# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII-NO. 133.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

Murderous Mormons.

Killing of Marshal Strong.

a Desperado.

Very Low Comedy.

Divorce

Oxford Iconoclasts.

English Vandalism. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

The Murder of a United States Marshal in Utah-The Pursuit and Death of the Mur-

Full particulars of the killing of United States Marshal Story, at Grantsville, Utah, on the second of May and the subsequent chase of his murderer, read like a chapter in some wild novel of the Mayne Reid school. Albert H. Haws, the desperado, was wanted for killing a former comrade named Dunn, in August last, and a warrant for his arrest was issued by Chief Justice Wilson and given to Story and a Nevada Sheriff named Carrigan, at Salt Lake City. On Monday the officers sarprised Haws un-City. On Monday the officers sarprised Haws un-City. On Monday the officers sarprised Haws unarmed at the corral near his house, and drawing their pistols demanded his surrender. He pretended to comply, but while Story was handcuffling him sprang upon Carrigan and seized his revolver. Story flew at Haws, drew his pistol, got it to Haws' side, but the latter bent his back, and the ball passed by the latter bent his back, and the ball passed by without touching him. Haws, in an instant grappied with Story, turned his pistol upon his left shoulder and fired. Story fell and Haws shot him again, finishing him, then fired twice at Carrigan, who fied for help. Haws saddled his horse, took his own and the officers' revelvers, borrowed a gun of a neighbor "to shoot rabbits," and gst half a mile start of Carrigan, who obtained a large posse of Mormons to aid him. They got on a wrong trail the first day, but on the hird, learning his whereabouts, chased him for some miles towards the mountains. Coming to a precipice he dismounted and rolled himself to the bottom, then gained the canon before his pursuers came up. When they arrived he began snooting and wounded one or two. The posse replied and finally silenced his fire, when he was found to be dead, with fourteen balls in him. He had a gun and four revolvers on his person, two of the latter being attached to his belt, dangling in front of him. They were capped and cocked, in front of him. They were capped and cocked, and to the trigger of each there was attached a small loose string that was fastened to the sides of his belt. When those who shot him got to his body, one young man stooped down to take off one of the pistols, and the moment he pulled it off it went and the ball went through his hand and wrist. Another man standing by received the same ball in his side. man standing by received the same ball in his side, and is not likely to recover. The results of the ught sum up:—One desperado, one officer, and two Mormons killed, and two others wounded. There is great excitement over the affair in Utah, as Haws had borne a bad reputation, having, as is supposed, murdered his wife to marry another man's, with

#### LOW COMEDY.

whom he was living up to his death.

# A Rare Divorce Case—A New York Come-dian's Domestic Infelicities—A Model Wifely

William Carleton, an actor at present engaged at the Tammany Theatre, in New York, recently brought suit for a divorce from his wife Catharine. His wife not only denied his charges and made counter charges, but succeeded in establishing her defense, and obtained a divorce from him, with the usual decree for alimony. She afterwards remarried. The husbands naturally objects to paying alimony, and a writ of attachment, not bailable, was issued against him. A motion was made yesterday to vacate this writ of attachment.

Mr. Hummel, counsel for Mr. Carleton, beside a statement that as a strolling player his counsel was unable to pay the alimony, read the following letter said to be written by the lady since her remarriage, directed as fol-

WILLIAM CARLETON, Irish Comedian, In The Care of frank queen, Ctipper Office,

"ON BOARD STEAMSHIP GEO. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870.—My Dear William—I have at last complide with your most ardent wish. I have left new york, and have arrived safe at new orleans this more thing whitch I ought to to have done long ago. yes my darling, I have left for your sake, for with all my ereing ways faults and with all your faults my dar-ling. I love you better than any living man on earth

I LOVE YOU TO MY HEART'S CORE, and well you know it; and I do truly say from the bottom of my heart a curse on huley, ten thousand times a curse on him, for he has been the cause of times a curse on him, for he has been the cause of all our unhappiness. it was a sad day for me that I ever laid my eyes on him; but, my darling billy, I shall burry him with the past forever, and banish him entirely from my memory. yes my darling, I, you can believe me truly, when I tell you that I have given up new york, with all its gayeties and fascination, to come outhere to try to lead A BETTER AND PURER LIFE

and my darling if you wish to come and share it with me I will send you the money to come on with, for believe me dearest I have given up every thing for your dear sake, and my darling I am reddy to

LAY DOWN MY LIFE FOR YOU do anything in the world if you will only

OPEN ARMS AND BLEADING HEART of your loving but ereing Kate, for my darling I shall never know a moments happiness untell you are with me. dear billy if you have any love or affection fyr me do come darling and

SOOTH THE BROKEN HEART of an ereing, but repentant woman, for darling I shall never ceace to love you so long as I breath the breath of life. dear billy I will stop at the same hotell where you stoped, please come darling I will send you the money right a way if you write as soon as you receive this letter. please answer quich as as possible, for oh, my darling, you can not immagin what I have suffered since I parted from you. 'dear billy, if you will only come to me, I will do everything in the world to make us both happy. I must now close, my darling, for my heart is bursting.

from one who is truly yours from now untell death,

CATHRINE CARLTON, Hepler.

