# FIRST EDITION

Cuban Question.

Banks'

The Duty of the United States.

An Indian Disaster.

Eighteen Carried Over a Cataract.

Highwaymen in Texas

The Robbery of a Collector.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### DASHED TO PIECES.

Eighteen Indians Carried Over the Falls of the Yellowstone River-The Whole Party Meet with Instant Death.

A correspondent of the Helena (Montana Territory) Herald, writing from the Old Militia Camp, on the Yellowstone river, under date of May 11, tells the following terrible story:-

A party composed of Jules Farrar, Pierre Bernard, Ike Hedges, George Henden, a Crow indian, and the undersigned, left this place on the 13th of March, for a trip to the almost unknown falls of the Yellowstone. On the 2d of April, about 10 A. M., we halted

at the base of some foot-hills, there being some signs of gold, and commenced sinking a hole. We had not proceeded long with our work before we were startled by seeing our Crow Indian running swiftly towards us. He reported a small band of Indians, known as Sheep-eaters, distant about four miles above, and in the same We felt no great uneasiness, however, knowing full well that, with our improved fire-arms, we would be enabled to overcome fifty of the sneaking red devils.

The same night our pack-horses, three in number were run off by the "Sheep-eaters;" we started in pursuit before daylight, and the sun was not more than fifteen minutes high when we struch their trail. From the appearance of the same, it was evident that they had at least four hours the start of us. Upon questioning our guide we ascertained that the valley we were in, and which their trail followed, was bordered on both sides by precipitous mountains, and there was no possible mode of egress save by the upper end of the valley, which opened to the Yellowstone but a short distance

above one of the falls. No sooner was this information elicited than away we sped in pursuit. After nearly three hours' sharp riding we came upon the band, and in such a manner as to cause us some surprise, about midway in the stream, where could be seen a hastily constructed raft, composed of driftwood joined together by thongs made of buckskin and buffalo robes. Upon this strange craft were seen in the centre thirteen braves, while five squaws were essaying to paddle the unwieldy craft to the opposite shore, with pieces of bark as substitutes for paddles. Our pack horses were in the river, as also were the Indian ponies. Four of the latter reached the opposite

This strange sight bursting upon our view rendered us, for the time being, incapable of action. At a glance we could see that they were gradually going down stream, despite the efforts of the squaws, and although our senses for the moment forsook us, the sharp crack of a ritle and the yell of a "Sheep-eater" told that the equanimity of our Crow guide was well preserved. At this juncture Pierre Bernard shouted out, "For God's sake, boys, don't murder them they are bound to go over the falls." looked, and a sight met our gaze which was

fearfully impressive. The raft having been caught in an eddy, not a vestige of it was to be seen, it having sunk several inches below the surface, and the Indians seemed to be like so many weird spirits floating on the rushing waters. One of the Indians rose, and bending his bow shot our Crow through the arm. The shot was returned and again a yell of pain was heard proceeding from a "Sheep-eater." Bernard then told the Crow, in his own dialect, to stop firing, but he paid no attention to the command. Again he raised his rifle, but a lariat skilfully thrown by Pierre held him fast. The scene now presented was one which those who witnessed will not for-

get to their dying day.

The mid-channel in which they were now swiftly gliding down seemed to be clear of ob-structions, while on either side jagged rocks peered out from the foaming water. When about fifty yards below where we were standing, an old Indian arose and stood erect in the centre of a circle of braves. He spoke a few words, turned his face towards the sun, and seemingly bade it farewell; then, wrapping his robe around him, he sat down. The squaws immediately flung their pieces of bark into the river, three themselves on the submerged raft, and commenced pulling out their long tresses, in the meanwhile screaming and howling more like

demons than human beings.
Indians seated in the circle shook hands, and then commenced wailing their always mournful death-song. Nearer, nearer they approached the fearful abyss; still not a movement was perceptible on the part of the braves. They sat as immovable as statues, and did not quake with fear at the near approach of the King of Terrors. As they shot swiftly down the stream, our party instluctively raised our hats while looking at them, and I doubt if there was one, except the Crow, who did not show signs of visible emo-

How singular, was it not? Before us were our enemies, who but a short time ago we would have gladly killed in a fight, but now whose near approach to death touches our very hearts with mingled feelings of tenderness, sorrow, and pity. A few moments, and wonderful to state, the raft, without losing a single piece, goes intact, with its freight of life, over the awful brink and into the mouth of death.

We turn from the spot with indescribable feelings. As we take our last look at the treacherous stream, where eighteen mortals passed from life to death, we discern hovering over the fatal precipice two large eagles, whose screams resound above the noise of the waters. The roar of the cataract and the eagles' screams -what a fit requiem for these departed red chil-

# & BURIED IN RUINS.

Five Persons Buried by a Falling Wall in Charleston-One of them Killed and the Others Severely Injured.

