there was still continual explosions of cartridges in the rubbish.

We have as yet been unable to learn of any persons being killed, but the following persons were wounded, some of them very severely:—
Thomas Stotts, James Cannon, P. Arcenaux,
— Lovatt, Frank Babin, Alexander Gordon
(colored), and Miles Slaughter (colored).

Some of the inside supports prevented the roof falling to the floor, or all must have perished. It is now believed that all were rescued, although most of them so badly blackened and burned as scarcely to be recog-

#### PERILS OF THE RAIL.

The Latest Horror-Particulars of the Accident near Paterson, N. J.-Three Persons Killed-Ten Seriously Injured.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning. Another terrible calamity occurred yesterday morning on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, near Paterson, by which a large number of workmen were seriously injured and three were instantly killed. A new bridge is being con-structed over the Passaic river, near Rutherfurd Park. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a construc-tion ear, heavily loaded with timbers, left Paterson with twenty-five mechanics who were on their way to the bridge to their daily labor.

The grade is dewnward and the car was run, as

has been the custom, without a locomotive, one brakeman having charge of the train. The car ap-proached the slight curve at the end of the tressel-work which carries the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track over that of the Newark and New York Railroad, when the chain broke which held the brake. At a tremendous pace the car dashed forward and jumped the track when part way round the curve. For an instant it bounded along on the ties and then fell off the trestle-work twenty feet to The car was a complete wreck, the timbers failing

in every imaginable position upon the unfortunate men who were upon the car. Those who were unhurt, and they were few, began immediately to pull their comrades out of their terrible situation. The brakeman, Joseph McLean, a resident of Marshall street, Paterson, and two others, had jumped from the car when they saw that an accident was inevitable, after the chain had broken, and they were immediately on the spot to assist in rescuing their fellows. The first lifeless body drawn from the pile was that of James Campbell, a native of Carbondale, Pa. a carpenter by occupation, who had been sitting on the front end of the car when it fell off the trestle-work. His skull was crushed in, and it is presumed that his death was instantaneous. An Italian, Colli by name, was also nearly lifeless, and died a few minutes after he was taken ifeless, and died a few minutes after he was taken out. John Thomas, another native of Carbondale, fell under a timber, which struck him in the breast. fell under a timber, which struck him in the breast. He was still alive when taken out, but died at the hospital about half an hour afterwards. Charles Blakely, a resident of Ward street, Paterson, was injured internelly and one leg broken. Isaac Ketchum, a resident of New York city, was cut upon his face, and otherwise seriously injured. William Frettinge, a German, was cut and bruised upon different parts of his body. His injuries, it is feared, are fatal. Martin Dooley, a resident of Grand street, Paterson, was badly bruised upon his body, arms, and face. Patrick Coyle was cut in several places and had his nose broken. James Sailor, another and had his nose broken. James Sailor, another Paterson carpenter, was thrown through the air as the ear plunged off the trestle-work, and was seriously hurt, having failen upon a piece of timber. His injuries, however, are not considered fatal. John Stahl had his leg broken. John Tiff ny had his teeth knocked out, and was also wounded upon the shoulder. William Pope received a compound fracture of the left leg.

fracture of the left leg.

The wounded men were all removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where they were cared for by the Sisters of Charity. When the accident first occurred, one of the men who escaped without injury went and Leal were within a short time on hand to dress the wounds of the injured. The sufferers were well cared for at the hospital, and the residents of Paterson, hundreds of whom came to see the commenced at once to raise a subscription for their

hes, but a few there were whose homes were dis-tant who have large families dependent on them for support. Campbell, who was first killed, was a will take place to-morrow.

At the Coroner's inquest held last evening the jury

returned the following verdict:-"We find that Agar Campbell came to his death acci-dentally by a car jumping the track on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and that no blame is attached to said company by reason of said accident." The following are the names of the killed and wounded:—Agar Campbell, killed; Charles Costi, killed; William Horning, Charles Blakeney, Martin Dooley, Jacob Thomas, John Skelley, Isaac Ketchum, Patrick Ccyle, R. H. Potter, C. M. Ferry, John Steele, T. S. Tiffany, Jr., and William Pope. Of the latter. Horning and Blakeney cannot recover; the

# SAN DOMINGO.

others will be maimed for life.