Address to Cathrine Cariton, New Orleans, L. A.

Judge Cardozo held that the attachment

Judge Cardozo held that the attachment should not have been made non-bailable, and admitted Mr. Carleton to ball in \$250, reserving his decision on the main question.

# VANDALISM.

The Oxford Iconoclasts-The Students of the University Transform Valuable Statuary into

Quicklime. From the Lendon Times, May 18. Astonishment, mingled at first with incredulity, is the feeling with which the story that comes from Oxford has been received by the public, and espe-cially by university men. The practical jokes of and-rgraduates are sufficiently notorious, and have and regraduates are sufficiently notorious, and have at times verged on sacrilege and misdemeanor, but this exceeds anything that lingers in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It must go forth to the world that the most brutal and senseless act of vandalism that has disgraced our time has been committed by members of the great foundation of Christ Church, young men belonging to the higher classes of England, brought up in the midst of the most refined civilization, and receiving the most costly education that the country can provide. The account of the matter is that on the night of Tuesday in last week the Library of Christ Church was entered and sev-

eral busts, together with a marble statue of Venus, of great value, carried out by certain undergraduates. in the course of the night a pile was made of fagots and mats, the sculptures were put upon it, the whole set on fire, and the works of art totally destroyed There has been as yet no official statement concern-ing the outrage and its perpetrators, but of course the facts are tolerably well known in undergraduate the facts are tolerably well known in undergraduate circles. The report is that two distinct sets of men were engaged in the business. The one took the statues out of the library and stuck them up about Peckwater (one of the principal quadrangles) as a joke. The other set found them in Peckwater, took them down, made the bonfire, and destroyed them. Between the two sets the house has lost a fine bust of the late Dean Gaisford, by Woolner, and other works of the greatest value. Truth is stranger than fiction, even on a subject which has so much exercised the invention of novelties as university life. Certainly no writer would ever venture to describe the "fast man" of a college as wilfully destroying the "fast man" of a college as wilfully destroying the choicest works of art which it possesses. Ever the imaginative author of Formosa might shrink from such a stretch of the license of flction, as conveying something too monstrous to be accepted by a gallery of cockneys. The thing, however, is only too true: it is the scandal of the hour, and the governing body at Christ Church is engaged in investigating and deliberating on punishment.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, June 4, 1870. There is a "bullish" tendency in Third street to-day, which is enconraged by the growing ease in money. Money is very abundant, and far in excess of current wants. The bulk of the business this morning has been in call loans or on short time, and we have heard of no transactions above 4 per cent. with good collaterals. The business demand for loans corresponds with the general apathy in trade, and good grades of pa-

per pass readily everywhere at 6 per cent, but more perhaps is taken at 5 than 6, and few good borrowers are willing to go beyond that figure.
Gold is dull and very steady, with all the sales up to noon at 114% and 114%, opening and closing at 114%.
Government bonds are quiet and rather un-

steady, with the sales at a slight decline on closing quotations yesterday. At the Stock Board to-day there was great activity and no little excitement. In State loans there were sales of sixes, third series, at 1091; and of City sixes, new bonds, at 100. Reading Railroad was quiet, with the sales at 54 44@54½; Camden and Amboy sold at 120; North Pennsylvania at 42, b. o.: Lehigh Valley at 56; Catawissa preferred at 39½; and Phila-delphia and Erie at 30½. Pennsylvania was the most active stock on the list, and sold up

In Canal stocks there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 181/2@185/4 and Lehigh at 35%, an advance of %. Bank shares were dull but strong. Sales of Seventh National at 100. Dalzell oil stock was

to 59%, closing at 59, an advance of 1.

taken at 44. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

#1000 W & Frank 78 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 85Wn.. 58 do.....do...s5wn. do ..... 85. 35 do....55 ls. 35% 50 do.....55. 583 do.....55. 35% 100 sh Cata Pf. 530. 393 do....c. 35 % 100 do....830 39 do....85% 100 sh Sch Nav... 85 300 sh Read R.ls.b60 541 do.....trf, 54½ 25 sh 5th & 6th St... do.....b60, 54½ 500 sh Dalzell Oil... 4 do ..... trf. 54% 100 sh Phil & E R. .. 200 sh N Pa R.ls.b60 42 do.....c. 30%