The Charleston Courier of June 1 gives the particulars of a shocking disaster in that city which happened on the afternoon of the pre-vious day. For several weeks workmen had been engaged in clearing out the debris of a building which had been destroyed by fire last November, and preparing for its reconstruction. was to all appearances sound and substantial, and the contractors intended to allow it to remain. It stood two stories high. Everything being prepared, the workmen were engaged yesterday afternoon in erecting a scaffold around it preparatory

to putting in new joists. At 4 o'clock the scaffold was erected and four or five men working on it, when the terrible calamity occurred. Without any premonitory symptoms the wall tottered and fell, carrying the doomed men along with it; and the reverberating crash and clouds of dust that arose spread a panic through the street. Persons in the neighborhood at once went to the assistance of the vic tims of the disaster. In the centre of the lot they discovered the body of a colored laborer and quickly removed the bricks from around him. He was still breathing when they discovered him, and upon freeing his head and pouring water on it he appeared to revive a little. It was found impossible to remove him, however, inasmuch as a heavy beam lay with crushing force across his back. A saw was at length procured, the beam sawed in two, and the dying man released from his awful position. A son of the superintending bricklayer was found almost in a dying condi tion, covered up with bricks, and so badly injured that he was not expected to recover. Another colored laborer was also so badly injured that death was expected. When the wife of the laborer who was killed reached the scene the knowledge of her husband's death was not yet made certain. The breath had already left his body, however, when the unfortunate woman filled the air with her shrieks. She was taken away by some of her friends, to all appearances a raving maniac.

## CUBA.

General Banks' Forthcoming Report-What he Says on the Duty of the United States.

It seems to be understood that the long-promised report of General Banks on Cuba will not be submitted to the House of Representatives until next Monday week. But if by that time the report be not made, then both Voorhees and Logan will make a regular onslaught and demand that the House give consideration to the

subject then and there.

The report is very lengthy and elaborate, and discusses the rise and progress of the insurrection in detail, as well as the relations of the island to Spain and to the United States. On the subject of the duty of the Government of

this country, the report says: -What then, is the duty of the United States? Clearly to recognize the actual condition of affairs, and to take such measures as are prescribed by the laws of nations for the protection of our rights notif peaceful, permanent government can be established. It is no longer a "civil commotion," as it has been hither regarded by the United States, nor a mere "domestic question," as it is represented by the Spanish Government. It is protracted and atroclous civil war. A civil commotion is directed against individuals or against civil nfagistrates. It may reach the standard of seduction or insurrection, in which a sovereign may be disobeyed; but it is still a crime to be suppressed and punished by state authority, without intervention and without affecting rights of foreign governments. A civil war, on the contrary, is a contest of arms between a part of the citizens on one side and the sovereign a part of the chizens on one saw and an order of those who obey him on the other, in regard to which the action of foreign governments may become absolutely necessary. "It is sufficient," Vattel come absolutely necessary. "It is sufficient," Vattel says, "that the malcontents have some reason to says, "that the malcontents have some reason to take up arms in order that the disturbance should be called civil war, and not rebellion." (Vattel, liv. 3, ch. 18, 290-295.) The people of Cuba present the best reasons for the contest they urge. It has every claim to the sympathy and support of the friends of liberty, equality, and justice. It is a race struggling for independence—an enslaved people contending for liberty—a nation fighting for national existence. The contest in which they are engaged has all the attributes of barbarous and bloody civil war, negraattributes of barbarous and bloody civil war, negra vated by the disorders and crimes of anarchy. first duty is to treat it as war, and in accordance with the laws of nations to declare and maintain in regard to the parties engaged therein a strict impartial neutrality. "A civil war," Vattel, "is when a party arises in a State which no longer obeys the sovereign, and is sufficiently strong to make head against him, or when, in a re-public, the nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms. " " Civil war breaks the bonds of society and of the Government. It gives rise in the nation to two independest parties, who acknowledge to common judge. They are in the position of two nations who engage in disputes, and, not being able to reconcile them, have recourse to arms. The common laws of war civil wars to be observed both sides. The same reasons which make them obligatory between foreign States render them more necessary in the unhappy circumstances where two exasperated parties are destroying their common country. When a nation becomes divided into two parties absolute and independent and no longer acknowledge a superior, the State is dissolved, and the war between the two parties is the same in every respect as a war between two nations. The obligations of observing the common law of war is, there-fore, absolutely indispensable to both parties and the same which the law of nature obliges all nations to observe between State and State." (Vattel, Droit des Gens, liv. 3, ch. 18, 220-235). "When a part of a State takes up arms against the government, if it is sufficiently strong to resist its action and to constitute two parties of equally balanced forces, the existence strong to of civil war is thenceforward determined." means of assuming this position their movement does not pass beyond a rebellion. A true civil war breaks the bonds of society by dividing it, in fact, into two independent societies. It is for this consince each party forms, as it were, a separate nation both should be regarded as subject to the laws of war. This subjection to the law of nations is the more necessary in civil wars, since these by nourishing more hatreds and resentments than foreign wars, require more the corrective of the law of ma wars, require more the corrective of the law of ma-tions in order to moderate their ravages." (Riquel-me, Elements de Derecho Publico, cap. 14, tom. 1. p. 172.) "When a faction is formed in a State, which takes up arms against the sovereign, in order to wrest from him the supreme power, or impose condi-tions on him, or when a republic is divided into two parties which mutually treat each other as enemies. this war is called civil war. Wars frequently com-mence by popular tumults, which in nowise concern foreign nations; but when one faction or party ob tains dominion over an extensive territory, gives laws to it, establishes a government in it, ad ters justice, and, in a word, exercises acts of sovereignty, it is a person in the law of nations; and however so much one of the two parties gives to the other the title of rebei or of tyrant, the foreign powers which desire to maintain their neutrality ought to consider both as two States, independent as