The President's Special Message to the Senato

- His Arguments in Fayor of Annexing the
Republic to the United States.

The following is the text of the message of the President in transmitting to the Senate an additional article to the treaty between the United States and the Dominican republic of the 26th of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States:-To the Senate of the United States !-

I transmit to the Senate for consideration, with a view to its ratification, an additional article to the treaty of the 29th of November last for the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States stipulating for an extension of the time for exchang ing the ratifications thereof, signed in this city on the 14th inst. by the plenipotentiaries of the parties. It was my intention to have also negotiated with the Plenipotentiary of St. Domingo amendments to the treaty of annexation to obviate objections which may be urged against the treaty as it is now worded but, on reflection, I deem it better to submit but, on reflection, I deem it better to submit to the Senate the propriety of their amending the treaty as follows:—First, to specify that the obliga-tions of this Government shall not exceed the \$1,500,000 stipulated in the treaty; secondly, to de-termine the manner of appointing the agents to re-ceive and disburse the same; thirdly, to determine the class of creditors who shall take precedence in the settlement of their claims; and, finally, to insert such amendments as may suggest themselves to the minds of Senators to carry out in good faith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senate of the United States in January last, according to the spirit and intent of that treaty. From the most reliab e information I can obtain the sum specified in the treaty will pay every just claim against the republic of St. Domingo, and leave a balance sufficient to carry on a territorial govern-ment until such time as new laws for providing a territorial revenue can be enacted and put in force.
I feel an unusual anxiety for the ratification of
this treaty, because I believe it will redound greatly to the glory of the two countries interested, to civilization and to the extirpation of the institution of zation and to the extirpation of the institution of slavery. The doctrine promulgated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I now deem it proper to assert the equally important principle that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to a Eurepean Power. The government of St. Domitago has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a good to be presented in the proper countries of the property of the prop weak Power, numbering probably less than 120,-600 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of St. Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our pro-gress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? have information, which I believe reliable, that have information, which I believe reliable, that a European power stands ready now to offer \$2,000,000 for the possession of Samana Bay alone if refused by us. With what grace can we prevent a foreign power from attempting to secure the prize?

The acquisition of St. Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus translation of the property of the proper

sit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious cli-

mate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine, and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost mercuant

those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two
by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Since we must,
as it were, pass through foreign countries to get
by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida,
St. Domingo, with a stable government under
which her immense resources can be developed,
will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands
of laborers not now upon the island. This labor
will take advantage of every available means of
transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and
seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence,
each inhabitant receiving the reward of his
own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to
abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. St. Domingo will
become a large consumer of the products of Northern
farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which
her citizens can be furnished with food, tools, and
machinery will make it necessary that the contiguous
islands should have the same advantage in order to islands should have the same advantage in order to complete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, etc. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut of more than own supply of these articles will cut of more than \$100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens travelling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country it is not see easy to see how.

upon our very coast. At present our coast trafe between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two

in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished.

The acquisition of St. Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection; it is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from east to West by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant ma-rine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops, and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Caba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Caba and end an extermi-nating conflict; it is to provide honest means of pay-ing our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is, in short, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country executive Mansion, May 31, 1870.