200 sh N Pa R.is. 560 42

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 62 of 1881, 118@118%; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@112%; do., 1864, 111%@111%; do., 1865, 111%@111%; do. do., July, 114@114%; do. do., 1867, 114%@114%; do. do., 1867, 114%@114%; do. do., 1867, 114%@114%; do. 1868, 114%@114%; 10-408, 108%@109; 68, 118%@114. Gold, 114%.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother. No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117%@118; do., 1862, 112@112%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, new, 113%@114%; do. 1865, 111%@111%; do. 1865, new, 113%@114%; do. 1867, do. 114%@114%; do. 1868, new, 113%@114%; do. 1867, do. 114%@114%; do. 1868, new, 113%@114%; do. 1868, 111%@114%; do. 1868, new, 119%@114%; do. 18

tral Pacific R. R., \$930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$780@790. NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning 

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market presents the stereotyped fea-tures of the past few weeks—viz: ease and abund-ance. On call the average and general rate is four per cent., without regard to collaterals; but, in some instances, borrowers submitting Gevernment securities obtain accommodations at three per cent. On the other hand, where the collaterals are less choice and the borrower is not in prime standing, he has to pay five per cent. Commercial paper is quiet. Really choice grades sell as low as five and a half per cent. discount, but the general rate is six per cent. for the usual class of prime paper. "The foreign exchange market was barely steady ad inactive. Towards the close some of the deal-

ers reported it weak, but without change in rates, which ranged from 109% to 110 for the several grades of bankers' sterling and 110%@110% for sight. The advance in five-twenties in London to 89%, with gold at 114%@114% to-day enabled shipments of bonds, and nearly a million was sold abroad on American account, the exchange made against which was one cause of the weakness in exchange "The gold market was steady between the limits

of 114% and 114%, the latter point being attained by the circulation of an idle rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury intended discontinuing the balance of his programme of gold sales for June for the reason that, as the July interest will begin to come on the market about the 20th inst., there is no neon the market about the 20th inst., there is no ne-cessity for his further selling. The authors of the report doubtless were forgetful of the fact that the Government sales of gold are made not to assist the 'bears' in the Gold Room, nor to oppose the 'buils,' but simply to carry out the law requiring the gradual reduction of the national debt through the operation of the sinking fund, as well as to augment the special fund which is a reserve, subject to the action of Congress, but certain to be subject to the action of Congress, but certain to be employed in a speedler reduction of the debt than employed in a speedier reduction of the debt than originally contemplated by the law of the sinking fund. The rise was stimulated by the 'buils,' who are tired of the long inactivity of the market and are anxious to get out of their gold. The loan market shows that what short interest existed in the market has been largely closed out, and the 'buils' are now alone in their operations, the price that the loan to sell while with the inactivity the largetime. being too low to sell, while with the inactivity in ex-change, the comparatively light export of specie and the prospect of an inundation of gold from the Treasury in a few weeks, there is no temptation to buy. The built campaign in gold for the summer of 1870 has so far been a miserable failure. The market at the close was weak on the shipment of

five-twenties to Europe.
"The Government list was steady and strong on light transactions. The market is without special feature, but more buoyant on the expectation that the new Funding bill will not operate against it, as

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 4.—Stocks irregular. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 114½; 5.20s, 1862, conpon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114½; d. 1868, 114½; 10.40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 68½; Camberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101½; Eric, 85½; Reading, 109½; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 55½; Illinois Central, 129½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 122½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Western Union Telegraph, 31½.

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Infamy of Eyre.

His Appeal for Mercy.

What He Might Have Done.

He Could Have Saved 200 Men.

Terrific Storm in Montana.

The Greatest Ever Known. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Captain Eyre—His Appeal from the Slight Sentence Imposed Upon Him—He is Convicted Again by His Own Admissions— He Could Have Rescued 200 Men If He Had Made an Effort.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 4 .- Minister Thornton has received and forwarded to the Secretary of State copies of communications submitted on the 23d of April last by Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, which ran down the United States steamer Oneida last winter, and by the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company of London, to the Board of Trade, for them to forward to the Lords, etc.,