respects one another, and other States who recog-nize no judge of their diffesences." (Beilo Principlos de Derecho International, cap. 10, p. 257.) M. Phillimore, in his work on international law, which is of the highest authority, says:—"There is no proposition of law upon which there exists a more universal agreement of all jurists than that the virtual and de forter resolution. virtual and de facto recognition of a new State (recognizing the commercial flag and sanctioning the ap-pointment of consuls to its ports) gives no just cause of offense to the old State, imasmuch as it decides nothing concerning the asserted rights of the latter." He makes a distinction between the "vir-tual" recognition of a new State by admitting its commercial flag and the appointment of consuls and the formal recognition by sending ambassadors and entering into treaties with the new State by foreign powers, which should not be done uetil after "a practical cessation of hos-tilities," though it does not demand a "perfect and undisturbed internal tranquility" within its bor-ders. This would, in fact, be an admis-sion of the competency of the new powers to negotiate and contract engagements! under the law of nations. (Philimore's luternations Law, vol. 2, pp. 17-22.) In case of revolution, Wheaton says:—"The civil wardoes not necessarily extinguish the existence of the sovereign or parent State, but that, until the revolution is consummated, while the civil war, involving a contest for the government, continues, other States may remain indifferent spectators of the controversy, still continuing to treat the ancient Government as sovereign and the government de facto as a society, entitled to the rights of war against its enemies as may espouse the cause of the party which they believe to have justice on its side. In the first case the foreign State fulfils all its obligations under the law of vided it maintains an impartial neutrality." (Part 1, ch. 2, 6.) And again he says:—"It has already been stated that while the contest for the sovereigty continues and the civil war rages other na-tions may remain passive, allowing to both contending parties all the rights which war gives to publienemies, or may acknowledge the independence of the new State, forming with it treaties of amity and commerce, or may join in alliance with one party against the other. In the first case neither party has

tain an impartial neutrality and abide the event of the contest." (Wheaton, Part 1, ch. 2, 10).

Such, contlines the report, are the views of modern jurists. In the late civil war in America all the nations of Europe recognized and acted upon this doctrine. Belgium, France, the Neth-erlands, Portugal, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, Spain and Great Britain Issued proclamations eclaring their neutrality, and setting forth regulations for the government of their subjects. Our Government protested against the manner in which some of these declarations were made, and against the manner in which they were executed, but it never denied the right of any gov-ernment to declare its neutrality in any contest.

## RATHER ROMANTIC.

A Young Lady Declines to Marry against her will, and stands a Suit for Expenses-Another Lover pays the bill and secures the Disputed The Pittsburg Commercial regales its readers

with the following romance:—
The old and time-worn adage that truth is stranger than fiction was strikingly exemplified in a case before a Penn street alderman yesterday. The story, as nearly as it can be ascertained, is about as follows:-Three years ago a German family residing in a small country town in the interior of the Fatherland decided to move to this country. They were poor, and had not sufficient means to transport the entire family, and it was decided that the eldest daughter, a charming young lady of some seventeen summers, should be left among their friends while the rest of the family tried to seek their fortunes in the new world. young man who had for some time been paying his addresses to the young lady in question thought that the golden opportunity for him to win her hand had at length arrived, and so he made an offer of marriage, consulting only the old gentleman, and telling him that he was devoted to the daughter, and would not only accompany the family to America, but would bear the entire expenses of the young lady. The offer was accepted, and the young lady promised in marriage. The family, accompanied by the young gentleman, came on to Pittsburg, and the young man here left them to seek his fortunes in the West, going to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the intention of returning at an early day to claim his bride. Circumstances prevented him from returning until one day last week, when he came back and claimed the hand of his fair-well, we will call her Christina. But, alas! for his expectations, the young lady had given her affections and plighted her troth to another in the shape of one of the workmen in a rolling mill in the Ninth ward. Enraged at this sudden gloom east over his prospects, the young man sought the aid of the law and determined that if he could not marry the young lady he would at least be compensated for the expenses he had been to in bringing her to America. So he commenced a civil suit for money expended in bringing the fair Christina to America. Among the Items in the bill were the passage money, pay for four tickets to New York theatres, and sundry bottles of wine and glasses of the "good old lager beer." The bill which he presented footed up \$205, and he said to Christina, "settle this bill or marry me." She decided to let the case come before the alder-man and have a hearing. At the hearing an acute attorney who had been engaged for the young lady questioned the young man closely, and the bill of damages was reduced to \$42. Still the anxious young man insisted that the bill should be paid, or matrimony ensue. At this point the Pittsburg lover, whom the roung lady really wished to marry, stepped up and paid the \$42, and, as a result, there will probably soon be a wedding.