#### LO & CO.

'Red Cloud" and His Retainers at the Capital. The morning papers noted the arrival at Washington late yesterday of "Red Cloud" and his companions. The following are the euphonious Indian names of the party, with their

English rendering:-English rendering:

Makh pi-ai-lu-tah, alias Red Oloud; Shun-kah-lu-tah, alias Red Dog; Mon-tah-o-he-te-kah, alias Brave Bear; Pah-gee, alias Little Bear; Mon-ta-zia, alias Yellow Bear; Makh-to-u-tah-Kah, alias Sitting Bear; Makh-to-ha-she-nah, alias Bear Skim; Sha-ton-sa-pah, alias Black Hawk; Shunk-mon-e-too-ha-ka, alias Long Wolf; Me-wa-kohn, alias Sword; Ko-te-pah, alias Afraid; Ke-cha-ksa-e-un-tah, alias The One That Runs Through; Ke-ya-lu-tah, alias Red Fly; En-ha-ma-to, alias Rock Bear; Me-na-to-ne-ou-jah, alias Living Bear; Ock-le-he-lu-tan, alias Red Shirt.

alias Red Fly; En ha-ma-to, alias Rock Bear; Me-na-tone-ou-jah, alias Living Bear; Ock-le-he-lu-tan, alias Red
Shirt.

Of the female Sioux, there were only four rapresentatives, as follows.—Dah-sa-no-we, alias The White Cow
Rattler, wife of Sword; Wa-ge-uh-ha, alias Thueder Skin,
wife of The One That Runs Through; E-da-zit-chu, alias,
Sans Arc Woman (the Woman Without a Bow), wife of
Yellow Bear; Ma-ko-cha-wy-un-tah-ker, alias the World
Locker, wife of Black Bawk.

Red Cloud is now, and has been for more than twenty
years, the Head Chief of the Sioux Nation. He (as are all
the others) is of the Ogalalla tribe, and has a remarkable
history. He is fifty-three years old, and has been engaged
in eighty-seven battles, in which he has received a great
many wounds, none of them, however, of a very serious
nature. These battles have been with the Pawnees,
Snases, Black Fee; Utes, Crows, and Omahas. In a
battle which occurred thirty-three years ago, when he was
one of the youngest of the braves, he was engaged with a
party of 126 warriors of his tribe, only 25 of whom escaped
death. He was wounded twice, and so distinguished himself for bravery that he was made a chief, as a reward for
his gallantry and prowess. From that time he rapidly
rose in rank, until he obtained the eminent position which
he holds to-day. He is looked upon by his people as one of
the greatest warriors that ever wielded the death-dealing
tomahawk, while in the councils his sagacity and elequence
have gained for him not only the admiration and respect,
but the implicit obedience, of all his subjects.

Red Dog is the next chief in rank to Red Cloud, and
one who presents a much more striking appearance at
first sight. He, too, has distinguished himself in minary
battles, and wields a powerful influence among his tribe.
Red Shirt is the head Chief of the White Sash band, consisting of 300 braves. He is twenty seven years old, has been
wounded twice in battle, and is said to be one of the
most daring of his fellows. Long Wolf is also a chief of

the party. He is well known in Omaha, having resided there for several months, something more than a year ago. He is twenty-seven years of age, and is onlyfone-quarter Indian blood.

It is claimed that he is entirely guiltless of the charges which have been made against him, and it is through his influence that the Red Oloud and his followers were induced to enter upon the mussion of peace to the National Capital. Richard is looked upon by the Indians as an extraordinary man, and his influence among them, for good or evil, is conceded to be second only to that of their Chief. He has been outlawed eight months, and now goes under protection of his tribe to the soat of government. What will be done in his case will be developed at the close of the coming conference. He is charged with the murder of a corporal about eight months ago. He is a man of considerable intelligence, speaking the Sioux language with great fluency, and has more than an ordinary ocumon school education.

# PRIM.

A Native Review of His Policy and Patriotism. Madrid (May 10) Correspondence of the Courrier de