praying that the slight punishment ordered by

the court of inquiry in the case of Captain

Eyre be removed, and the board's reply thereto. The Board of Directors of the steamship company state that they have had the report of the proceedings in the inquiry under their serious consideration, and they cannot but feel that the decision arrived at by the court on the conduct of Captain Eyre after the collision was not warranted by the evidence laid before it. It appears to the board that Captain Eyre, both before and after the collision, did all that a prudent and experienced seaman could do, and under these circumstances the board request that the Lords of the committee review the evidence taken at the court of inquiry, and give consideration to any statement which Captain Eyre may make, and express the hope that they will see fit to return to him his certificate. The board submit a letter from Captain Eyre, and in that connection state that he has been in their employ eleven years, three years of which as a commander, and has always borne the highest character. They state that they are quite unable to express in adequate terms their deep sorrow that an accident in which one of their company's steamers was concerned should have been attended by a lamentable loss of life. The most profound sympathy is felt by them for all the citizens of the United States who have unhappily lost relatives or friends by the foundering of the Oneida, but they cannot help entertaining a confident hope that a careful revision of the circumstances of the case will result in the removal of the unfavorable impression which now exists there and here as to

states that he would have rendered assistance to the Oneida if he had thought she needed it, as he had seven boats, capable of carrying from one hundred and ninety to two hundred men, and even if his own vessel had been seriously injured he could have spared several of them.

In the reply of the Board of Trade the latter state that they are of the opinion, after carefully revising the record of the court, that he was guilty of a gross breach of the 33d section of the Merchant Shipping act, which clearly states that all assistance possible in case of col-lision must be rendered; and further of opinion that the sentence of the court in suspending his certificate for six months only, so far from being too severe, is more lenient than the gravity of the offense required, as well as the enact-ment to which they referred, that simply embodies the dictates of humanity, and that in disobeying it he has been guilty not only of an offense created by statute, but of a disregard of the natural duties which circumstances of danger such as that of the Oneida imposes upon those who have been the unwilling cause of the danger; and they are especially anxious to express emphatically their sense of the importance of those duties at a time when the increase of rapid steam navigation augments the danger of

the conduct of Captain Eyre after the collision.

In Captain Eyre's memorial to the board he

collisions, and renders the performance of those duties more imperative. Important to Naval Paymasters. Secretary Rebeson has issued an order which will somewhat reduce the clerical force at the several navy yards. The order is to the effect that wherever there is an assistant paymaster on duty as an assistant to a paymaster, he will be considered in the place of a clerk or writer, and the clerical force will be reduced accordingly. This order will be regarded as taking effect from and after the commencement of the

The Phlox left the Navy Yard here yesterday for Anna-

next fiscal year.

# FROM THE PLAINS.

Murder by an Idlot in Colorado. CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, June 3.-Leopold Klein was killed this morning by Lem. Tuttle,

an idiot, known as Crazy Lem. Klein had dug a ditch to keep Lem. out of his garden. Tuttle was filling up the ditch when Klein went to drive him away, and in the altereation that ensued the idiot drew a knife and stabbed Klein fatally. Hitherto Tuttle had been supposed to be harmless, but he is in the habit of carrying a knife. He is now in jail.

Terrible Storm in Montana-Five Days of Rain and Five Feet of Snow.

HELENA, Montana, June 3.—The heaviest spring storm of snow and rain ever experienced in this Territory has just subsided. Snow fell to the depth of five or six feet in the mountains.

and the rain has been incessant for five days

throughout the whole Territory. The prospects

for placer diggings could not be better, and a large yield is expected this season. Navigation of Great Salt Lake. CORINNE, June 3 .- The schooner Pioneer, Captain Jack Hanna, will sail in ballast to-night for the Stockton Utah mines, where a cargo of ores is awaiting her arrival. She will return in about a week. Stockton is at the south end of

Great Salt Lake. Specie Shipment. NEW YORK, June 4 .- The steamer Union takes out

#### CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, June 4.—Memorials were presented for elief from political disabilities, and from Massachusetts that or Commissioners for a breakwater in Barnstable bay.
Mr. Thayer introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Railroad so take up coal lands necessary to operate their road. Referred.

road. Referred.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with amendments the bill to encourage the contraction of the International Pacific Railroad of Texas. He stated that the bill contained no appropriation of leads or money.

He stated that the bill contained no appropriation of lands or money.

Mr. Williams called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of assistant marshals of the cenus of 1870, the increase not to exceed fifty per cent of the amount of compensation now allowed by law. He said the taking of the census in the Pacific States would be a failure unless this increased pay was allowed, and that in those States and in some of the Territories the work was already suspended.

Mr. Sunner was satisfied, from personal investigation, that it was impossible to take the census at the present rate of compensation.

Mr Corbett had read by the Clerk a letter from the Marshal of Washington Territory, representing that of those to whom commissions had been sent, but two had been heard from, owing to the inadequacy of the compensation.

been heard from, owing to the inadequacy of the compensation.

Mr. Bayard suggested that the operation of the resolution be confined to the sparsely settled States and Territories. He thought in the densely settled sections the
compensation provided for enumerators, under the act of
1850, was sufficient.