# HELMBOLD'S DASHING DRAG.

The Stir that is to be Created on the Sea-side this Senson by the Man who Knew how to Advertise-Fisk's new Rival-Down Broad-

wny Next Monday. Dr. H. T. Helmbold will be out in gorgeous array his season at Long Branch in his new six-in-hand drag phaeton. The drag is capable of seating eight persons besides the outriders, for whom there is a handsome rumble seat attached to the rear of the vehicle. The inside is superbly finished, the cushions and linings being of costly drab serge, trimmed with ilk broad lace.

The body, though massive, is strictly after the

latest English models, but is not as cumbersome. It is painted a rich wine-color. The mouldings, which give the graceful outlines to the exquisite design, are finished in gold, relieved with beautiful edgings of carmine. The wheels and runnibg gear are colored in the same shade of carmine, striped in black and gold, and bordered with delicate lines of drab. The trappings, lead bars, pole hoods, sockets, and fastenings for the leaders display the finest workmanking. the leaders display the finest workmanship. They are all forged, and burnished, and heavily plated with gold. Suspended to the outriders' seat is a neat and novel arrangement for carrying the extra

The side lamps for this luxurious turnout are of an entirely new pattern, of the finest workmanship, and add wonderfully to the gorgeousness of the equipage. On the panels of the carriage, in gold, shaded with a delicate tinge of crimson, is the monogram H. T. H., very artistically designed. A very important feature in the construction of the drag is a brake, used by the driver with ease by the slightes in case of accident, can at once be checked. works of this novel brake are neatly concealed from

The whip is considered the finest knotted thorn in An er.ca. The liveries of the coachman and out-riders, who are black as ebony, will be in proper ac-cordance with the magnificence of the phaeton, and comprise black silk hats, green coats, drab pants. and top boots. They will cost over \$2000. With its appurtenances, the carriage will involve an exditure of not less than \$30,000.

The harness is very richly gotten up. It is made of black leather with enamelled fastenings, and is in gold and decorated with builion, fringed rosettes, and gold monograms. The chain bracelet fronts, martingales, gag runners, frogs, and crests are of Prince's metal, very highly poished. The carriage was made by the Messrs, Brewster.

The horses are picked thoroughbreds from Dr. Helmbold's celebrated stud. They are all blood bays, and will be driven by Thomas, who is said to be one of the best handlers of a six-in-hand in the country.

This splendid establishment, when ready for the

road, will cost over \$50,000. The whole will doubtless prove a formidable rival in point of beauty and artistic taste to that superb six-in-hand owned by Colonel James Fisk, Jr. On Monday afternoon the stylish turn-out is to be driven down Broadway to the Astor House, and to Wall street.
It is said that the gallant and indefatigable Colonel of the Ninth will add an additional pair of horses to his elegant equipage on taking the beach at Long Branch, when he will drive eight-in-hand.

# LIFE IN TEXAS.

The Robbery of a United States Revenue Col-lector by His Own Escort.

The telegraph some days ago announced the robtery of Collector Kearney in Texas by an escort of Federal troops which had been furnished him for protection. The Corpus Christi Advertiser gives the following particulars of this daring and unusual case of highway rob-

Mr. Kearney was returning from a collecting tour on the Rio Grande. At Laredo he was furnished an escort of six men, from Company C, Fourth Cavairy, under charge of a sergeant named Philip Conover. The men were highly recommended by the commanding officer at Laredo for their effi-ciency and trustworthiness. The collector had in his ambulance Government funds amounting in the his ambulance Government finds amounting in the aggregate to \$17,455.50; also, a sack said to contain \$2000 in gold, consigned to Mr. P. Doddridge by Mr. Saunders, of Rio Grande City, and a sack containing \$240 in gold, belonging to Mr. Doddridge.