The Marquis de la Havana (Concha) is at the residence of Marssha Espartero, and will remain there some days. The Duke is said to have at ast consented to accept the crown if such was the national will. One serious difficulty, however, exists, of which he is perfectly aware. He very justly remarks that, as he has no child to succeed him, all the embarrassment of the present situation would be reproduced at his death, and the country would be again drifting about at hazard. The stay of the Marquis with the Duke is believed to have no other object than to persuade the Marshal to consent to the request, under the sole condition that the Prince of the Asturias-whose education he would su-

perintend-should succeed him. The directing junta of the radicals has just called together the deputies of that fraction with the view of changing the name of the present majority and conferring on it, on account of the numerous shades composing it, the title of progressist-democratic party. In public the importance attributed to this denomination is much laughed at. Does the committee think it can put an end to all differences of opinion among its friends? It will only lose its time in occupying itself with such futilities, when so many serious questions are on the order of the day. M. Madoz would not at any price have the historic name of the party modified, but MM. Sagasta and Martos opposed his opinion. At a meeting of the majority, held a few days ago, MM. Cantero and Cirilo Alvarez considered that to summon an assembly for such trivialities was ridiculous, and regretted that graver questions were not examined and an open rupture come to with the unionists. Marshal Prim declared that he would promptly solve the question of the monarch. However, no great faith is placed in the frankness of the President of the Council, who has simply desired to give a semblance of satisfaction to public opinion. His statements will have no effect. At this moment not enough deputies remain for the deliberations. At the opening of one of the late sittings not more than twelve were present at the close fifty-four had appeared. What will

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

be the state of affairs in a fortnight?

The Tilman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Parson. This morning the Court resumed the trial of Wil-This morning the Court resumed the trial of wil-liain Atkinson, colored, for the murder of John Til-man, colored. The testimony so far adduced by the Commonwealth goes to show that the prisoner was a lover of a young mulatto named Annie Miller, who had declined a proposition that he had made to sup-port her in ease if she would consent to live with him as his wife. Her refusal angered him, and he threatened to murder her if ever he caught her in commany with anybody else. company with anybody else.

On the night of February 10 she attended a dance in Lombard street, above Tenth, in company with the deceased and several others. The prisoner was there a short while, treated Annie to apple damplings and pigs' ears, for which he was in turn treated with cool contempt, and then he went away. Between a and 4 o'clock he and a man named Cook went to Annie's room in Gallelma street and knocked at the door, at that time Annie, another girl, the deceased, and a man named George Hazard were in the same room. The deceased was sleeping at a table with his head hanging down. Annie opened the door, and as they entered Cook struck a light showing the position of the parties; Annie got in front of Atkinson, who had a knife in his hand, and between him and Tilman, when the latter looked up and, asked him who was there; Atkinson said he would show him, and then seized the pitcher and threw it past Annie, and against Tilman's temple, causing almost instant death; he left the room, and returned three times, and on the last occasion said of Tilman, "O, let the — die;" he ran off to New York and Joined the navy; but he was met there by Annie, and both were arrested and brought back together.

F. A. Bregy, Esq., representing the prisoner, put

Annie, and both were arrested and brought back together.

F. A. Bregy, Esq., representing the prisoner, put this girl, Annie Miller, who testified for the prosecution, through a most rigid cross-examination, and drew from her ithe admission that she had been married a number of times and all her husbands were living, and that the prisoner had been living with her in this room for some time prior to this occurrence. At the close of the cross-examination, and as the witness was handed over to the Common. and as the witness was handed over to the Common wealth for re-examination, she went into convul-sions and was removed from the court-room in an

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, June 2, 1870. The money market remains very easy, the banks being free lenders on gaod collaterals or commercial acceptances. A large business doing daily in brokers' loans at 4 per cent., and occasionally at 3 per cent. on Governments. In discounts there is no change of moment. Prime paper is wanted at 5@6 per cent., and is very

The gold market is dull, notwithstanding the firmness in foreign exchanges, and continued export of specie. Yesterday the proposals for the sale of \$1,000,000 Treasury gold brought out bids for nearly \$4,000,000, at a range of 11334@ 114-38. This is a slight decline. The sales opened at 11414, and advanced to 11416, and closed at that figure. Cash gold is abundant, but there is very little borrowing demand. Governments are quiet, but a fraction higher

than last night at the close.

The business at the Stock Board this morning has been again large, and a further advance in prices has been obtained.

City sixes were quiet, with sales at 100, exint., for the new. Lehigh gold loan was off, selling at 9314.