Mr. Sherman thought there would be no difficulty in getting competent men for the work in Ohie. He moved an
amendment restricting the proposed increase to the
Paccific States. Rejected.

A motion by Mr. Davis that the increase should not
apply to any State East of the Mississippi river, or to the
States of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, or Louisiana, was discussed, as well as the propriety of leaving the matter entirely with the Secretary of the Interior. Lost. Yeas 15,
nays 45.

nays 45.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to \$6 per day for the time actually employed.

Messrs. Williams and Stewart objected that the amendment was not enough to cover a day's actual travelling expenses in Idaho and other Territories; that travellers there had to pay one dollar in gold for each meal's victuals; and then the expense of a house was to be paid

for.

Mr. Trumbull suggested \$8 as the limit.

At this point the morning hour expiring, the subject was laid aside till the next morning hour, and the Indian Appropriation bill proceeded with. House.

Appropriation bill proceeded with.

HouseMr. Winchester presented the petition of twenty firms of Louisville, Kentucky, for a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco to 16 cents per pound.
On motion of Mr. Sheldon (La.), the Senate bill authorizing the erection of drawbridges over the Alabama river, near Selma and above Montgomery, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.
Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and the countries lying on the west coast of South America, granting a subsidy of \$31,256 for each round voyage, and mail service between New York and the port of Valparaiso, Chili, via the port of Panama, and other ports in theiPacific Ocean. Referred.
Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, Passed,
Mr. Finkelnburg introduced a joint resolution concerning the arsenal grounds at St. Lonis. Referred.
Mr. Shoum offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the correspondence with the Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron, relative to the rates of Government exchange at Lisbon. Adopted.
Mr. Bingbam, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill fixing the salary of the bailiff of the Court of Claims at \$1500. Passed.
Mr. Holman, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill issuing an American register to the barque Live Oak, of New Bedford, and of the ship Agra, of Boston, Passed.
Mr. Boyd introduced a joint resolution giving captured

Live Onk, of New Bedford, and of the ship Agra, of Boston. Passed.

Mr. Boyd introduced a joint resolution giving captured ordnance for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyons and other soldiers at North Springfield. Mo. Passed.

Mr. Armstrong effered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence with efficers of the different mints and assay effices, in reference to a bill to revise the laws relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage. Adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation.

The final section was agreed to, and then Mr. Schenck offered as an amendment the sections relating to the tariff. In reply to questions he stated that the amendment was offered on his own responsibility, not by order of the Committee of Ways and Means. He modified the amendment in various particulars, comprising the following:—Reducing the duty on teas to 15 cents per pound and on coffee to 3 cents. and on coffee to 3 cents

#### OBITUARY.

Franz Leo Waldeck. Franz Leo Waldeck, a distinguished liberal statesman of Prussia, died recently at Berlin. He was born on the 31st of July, 1802, at Munster, the capital of the province of Westphalia. After passing through a regular academic course he studied jurisprudence at Gottingen for three years, and was appointed to several important official positions in the curerent cities of Westphalia. In 1846 he took up his residence in Berlin, where he was appointed judge of one of the higher courts. He was inspired by a profound sympathy with the democratic spirit of the Prussian civil code, and his devotion to the cause of popular rights earned him the name of the "peasant king." The revolutionary movement of 1848 enabled him to press his favorite ideas with greater force than before, and he began to take an active part in national politics. He was elected in four different places as representative to the Prussian National Assembly, where he at once made his mark as a radical leader, and an advocate for the rights of the people. His extensive legal acquirements secured his appointment as chairman of the committee for the revision of the Constitution, and to his foresight and resolution the most valuable liberal provisions of the new form are mainly due. In the spring of 1849 Waldeck was accused by some of his political opponents of a conspiracy against the Government, but after an examination which lasted seven months he was acquitted, and the charges were shown to be without the slightest foundation in reality. In the same year he retired from public life and devoted himself to his judicial duties and to literary pursuits. In 1860, although advanced in life, he again became a member of the Legislature and a prominent member of the democratic party. Old age and infirmities, however, led him to gradually withdraw from public life, although to the last he was in full sympathy with the liberal and progressive ideas of the age, and held fast to his hope of a German democratic unity, founded on popular education, popular intelligence, and popular free-

Captain Charles Dancan Cameron, F. R. G. S.