Messrs. Mitchell and Doddrige stopped at Rancho Rendado on the night of the 5th, the guests of the proprietar of the resolution.

proprietor of the rancho. The collector drove out about a mile and a half to obtain grass for his jaded animals. Nothing unusual occurred that night. Guards were posted as usual. The next morning, at about half-past six o'clock,

Sergeant Conover, as soon as the men had breakfasted, ordered them to saddle up and take their horses to the rancho for water. He also ordered Fogg's servant to take the four ambulance horses along too, and said the men would assist him. He detained a private named Jackson. No sooner were the men gone than the two ruf- I of July.

flans surprised the collector and Fogg. The collector was sitting on the ambulance, when Jackson seized his pistol lying behind him, and, presenting a carbine at his head, ordered him to get out of the ambulance, and exclaimed, "If you resist Pil kill

you."

Fogg was ordered at the same moment, by the sergeant, to the end of the ambulance tongue, with a similar assurance. Sergeant Conover then proceeded to rip even the money-bag and secure the money. He had provided himself with a stout sack, which he filled with gold. Most of the silver, some \$3878, being too bulky, was left benind. The robbers cursed and threatened roundly while they were securing their boots.

Securing their booty.

Conover mounted his horse, rode up, informed Jackson he would relieve him, pointed his own carbine at the collector's head, and allowed Jackson to reach his own horse and mount. Both then backed their borses a short distance, then wheeled and fled. The two robbers had very fine horses, the best is

## THE PIEGANS.

Since the Massacre-Their Auxlety for Peace-Further Particulars of their Punishment. A letter from Fort Shaw, dated May 13,

The accuracy of the following particulars respecting the Piegan massacre and its effects is vouched for by a Jesuit priest, Father Devereaux, who comes from the Blackfeet Indians, among whom he has been living for nine years. They have sent him hither to ascertain the intentions of our Govern-ment towards them. They are afraid of new expeditions against them, and are very anxious for peace. Father Devereaux brings a letter pray-ing for it, and signed by all the band chiefs of the Plegans and Bloods. He takes deep interest in the Blackfeet nation—to which these tribes belong—called by themselves People of the Plains. He has reduced their language to writing, and had the Bible and other books printed in it. Being thus identified with them, as their in it. Being thus identified with them, as their friend, his testimony relating to the blow struck the Piegans last winter is worthy of consideration. All who escaped at that time went directly to the principal Blackfeet camp on Belly river, north of our line, where the priest was. He took pains to ascertain exactly who of them were killed. He knows them all by name. You will see that his report differs somewhat from that of the Indian Agent. The latter says that of the 173 we killed, only 33—except mere children—were males, and most of them were either too old or too males, and most of them were either too old or too young for warriors. Father Devereaux says that there were in the camp one hundred and thirty-two warriors, of whom ninety-six were killed and thirty-six escaped. The agent states that the camp had been stricken with smallpox, and that the deaths were then five or six daily. Father Devereaux says that no death from smallpox had occurred in the camp, and that it did not appear among the refugees until four days after they reached Belly river. It is Father Devereaux's opinion that the effect of this blow upon the Piegans is salutary, and that it prevented serious trouble this spring. He says the young men of the Piegans intended plundering and killing. Older chiefs had tried in vain to control them. Those chiefs lost authority and fell into contempt. The success of our arms has changed all that. He says, moreover, that the men killed were those who had caused the trouble.

## GENERALITIES.

Death of Nathaniel Wills. This venerable gentleman, the father of the late N. P. Willis, and the celebrated American "Fanny Fern." died in Cincinnati on Monday at the advanced age of ninety years. In the year 1800 Mr. Willis established the Eastern Argus in Portland, Maine: sold it some years afterward, and edited in 1816 the Boston Recorder, a religious paper of a high moral standard. Mr. Willis was connected with several other papers and periodicals during his long career. He was universally respected for his kind and gentle manners, and his unassuming deportment won

him many friends... An Illinois Madstone.

A correspondent of the Carlinville (III.) Demeeral sends to that paper an account of the madstone owned by Mr. Tribble, of Piasa, in this State. This stone is about four inches long and about three-quarters of an inch through and tapers to a point. In color it is green and black striped. It was brought from Kentucky, where it was originally found, and has cured over thirty persons. The operation is simply to soak the stone in sweet milk, and apply it to the sore as long as it will stick. After it has fallen off it is soaked in salt and water, and applied again. The stone is valuable, the owner having refused \$1000 for it. The Maine Senatorship.

Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, is named for the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Maine. Mr. Kimball is a successful basiness man, who has taken little part in politics. Last year he was made chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor, but he declined the offer on the spot. He is a young man, personally popular, and is un-doubtedly now put forward to influence in a measure the elections for Representatives to the Legislature, upon whom the choice of a United States Senator depends. Brigham Young's Wealth.