Reading Railroad active and steady; sales at

54@54 1-16; Pennsylvania were strong; sales at 57%@57%; Lehigh Valley sold at 58; Minehill at 54%; Catawissa preferred at 38%, s. o.; Little schuylkill at 43; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46% @46%.

Canal shares were stronger generally; sales of Lehigh at 34½@34½; Schuylkill preferred at 18½; and Morris preferred at 68.

The miscellaneous list was dull but steady. Sales of Shamokin Coal at 41/4.

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

do .....ls. 34% do....b60. 34% do.....b30. 34%

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 65 of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-20s of 1862, 112%@112%; do., 1864, 111%@111%; do., 1865, 111% @112; do. do., July, 114@114%; do. do., 1867, 1144@114%; do. 1868, 1144@114%; 10-40s, 108%; 68, 118@113%; Gold, 114%.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
-U. S. 68 of 1881, 117% @117%; do., 1862, 112% @112%; U. S. 68 of 1881, 117% (2) 117%; (30., 1862, 112% (3) 12%; (40. 1864, 111% (4) 111%; (40. 1865, 111% (4) 111%; (40. 1865, new, 114% (4) 14%; (40. 1867, do. 114% (4) 14%; (40. 1865, do., 114% (4) 144%; (4) 144%; (4) 144%; (5) 144%; (5) 144%; (6) 1

Grant Bonds, \$780@790. 

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

N. Y. & Eric Rail. 254 Mil. & St. Paul R. 556 85

Ph. and Rea. R. 101½ Mil. & St. Paul R. 556 81½

Mich. South. & Nl. R. 98½ Adams Express ex-d 63½

Cie. and Pitt. R. 109½ Wells, Fargo & Co. 15½

Chi. and N. W. com 82½ United States 45½

Chi. and R. L. R. 120½

Chi. and R. L. R. 120½

Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 96½

Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, June 2.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but less activity, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased 400 barrels in lots, including superine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6.25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.55; and 6.55; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; and fancy brands at \$7@8.25, according to quality. Flour may be quoted at \$5-25. In Corn Meal no

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme The Wheat market is characterized by extreme quietude. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.30,21.33; Western do. at \$1.28@1.30, and 400 bushels fancy Pennsylvania white at \$1.60, 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1.10. Corn is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at \$1.05. @1.09, and 500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.05. Oats are inactive at 59@62c, for Western, and 62@65s. for Pennsylvania. In Barley and Mait no sales

were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing.
Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine Nows see Incide Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....JUNE 2 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Bark Jennie Armstrong, Brook, Trieste, B. Crawley ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with indse, to John F. Ohi. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with indse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Rer. 13 hours from Baltimore, with nodse, to A. Greves, Jr.
N. G. bark Isabella, Warren, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Jas. A. Parson, Young, from New York.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, from Providence.
Schr Redondo, Moore, from Providence.
Schr Mary Hudson, Vaughan, from Baston.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Bark Jenny Berteaux, arrived yesterday, is consigned to B. Crawley & Co.-not as before.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

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

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Farragut's Health. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Robeson has been informed by Admiral Farragut that, from the condition of his health and the advice of his physicians, he will be unable to accept the invitation to deliver the diplomas to the graduating class at the Naval Academy.

An Inspecting Party Coming to Philadelphia. Captain David Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, accompanied by Civil Engineer William P. Huger, go to Philadelphia to-day to inspect the working of the dredging machine and scows to be used under contract and toffered by the American Dredging Com-

Naval Nomination. The President to-day nominated, in pursuance of "private resolution No. 11" William Pollard for First-Assistant Engineer in the Navy, subject to examination.

A Presidential Journey.
The President and Mrs Grant leave Washington for Annapolis this evening.