A telegram from Zurich, Switzerland, announces that Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died yesterday at Geneva. where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Captain Cameron was the son of an officer of the British army, and was himself commissioned as an ensign in the 45th Regiment in May, 1845. He served in the Kaffir war in 1846-47, and for his services received the Kaffir war medal. In 1851 he was employed on diplomatic services in the Zulu country. acted as Kamir magistrate at Kiptira, in the Natal District, and commanded the native irregulars in the Kaffir wars of 1852-3. Afterwards he was appointed to the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, her British Majesty's Commissioner with the army in the East, and whilst so employed in Turkey he received the rank of captain on the 27th of March, 1855, and was appointed by General Williams to superintend the works of the fortifications then in course of erection at Erzeroum. Whilst at Kars, he volunteered to sally from the fortress to obtain provisions for the starving garrison. After the fall of Kars he was detached on special service to Trebizond. In 1858 he passed an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and obtained 8.0 honorary certificate for proficiency in the German, Swedish, Turkish, and Latin languages. In April, 1858, he was appointed Vice-Consul at Redoubt Kale. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in November, 1858, and was appointed Consul for Abyssinia, to reside at Massowah, on the 30th of June, 1850. He was accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in his expedition into the interior in April, 1869, and proceeded to Gondar, for the purpose of presenting a letter and presents from Queen Victoria to King Theodore, in June, 1862. Captain Cameron was imprisoned by Theodore on January, 1884. He was rescued by the British army under General Napier in 1968. Captain Cameron's health was much broken by his long imprisonment, and his death is mainly to be attributed to the sufferings he endured while in

# THIRD EDITION

# AMENDMENT

Against It. Filibustering

A War Cloud in Europe.

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

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Filibustering the Tariff Amendment to the Tax

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 3 .- In the House of Represenwashington, June 3.—In the House of Representatives this morning, Mr. Schenck offered as an amendment to the Internal Tax bill the Tariff bill which he had given notice of. There was a good deal of excitement, and the anti-tariff men made every effort to defeat the amendment, and to prevent its introduction. After it had been read the House, by a vote of 80 yeas to 83 nays, refused to second the demand for the previous question, whereupon Mr. Schenck withdrew the amendment. A number of points of order were made as to his right to do this, all of which were overruled. Finally Mr. Schenck renewed his amendment, with then sinare scheme renewed his amendment, with then single modification as to the time at which it should take effect. The previous question was the seconded by a vote of 90 yeas to 83 nays. Thereupon the anti-tariff men commenced to filibuster and threaten to consume the day in dilitory motions.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Opinions of London Journals. LONDON, June 4 .- The Spectator issued to-day. asks indignantly if the Government has exchanged Gambia for the worthless tract adjoining Sierra

General Lindsay Taken to Task. The Saturday Review admits the ill taste and use-

lessness of Lindsay's address in reference to the action of President Grant. The Daily News hopes Lindsay's address to the

troops has been misreported by telegraph. Canadjan Courage. General George Napler to-day publishes in the newspapers a fresh endorsement of Canadian cour-

age and loyalty. M An Ocean Steamer Ashore. BREST, June 4.-The steamer La Louisiana has gone ashore between this city and St. Nazaire. It is thought she will succeed in getting off at the next

Defective Postal Service with France. Paris, June 4.—There is still much dissatisfaction in commercial circles with regard to the mail service to the United States. The press is unanimous in calling for a reform.

Fumored Alljance Between Russja and Egypt. The Bourse is excited to-day in view of the new political alliance between Russia and Egypt. A great many cannon, muskets, and other warlike material have been ordered from Brussels and New York on the Viceroy's account.

A Struggle With the Sultan Imminent. A large increase in the armament at the disposal of Egypt is suddenly apparent, and it is now almost certain that the Viceroy is preparing for a struggle against the Sublime Porte, and that Russia will lend him her aid.

Berthemy as Minister to Washington are again current, and seem to be well founded. The Chluese Embassy to go Home Overland. ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.-Official papers of this

The rumors that Prevost Paradol will succeed M.

city reiterate the statement that the Chinese Embassy will return home overland via Siberia. The Spanish Abelition Project. LONDON, June 4. - The correspondent of the Times at Madrid, writing to that journal, thinks that the scheme of Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, for

the gradual emancipation from slavery in the Spanish possessions is a perfect failure. The bill defeats the very object it intends to forward. He says the people are not favorable to the measure as it stands, points out its weaknesses, and

The Italian Army Budget. FLORENCE, June 4.—The new army budget has been voted by the Chambers, but not without a sharp struggle. The vote on the final passage stood

A Portugese Appointment. Lisben, June 4 .- The appointment of Senor Da Costa as Portuguese Ambassador to Madrid is officially published to-day.

This Morning's Quotations. London, June 4-11-30 A. M.—Consols for money 92%, and for account 93. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 86%. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29%.