The Utah Reporter denies the exaggerated stories of Brigham Young's wealth that have been circulated in the papers. It thinks the report that his wealth amounts to seventy millions "was started to obtain credit for goods purchased for 'Zion's Co-operative Store,' and that the bottom will fall out of that enterprise before a great while. While Brigham has plenty of money, no doubt, it is not in a shape which his creditors can make available for his debts. When he built the road from Ogden to Salt Lake City he had not the means to equip it, nor even to pay the 'poor slaves' who graded it for him, and could not spike down the rails which were purchased on security from the Union Pacific.

# FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quetations. London, June 3-Noon.—Consols for money 93, and for account 93%. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 86%. Stocks firm. Eric Ratiroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29%. Liverpool., June 3-Noon.—Cotton duli. Middling uplands, 10%@10%d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the weak have been 51,000 bales. Including sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, including for export 4000 and for speculation 5000 bales. The stock on hand is 609,000 bales, including 827,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 46,000 bales, including 21,000 bales of Ameri-

Paris, June 3 .- The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, ANTWERP, June 3.—Petroleum opened quiet

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 3-2 P. M.—Consols, 92% for money and 98% for account. American securities quiet. LIVERPOOL, June 3-2 P. M .- The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 329,000 bales, of which 136,000 is American. Red Western wheat, 8s. 6d.; red Winter, 9s. 4d. The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 7500 quarters, of which 5000 quarters were American. Cheese, 68s. 6d.

#### THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY. From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Government market was strong at the opening in sympathy with the firmer tone of the gold market, but became heavy at noon on account of the large offerings to the Government at the Sub-Treasury. They lost this feeling later in the day, and closed strong at the highest prices of the day. "The foreign exchange market was steady, and after the steamers dull. Rates for continental bills show firmness, at a slight advance. "The gold market was strong but very dull. The

extreme fuctuation in the price was only a quarter per cent. The large shipment of specie to-day had ittle effect. The summer-export of specie seems to have been discounted, while the operators for a de-cline are selling quite confidently on the outcome of \$55,600,000 of gold from the Treasury a few weeks hence in payment of the July interest on the public

"In the gold loan market the rate ranged from three per cent. for carrying to flat for borrowing. The Hermann, for Europe, took out \$400,000 in specie-\$350,000 in gold bars and \$50,000 in sliver."

—There is talk of a grand army reunion of all Wisconsin regiments in Milwaukee on the Fourth

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Voting on the Income Tax

Rate Reduced to 3 Per Cent.

Exemption Placed at \$2000.

The Vote-115 Yeas to 78 Nays.

The Vote-138 Yeas to 52 Nays.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Bank Check Stamp.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has approved a design for a new two-cent stamp to be imprinted on blank paper by the American Phototype Company, of New York. The stamp contains a limitation clause, "good only for bank check." Stationers, dealers in paper, and all others who may wish to have this stamp imprinted on blank paper for sale, are required to deposit the face value of the stamp with the Treasurer of the United States, or with any sub-Treasury or designated depositary, and send the duplicate certificate of deposit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. An order will then issue upon the stamp agent in New York to cause to be imprinted on such paper as may be presented for that purpose the number of stamps paid for, The price to be paid to the Phototype Company for such imprinting is to be such as may be agreed upon between the Phototype Company and the parties ordering the work, but in no case is it to exceed one cent for each impression containing not less than six stamps.

The paper is not furnished by the Government, but may be purchased in market wherever the person wishing the stamps chooses to buy it. It is the purpose of the Commissioner to approve stamps of other denominations to be imprinted in the same way, to meet the domand of the public. By this means persons doing business remote from New York may have their checks. drafts, etc., printed at home at their local printing office, and the public who use the same may be saved the trouble of affixing adhesive stamps

The Taxation of New York Central and Hud-

The Commissioner and Solicitor of Internal Revenue deny the truth of the telegram sent nee vesterday, that a decision had been made that the special tax of two and a half millions must be made in New York Central and Hudson scrip, new issue. The Supervisor for New York has been instructed to investigate affairs before a decision can be reached upon the subject.

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

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Kellogg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported resolutions for the appointment of a committee of five by the President of the Senste, whose duty it shall be to consider the whole subject of redeeming the alluvial lands on the Lower Mississippi from conflow by a complete level work. ject of redeeming the alluvial lands on the Lower Mississippi from overflow by a complete levee system, and what action Congress shall take to promote this object; said committee to sit during the recess of Congress, to report by bill or otherwise, and to employ a clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported with amendments a bill to extend the provisions of the Fre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wood presented the petition of tobacconists of New York in favor of equal taxation on tobacco.

Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to amend the act of sith May, 1s79, so that writs of error shall be allowed from decisions of the Probate Courts to the Supreme Courts of the Territories, in the same manner as before the passage of the aut. Passed.

Mr. Sheldon (N. Y.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of E. M. Sauliner, late United States Consul at Vera Cruz, to be removed to New York.

Passed.