Fishing Statistics. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 2 .- Official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month of April there was exported

from the port of New York fish spawn to the value of \$15,340. Of this amount \$4818 was exported to England, \$4600 to Scotland, \$5682 to France, and \$240 to Bremen. There was also exported to France during the same month silkworm eggs valued at \$660. The Funding Bill.
The Ways and Means Committee had a ses-

sion last night on the Funding bill and discussed the question of the rate of interest, but did not reach any conclusion. The committee will meet every evening from this time until the bill is ready to be reported. They are anxious to have it ready to report before General Garfield's \$95,000,000 bill comes up on next Tuesday, and the indications are that this will be done.

The Ocean Cable Swindle Killed. The House Foreign Affairs Committee had an informal vote to-day on the question of granting subsidies to ocean cables, and decided against it. This includes Cyrus W. Field's project, as well as all others now before Congress.

#### CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Waseington, June 2.—Mr. Flanagan introduced a bill to encourage the construction of the International Pacific Rairoad. Referred.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill requiring a United States Circuit Court to be held at Wytheville, Virginia, and fixing the terms of the District Court.

a bill requiring a United States Circuit Court to be held at Wytheville, Virginia, and fixing the terms of the District Court.

Mr. Harlan presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting amendments to a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Scott presented an amendment to the bill relating to bridges across the Chio river.

Mr. Kellogg intaoducat a joint resolution relating to the claims of certain Northern creditors. Referred.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the best means and cost of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river, which were destroyed during the war, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill prescribing the quality and price of illuminating gas in the city of Washington and for the inspection of gas meteors.

Mr. Bast three minutes of the morning hour were occupied by Mr. Sawyer in an appeal to the Senate to take upfort county, South Carolina. The bill was to secure their homes to five thousand people now subject to all manner of litigation in consequence of the inaction of Congress on the matter.

on the matter,
The morning hour expiring the Chair announced the
Frankin, bill before the Senate as unfinished business.
A motion by Mr Pomeroy to place at it at the foot of
the calendar of special orders was rejected—yeas, 25;
nays, 31.

# House.

Mr. Schumaker presented petitions, signed by one hundred brewers of the State of New York, for the repeal of the law classifying brewers of malt liquors as dealers in spirituous liquors, and of two hundred tobacco manufacturers of Brooklyn for an uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Mr. Ketcham, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Feeretary of War to deliver to the municipal authorities of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., three condemned iron cannen, two condemned brass cannon, and two hundred round shot, to be used in the creation of a soldiers' monument at that place. Passed.

Mr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill annexing certain counties to the jurisdiction of the Western Judicial district of Penusylvania, Passed.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill anthorizing the settlement of the accounts of Joseph G. McNutt, late captain and assistant quartermaster. Passed.

of Joseph G. McNutt, late captain and assistant quartermaster. Passed.
Mr. Hoover, from the Committee of Ways and Means,
asked leave to report a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore.
Mr. Farnsworth objected.
Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. Roots, authorizing the construction of a bridge
across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, Arkansas.
By Mr. Clark (Texas', authorizing the donation of certain property of the United States at Galveston, Texas, to
that city.

tain property of the United States at Galveston, Texas, to that city.

Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay to Caleb S. Hunt. \$2000, to J. H. Sypher \$4000, to Louis S. Martin \$4000, to George W. McCrane \$5000, to Frank Morrey \$2000, and to Michael Ryan \$550, for time spent and expenses incurred in the prosecution of their respective claims to seats in the House from the State of Louislana.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 77; nays, 67.

Mr. Paine also reported a bill regulating the compensation in cases of contested elections. It provides that in a contested election case no money shall be paid as mileage or compensation to either the sitting member or contestant until the case is determined, when the mileage and compensation biall be paid to the person only to whom the soat shall be finally awarded. The second section provides that the person against whom the adverse decision is made is to receive only the amount actually and necessarily expended in prosecuting or defending his right.

Mr. Paur moved to strike out the first section, on the

and necessarily expended in protections or detending his right.

Mr. Burr moved to strike out the first section, on the ground that all persons actually holding seats are in all respects equal and entitled to the same rights. This deprivation of pay and mileage of members whose seats are contested was an improper discrimination, and might is many instances be a great hardship.