Liverrool, June 4-11-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10%@10%d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, June 4.—Sugar afloat, 27s. Fine rosin

quiet. Hops dull. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, June 4—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 98 for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 89½; 1865, old, 88½; 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29½.

PARIS, June 4.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 744, 730.

LIVERPOOL, June 4-2 P. M .- Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orieans, 10%%11d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1500 for specu-lation and export. Wheat quiet and steady. Flour, ANTWERP, June 4 .- Petroleum opened quiet and

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Burglary-Conviction of Charley Brown-He is Sent to the Pealtenthary for Twenty-four Years.
Court of Quarter Sessions. - Allison, P. J.

tharry for Twenty-four Years.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Allison, P. J.

This morning the notorious Charley Brown was disposed of satisfactorily by the court and jury. He was convicted of three crimes, burglary, assault and battery with intent to kill Christian Esau, and assault and battery with intent to kill Christian Esau, and assault and battery with intent to kill Christian Esau, and assault and battery with intent to kill Christian Esau. The facts of this fellow's case are few and simple, as proven by the Commonwealth's witnesses, for he had nothing whatever to say, yet they are fraught with the most serious consequences to himself. He was one of the three villains who on the night of April 26th last entered the residence of the old couple, Mr. and Mrs. Esau, at Germantown, ragged them in their bed, heat them about the head with a heavy iron jimmy, stole \$400, and ran awar. Adam Miller was the first of the worthies brought to justice, and he was last month convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years. Brown fled to New York, where he was last week arrested by Mr. John Hartman. At the trial of Miller a young girl, who lived with him and who prepared a bag for the party to carry the jimmy, was also convicted, and she testified against Brown. The old folks were in court, and identified him without healtation. A circumstance worth mentioning is, that this prisoner was once sentenced by Judge Alliseon for burglary to an insprisonment of twelve years, and after serving nine years of his term he was pardoned by the Governor at the instance of the Prison Agent, who erdeavored in valu to obtain the approval of Judge Allisson to the move, and who spoke of him as a young man "saved" by the benevolence of those them in power. This day's proceedings show that he was not saved in the souse intended by the Agent.

His Honor, in imposing sentence, reminded him that a long time ago he bad sentenced him to an imprisonment of twelve years upon three convictions of burglary. There were three other charges against

The Tilman Homicidet-Akinson Convicted of to an Imprisamment of Twelve Years. Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Allison and

In the case of William Atkinson, solored, tried for the murder of John Tilman, colored, the jury came into Court phia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

for further instructions, standing) then eight for murder in the first degree, and four for second degree. After being charged by the Court they retired, and at 12 o'clock returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Sheppard at once moved for judgment upon the verdict.

In answer to a question from the Court, Mr. Bregr. the prisoner's counsel, said he proposed to make no motion in the cause or oppose further delay to the final disposition of it.

The Court then sentenced the prisoner to twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Beer Stamp Counterfelters Sentenced. United States District Court-Judge Cariwalader. This morning Andrew J. Sherman and William B. Grover, convicted of counterfeiting beer stamps, were each sentenced to an imprisonment of two years.

Rensessment of two years.

Rensessment of Income Tax.

This morning a complaint was made by Mr. George Doll that the United States authorities, not satisfied with his income returns of several years past, had made a ressessment of his incomes for those years, and were about to proceed against him with penalties, and he asked an injunction to restrain them, on the ground that such reassessment was unconstitutional. The matter was argued upon both sides, and the Judge refused the injunction; but it is understood the revenue officers will proceed no further in the matter.

#### Opinions in Court of Common Pleas.

Registers' Court and Orphans' Court. The following judgments were entered this morning:—
By Ludlow, J:—
1. Turner vs. Railroad. Report of jury. Report con-

in the firmed.

2. McGrath vs. Keenan. Demurrer. Demurrer over-ruled with leave to plead.

3. De Haven vs. McCully. Attachment dissolved.

4. Nixon's Estate. Petition to appoint trustee. Prayer

granted.
5. Provenchere's estate. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions sustained.
6. Lippincott's Estate. Petition for partition. Inquest quashed.

quashed.
7. Montgomery's estate. Order made.
8. Will of Thomas Woodfull, Motion for an issue. Issue

efused.

By Paxson, J:—

By Paxson, J:—

1. Stinebaker vs. Wilson. Bill in equity. Bill dis-

### THE STREETS.

The Citizens' Association vs. The Passenger Rallway Companies—Judge Paxson's Deci-sion this Morning—He Refuses to Grant the Prayer of the Memorialists.