Mr. Davis asked leave to report a joint resolution to indemnify John Graham for the detention of his three steamships in the harbor of New York by the President's neutrality order. Objected to.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for mileage and compensation of mem-bers etc.

appropriations for mileage and compensation of members, etc.

The Senate amendment makes an additional appropriation of \$1,400,000 for deficiency in the appropriation of \$20,000 for payment of fees to special counsel in cases where the United States are parties in interest.

After interpellations by Messrs. Brooks, of New York, and Farnsworth, and explanations by Mr. Beaman, the amendment was concurred in. Yeas, 116; nays, 46.

Mr. Winchester offered a resolution declaring that the House of Representatives learns with profound regret and disapproval the gross violation of the great principle of religious liberty by some of the people of the provinge of Roumela, in Turkey, ir their late persecutions and outrages sgainst the Israelites, and expressing the earnest hope that they shall speedily cease.

Mr. Schenck wished to know whether there was any authority for it except a little paper laid on the desks of members this morning. The House had been hoaxed two or three times in the case of the City of Boston, etc. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Fereign Affairs, and it was so referred.

The House then took up the bill to reduce internal taxes.

Butler, of Massachusetts from the reconstruction com-

The House then took up the bill to reduce internal taxes.

Butler, of Massachusetts, from the reconstruction committee, rose to report the Georgia bill.

The Speaker, decided that that bill was of no higher privilege than the bill now occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. Butler, moved that the tax bill be set aside. The motion was rejected.

The Speaker, announced that according to the order made yesterday, the vote would first be taken on the various amendments to the sections relating to the income tax.

tax.

Eddridge and Beck, contended that the vote should be first on Mr. Becks amendment to tax the interest on U. S bonds.

The Speaker overruled the objection and insisted on the

first on Mr. Becks amendment to tax the interest on U., S bonds.

The Speaker overruled the objection and insisted on the correctness of his first announcement.

The first vote was taken on the amendment, offered by Mr. Cox, to reduce the rate of the income tax from five to three per cent. On a division the vote was \$9 to \$4. The year and mays were then called, and the amendment was agreed to—year, 115; mays, 73.

The vote on Cox's amendment is as follows:—Year—Messrs, Allison, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, and Artell, Ayer, Banks, Barry, Beck, Bennett, Biggs, Bingham, Fird, Bowen, Brooks, of Mass.; Brooks, of N. Y.; Buffinton, Burr, Clarke, of Kansas; Cleveland, Covode, Cowles, Davis, Dawes, Degener, Dickinson, Donley, Dox, Duval. Eldridge, Ferris, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gittillan, Griswoid, Haizht, Hambleton, of Md.; Hamilt, Hamilton, of Fla.; Harris, Hoffin, Hill, Hear, [Holman, Hooper, Hotchkus, Jonckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Laffin, Lawrence, Lynch, Mayham, McCarthy, McGrew, McKenzie, McNeel, Milnes, Moore, of N. Y.; Morzan, Morrell, of Pa.; Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Niblack, G'Neill, Orth, Packer, Perce, Peters, Porter, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reeven, Ridgway, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Shelion, of N. Y.; Slooum, Smith, of Oregon; Smith, of Vt.; Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Faylor, Townsend, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Washburn, of Mass.; Wekker, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson, of Ohio; Winans, Wilschelt, and Wood—114.

Nays—Messrs, Ambler, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Baaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Burchard, Burdett, Butler, of Mass.; Butler, of Tenn.; Clark, of Texas: Oobb, of Wis, Goourn, Cosk, Congar, Crobs, Cullom, Dockery, Ela, Farasworth, Garfield, Gibson, Hall, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Ingersoll, Jones, N. C.; Eelsey, Lash, Lewis, Logan, Loughritge, Marshall, Maynard, McCornick, McCornick, McCornick, McCorn, Gotto, Smith, of Tenn.; Smyth, of Iowa, Stokes, Stoughton, Smith, o

## FROM NEW YORK.

The Supreme Court Sessions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3 .- There will be a general term of the Supreme Court, for the Second Department, on Tuesday, June 14, 1870. The Court will be held by J. P. Barnard, Presiding Justice, and Judges Charles Daniels and E. Darwin Smith, Associates.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, June 2, 1870.

The money market retains all its old features. Corrency is abundant and remarkably easy, being far in excess of present or prospective wants for many weeks to come. There is a lively demand for call loans, owing to the speculative demand for stock investments, but the business wants are very light, and reduced almost to a cipher. Call loans are easy at 3@4 per cent., the latter being the rate for stock collaterals. Discounts of prime paper continue extremely dull, on account of the sparse offerings. The range for choice acceptances is about 500 b per cent.

Gold is very quiet and rather weak, the sales ranging between 1141/2 and 1141/3, with moderate

fluctuations.
Governments are slightly off, in sympathy with gold, but the change is slight. We notice little if any abatement in the activity of the stock market, whilst yesterday's closing prices were maintained up to noon to-day. City 6s were steady at par for the new

certificates. Reading Rallroad was comparatively quiet but steady, with sales at 54 31@54%, b. o.; Pennsylvania was stronger, sales at 57%; Camden and Amboy sold at 120; Lehigh Valley at 58%; Northern Central at 45; and Philadelphia and Erie was in demand at 30%@30%, b. o. Canals were dull: small sales of Schuylkill pre-ferred at 10, and Lehigh at 35%, b. o., an ad-

In Bank shares we notice sales of Bank of Commerce at 58; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122; Central National at 125, and Mechanics'

at 31 % @31 %.
In Passenger Railroad shares there were sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 2214, and Hestonville at 14%. Shamokin Coal stock was taken at 4%.

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

100 do....... 5434 10 sh Leh N St... 35 100 do..... 560, 3516 100 do....b60, 30½ 10 sh 1 10 sh Mech Bank. 31½ 190 5 sh Bk of Com'ce 58 11 sh Far & M Bk 122½ 40 sh L 25 sh Cent Nat Bk 125

10 sh Mech Bank... 31% 5 sh Bk of Com'ce 5s 200 do.... 030. 35% 5 sh Bk of Com'ce 6s 200 do.... 030. 35% 25 sh Cent Nat Bk. 122 5 sh Cent Nat Bk. 125 5 do... 0. 58 35 sh Penna RR.Is. 57% 25 sh N Cen R.... 45 500 sh Dalzell Oil... 36 6 sh Sch Nav Pf 19 11 sh Cam & Am R.120 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117% 6111%; do., 1865, 111% 6111%; do. do., 1864, 111% 6111%; do. 1865, 111% 6111%; do. do., 1867, 114% 6114%; do. do., 1868, 1146111%; do. do., 1867, 114% 6114%; do. do., 1867, 114% 6114%; do. do., 1868, 114% 6114%; do. do., 1867, 114% 6114%; do. do., 1868, 114% 6114%; do., 1868, 118% 6114%; do., 1868, do., 118% 6114%; 10-408, 108% 6108%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Cont. Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%; U. S. 30 Year 6 for Currency... 113% 6114%

6 per cent. Currency, 113@113%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 1143@114%; Silver, 108@110, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$870@880; Central Pacific R. R., \$950@940; Union Pacific Land

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, June 8,-Bark is steady at \$27 per ton for No. 1 Quercaron, but no sales were reported. 100 cords Chestnut sold at \$13.

The Figur market is exceedingly quiet, but prices are well sustained. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers were confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels superfine at \$4.75@5; extras at \$4.75@5.25; owa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at 5-25@6-25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5-50@6-25; Inbrands at \$7@8 25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25.

The Wheat market presents no new feature.

Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.33@ 1 35 for good and choice. White ranges from \$1340 to \$150. Rye is quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at \$110. Corn is but little inquired after. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$107@109, and Western mixed at \$102@105. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$2@63c. and Western at 59@61c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at

-Ten new buildings, for arsenal purposes are to be immediately erected on the island at Rock Island.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, June 3 .- Arrived, steamship Colum-PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......67 | 11 A. M......76 | 2 P. M......82 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co

St'r Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. St'r Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Norw, bark Indefatigable, Falck, Copenhagen, L. Westergaard & Co. Norw. bark Aukathor, Henriksen, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co. Sour J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Repplier, Gor-Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Sinnickson

Schr Ney, Chase, Fall River, Schr Ney, Chase, Fan River, Schr Hazieten, Gardner, Taunton, Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Milton, Schr Maggie Cummings, —, Cohasset, Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scuil, Beverly, Schr Pathway, Compton, Weymouth, Schr Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, Hyannis, Schr Cabinet, Crowell, Gioucester, Schr Lena Huuter, Perry, Marbiehead, Schr Lain Rich, Paddock, Somerset, Schr R. S. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, Schr F. R. Baird, reland, Boston, Schr L. Hickman, Robinson, Boston, Barge Young America, Van Patten, Troy, Barge M. McDougall, —, New York,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer L. G. Conner, Diks, from Norfolk, with shingles to Croskey & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Schr C. E. Paige, Doughcy, 7 days from Wilming-ton, N. C., with shingles, etc., to Patterson & Lippin-Schr Jos. N. Bitting, Henry, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co. Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Hallowell, Me.,

with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Adeline B., Carlisle, from Morris river.
Schr Lady Ellen, Leeds, from Boston. MEMORANDA Brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, for Pailadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst. Schr Restless, Baxter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Schr Fountain, Bennett, hence, at Fall River 1st Schr Ralph Carlton, Curtis, hence, at Cardenas 23d

Lewes, Del., has been pumped out and will probably be got off after discharging part of her cargo. Schr Damon, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th uit. Schr Adeliza, Wright, cleared at Savaunah ist inst., for Portland.