Mr. Willard argued that an unsuccessful contestant should receive no compensation, but take just the risk that he would take if he was a litigant in a court of justice.

and should receive an compensation, but take just the risk that he would take if he was a litigant in a court of justice.

Mr. Stevenson moved an amendment to allow the sitting member half the mileage and compensation during the pendency of the contest. In other words, he would put the sitting member on half pay, and if he was unsuccess all he would let the contestant receive the other half.

Mr. Kevr opposed the bill. He did not think it competent for Congress to pass a law to diminish the constitutional prerogatives of the House, the sole and undivided control of crutested election cases belonged to the House and it could not be shared with the Senate.

Mr. Pawes stated that the amount paid in twelve years, up to the beginning of this Congress, to men whom the House had decided to have no just claim, was \$173,565 and to that sum the present Congress had added \$50,000. He submitted that that was an evil. During the twelve years, up to the beginning of this Congress there had been sixty five contests of elections in the House, and only sixty-three in all the years that went before. In this Congress there had been sixty more, making ninety five contests in four-teen years, and sixty-three only in the fifty preceding years. This very day \$9500 had been would to men who had been decided to have no right to a dollar because they had no right to seats.

While Mr. Dawas was speak ng the morning hour 6 x pured, and the House at 1230 resumes the consequence of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on the first procedure of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on the first procedure.

The New Hampshire Legislature-The Gov-ernor's Message. CONCORD, N. H., June 2 .- Governor Stearns' message, to be delivered to the Legislature today, is a practical business document. He

reports the finances of the State in a sound and prosperous condition. Of the State debt nearly \$358,000 has been paid, leaving the balance of the indebtedness a fraction less than \$3,800,000. Under these favorable circumstances a further reduction of taxation is recommended. He thinks the State funds, under proper management, may be not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue, and recommends that the appointment of Chancellor and other officers, and the control and supervision of the fund, be be invested in a board of inspectors or directors, to serve without compensation.

Mr. McCrary opposed the abolition of the income tax, because that tax was the only made by which a large portion of the wealth of the country was made to contribute to the national revenue.

Mr. O'Neill declared himself for the absolute repeal of the income tax. He was not fer any medification of it either as to rate or amount of exemption, but he was for its total abolition. The Government had exhibited to the world its perfect ability to pay the national debt, and hence it was time to remove odious and obnexious taxes. He believed that the country was satisfied to cancel the national debt at the rate of fifty millions a year instead of a hundred millions a year.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) opposed the abolition of the income tax.

of a hundred millions a year.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) opposed the abolition of the income tax.

The pending bill proposed a reduction of taxes by thirty-form millions, but if the income tax were abolished an attempt would be made to prevent the reduction of taxation on other matters. How could members go home and say that they had abolished taxation on the rich and keep it up on the poor? The income tax was the fairest of all taxes because it fell on the rich, not on the poor.

Mr. Townsend declared that the clamor for the abolition of the income tax was a local and a fictitions one, got up in the interest of men of large fortune. It did not find any response among the people, but was confined to comparatively few individuals.

He favored the raising of the exemption to \$2000, so as to relieve men of moderate means. In his own district the income tax was paid now by 1365 persons, but with the raising of the exemption to \$2000 would pay four-fiths of the present amount collected, and would make no complaint about it. He also favored the reduction of the rate to three per cent.

Mr. Judd offered amendments confining the tax to invested capital, and including profits and incomess.

Mr. Hill favored the abolition of the income tax. If it was to be continued, he wanted the rate to be reduced to three per cent., and the exemption raised to \$2500.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Attention is called to the educational, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the State, and a survey of the water-power available for manufacturing is recommended.

Judicious legislation, he says, may do much to strengthen our agricultural, manufacturing, and railroad interests in the relations of harmonious co-operation and mutual benefit, which they should sustain to each other for the public good and the advancement of the State.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Seward's Health.

New York, June 2 .- A report extensively circulated, that Governor Seward had been struck with paralysis, is unfounded.

John Cramer, of Waterford, died yesterday, aged ninety-two years. He was a Presidential Elector for Jefferson in 1810, and had been State Senator, Congressman, etc.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York, June 2.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114%; 1). 1868, 114%; 10-40s, 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 6s; Mis-1144; 10-40s, 1084; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94%; Canton Company, 6836; Camberland preferred, 41; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 108; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 125%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Illinois Central, 183; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96%; Western Union Telegraph, 31%.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 2.—Cotton dull; sales 600 bales middling upland at 22½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5c.; State, \$4.80@5.70; Ohio, \$5.10@6; ern advanced 5c.; \$131c, \$4\*30@5\*10; Ohio, \$5\*10@6; Western, \$4\*80@6\*35; Southern firmer at \$5\*90@10; Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 2 spring, \$1\*17@1\*22; winter red Western, \$1\*32½@1\*33; white State, \$1\*30. Corn lower; new mixed Western, \$1\*04@1\*07. Oats declining; State, 66@68c.; Western, 60c. Beef s'eady. Pork quiet; mess, \$29\*75. Lard unchanged. Whisky steady at \$1\*30%21\*3084.

Shipment of Specie. NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamship Hermann takes out \$400,000 in specie to-day,

steady at \$1.08@1.08%.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. London, June 2—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 93, and for account 93%. 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, 109%; Great Western, 29%. Liverpool. June 2—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 10%@10%d.; middling Orleans, 10%@11d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer.

bales. Breadstuffs firmer.
LONDON, June 2.—Sugar on the spot active; affeat firmer at 27s.@27s. 3d. Linseed oil firm. Fine Paris, June 2,-The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, ANTWERP, June 2 .- Petroleum opened quiet at

# THE LORENCO-LAWRENCE WILL.

A Man with Two Wives.

Some time ago Manuel Antonio Lorenco, for many years a restaurant keeper on South Second street, died and left a fortune of about \$3000 to his widow, Mary Ann Lorenco. Letters of administration were taken out by her, but were soon contested, the con-testant being one Ann S. Lawrence, of Savannah, Ga., who also claimed to be the widow of deceased. The matter gave rise to considerable wrangling, but it was finally definitely ascertained that deceased had in 1851 married the contestant in Savannah, Ga., and leaving her had in 1862 married Mary Ann Lorenco in this city, the first wife still living. The fol-lowing is the petition filed:—

and leaving her had in 1862 married Mary Ann Lorenco in this city, the first wife still living. The following is the petition filed:—

The petition of Ann S. Lawrence respectfully represents that she is the widow of Antonio Lawrence, who died intestate on the 18th of September. 1869; that at the time of his death he was known as Marshall Antonio Lorence; that on the 20th of September, 1869; letters of administration were granted in this city to one Mary A. Lorence, falsely representing herself to be his lawful widow, and that your petitioner had no notice of the issuing of said letter and has never assented thereto; and your petitioner represents that she was intermarried with the intestate on the 6th day of March, 1851, and lived with him thereafter as his wife, and has never been divorsed, and, therefore, pray that a citation be granted directed to the said Mary Lorence to show cause why the said letters of administration exact the following decision in the case:

This morning the Register of Wills, William A. Leech, rendered the following decision in the case:

In the matter of the petition to revoke the letters of administration granted upon the estate of Manuel Antonio Lorence, deceased.

Upon September 20, 1869, letters of administration upon the estate of Manuel Antonio Lorence, deceased.

Upon September 20, 1869, letters of administration upon the estate of Manuel Antonio Lorence, deceased.

The widow of the decedeax, and praying that the lighter should be revoked and granted unto her. A citation was itsued by the Register unto Loir S. Rassell, etc. Savannah, its late the evidence of winesses in said cause, which commission, with the svidence attached, was return et to the Register May 2, 1070. After further testimony, the case was alcosed upon May 33, 1879.

Upon consideration of the ference of Manuel Antonio cause, which commission, with the svidence attached, was return et to the Register in the Lawful her city of Philadelphia; and the ruther appearing that the said letters of administration by the s