This morning Judge Paxson delivered a decision in the case of the Citizens' Association vs. The Passenger Railway companies, in which the former pray that the court may send bills of indictment before the Grand Jury, charging the defendants with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of bad road-

ways. The Judge considered this an extraordinary re-The Judge considered this an extraordinary request without a corresponding emergency arising. He referred to the city erdinances and the laws of the State, pointing out the way in which the citizen could obtain redress for the alleged great public nuisance, none of which had as yet been taken advantage of by the petitioners. He held that if the Court became the prosecutors in this case, and of their own motion, without even a complaint made under oath, launch their boits from the bench and roint out individuals or corporations as proper subpoint out individuals or corporations as proper sub-jects of indictment, all the good they could possibly jects of indictment, all the good they could possibly accomplish in this particular case would be more than counterbalanced by the intolerable evils which might spring up from the precedent thus established. He also said that cases might arise, such as yellow rever or cholera suddenly breaking out in a large city, and requiring immediate steps to be taken for the protection of the public health, but the urgent necessity which would exist in that case was not

apparent in the present.
In conclusion he indicated as follows, the conclu-In conclusion he indicated as follows, the conclusions to which the entire Court had arrived:—
"First. While a power resides in the Court to give in charge to the Grand Jury matters of serious public import, such as affect the public peace, or the existence of great nuisances, yet this power, which is a most delicate one, is never exercised unless under urgent necessity, or when, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, public interests would suffer from the delays incident to the ordinary forms of law.

"Second. The exercise of this power rests in the legal remedies exist by statute, by ordinance, or by indictment at common law, the Court will not generally move until these remedies, or some of them,

"Third. The Court, in the exercise of this power, in the exceptional cases above referred to, will direct it against offenses rather than against individuals or corporations. It is for the Grand Jury, after inquiry, to make presentment of the individuals or corporations connected with or guity of the commission of the alleged offense, whereupon it may become the duty of the District Attorney, as the public prosecutor, to send up bills of indictment against either individuals or corporations. "Let these petitioners resort to their legal reme-dies. If these fall, and a great public nulsance exist

seriously affecting the public interests, the Court, of its own motion, may charge the Grand Jury to in-vestigate, not the acts of this or that company, or of any individual, but a general matter which will then relate to things rather than to specific corporations, companies, or individuals," Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June 4 .- Seeds-In Cloverseed and Timothy no sales are reported, and prices are nomi-

nal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2-25. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.63%; extras at \$4.75@5.25; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6.12%; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$5.50@6.25; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$5.50@ 6.50; and faney brands at \$7@8.25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25. There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.33@1.35, and 1000 bushels Indiana do, on pri-vate terms. Rye may be quoted at \$1.10 for Pennvate terms. Rye may be quoted at \$1-10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of yellow at \$1-07@1-08, and Western mixed at \$1-03@1-05. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61@64c. and Western at 59@61c. In

Barley and Mait nothing doing.
Whisky attracts but little attention. Sales of Western iron-bound at \$1.08 and wood at \$1.06.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

LONDONDERRY, June 4.—The steamship Columbia, from New York for Glasgow, was signalled off this port this morning. QUEENSTOWN, June 4.—The steamship Cuba, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port yester-

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 4 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M.......70 | 11 A. M.......77 | 2 P. M.......82 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Royal Charlie, Potter, Hamburg, B. Crawley &

Ship Astronom, Klopper, Bremen, Workman & Co. Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stet-Br. bark Agnes Fraser, Cameron, Pictou, N. S., L. Westergaard & Co. Norw. bark Udjus, Olsen, Koenisberg, L. Wester-

Norw. carte Colus, Olicen, Roemsberg, E. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Masonic, Morn, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Br. brig Carrie Wright, Hull, Havre, do.
Ital. brig Messaggiera, Ombrossana, Gibraltar for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Rosnoke, Wilkie, Barbados, John Dallett & Co.
Br. brig Black Duck, Ellis, Demerara, Souder & Adams

Schr Fannie A. Bailey, Locke, Portsmouth, Lennox & Burgess. Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

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

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Gettysburg, Corson, 8 days from Charleston, with phosphate to Charleston Mining and Manuf. Co.

Schr R. Bullwinkle, French, 11 days from Savannah, with old railroad fron to A. Whitney & Son.

Schr Abble Bursley, Lowell, from Dresden, Me., with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Fawn, Kelly, from Gardiner, Me., with leads with fee to Knickerbocker fee Co.
Schr Fawn, Keily, from Gardiner, Me., with fee to
Knickerbocker fee Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, from Norfolk, with
cedar rails to Malone & Co.

Schr Carress, Foxwell, from Rappabannock.
Schr Express, Foxwell, from Rappabannock.
Schr Starlight, Murphy, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 17, Reed, from Portsmouth.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, from Providence.
Schr Tycoos. Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del.,
with grain to Jas. I. Bewiey & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadel-