FIRST EDITION

PLEBISCITE.

Announcing the Result.

at the Tuileries. The Scene

of M. Schneider.

Geary on Commerce.

Mystery Cleared

the President. Hancock and

Former's Statement.

Law in Missouri,

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THE PLEBISCITE.

The Emperor Receiving the Result of the Election—The Scene at the Taileries.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 22.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 22.

The grand ceremony of presenting to the Emperor the official declaration of the result of the late vote given by the French people took place to-day, at 1 o'clock, in the Salle des Etats of the Louvre. The scene was one of unusual splendor, and although in some particulars resembling the great annual sitting at the opening of the legislative session, was indefinitely more imposing. The general arrangements of the spacious hall for the public were scarcely changed, but some important modifications had been effected in the portion of the salle appropriated to his Majesty and the Court.

cations had been effected in the portion of the salle appropriated to his Majesty and the Court.

On this occasion the Emperor and Empress sat together on the throne placed on a raised estrade under a dais, with chairs of state for the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and the other princes of the Imperial family on the right, next the Emperor; while on the left, next the Empress, were similar seats for the Princess Clothida, the Princess Mathide, and the other princesses. Behind his Malesty were to stand the great officers of the crown. jesty were to stand the great officers of the crown, and behind the Empress the ladies of the imperial household and those attending on the various princesses. Below the steps and in front of all, on the left, was a seat for the Duke de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. On the right and left of the throne were benches for the Ministers, members

of the Privy Council, marshals, admirals, grand crosses of the Legion of Honor, etc. In front, on the right, were places for the Senate, and behind for the Councillors of State. This arrangement, it will be seen, is different from that generally witnessed when the members of this last named body are assigned seats, so to speak, on the generally witnessed when the memoers of this last named body are assigned seats, so to speak, on the steps of the throne. The reason of the alteration is, however, perfectly simple. As his Majesty, by the terms of the constitution, is to receive the plebiseile from the three great bodies of the State, he could not have one of them, as on ordinary occasions, close to him, and the other two apart. The whole three would have to come together, and hence the position of the Council of State was forcedly placed in front and the letters of convocation to th Counsellors made use of the expression-"The President of Section, Masters of Requests, Auditors, and ordinary members shall have places for this time

the lody of the hall, behind the Senate." On the left, parallel with the Senate, were seats for the legislative body. Behind were places for all the deputations, courts of law, institute of France, municipal council, prefects of the Seine and police, high functionaries in the various ministries, superior offi-cers of the army and navy, chefs-de-battalion of the National Guard, etc. The diplomatic body, which was out in great strength, occupied their accus-

Cent-Gardes were posted on the estrade and at the entrance of the hall. As their majesties arrived from the Tuileries by the new galleries no display took place outside beyond the appearance of the handsome equipages which conveyed the great offi-

cial personages to the sitting.

The deputation of the legislative body, the president, vice-presidents, and secretaries were conveyed to the Louvre in court carriages, excerted by cav-airy, and after alighting at the Pavillon-Denon, Place Napoleon III, ascended to the Galerie des sept Metres, where they awaited their Majesties'

Although the doors were not to be closed until half-past twelve, the persons who had obtained tickets began to arrive at ten, and before eleven all the places appropriated to the public were occupied. By degrees the official seats became filled, and at ast the mass of uniforms, decorations, and richly embroidered costumes became quite overpowering. The front of the galleries presented long lines o beautiful summer toilettes of the brightest colors, and a flood of sunshine brought out vividly the rich var.etv and brilliancy of the scene.

At about ten minutes before 1, a salvo of artillery from the Invalides announced that their Majesties had left the Tuileries on their way to the sitting. The various princes and princesses of the Imperial family had arrived some time before, and repaired French gallery to join in the cortege wh Imperial party came forward. In that extensive piece and in the Salle Lebrun the large room which leads to the Salle des Etats, a double line of Cent

Gardes were posted.
At 1 o'clock a master of the ceremonies threw back the hangings frem the entrance to the Hall of Sittings and announced "The Emperor!" Imme-diately every one rose, and the imperial cortege entered. First came various officers of the court in full uniform, chamberiains, equeries, masters of ceremonies, Grand Marshal of the Palace; the Princes of the imperial family having rank at court.
Prince Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, the Emperor
and Empress, the Princess Clotilda, the Princess
Mathilde, the other Princesses, ladles and officers of the court, those of the various Princes and Prin

The moment their Majesties appeared the hall rang with "Vive l' Empereur!" "Vive l' Imperatrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" The cheering continued dur ng the whole passage of the imperial cortege to the estrade at the end of the hall. Their Majesties and the other high personages having taken their places as indicated above, the deputation of the legislative body was introduced by a master of the ceremonies, and M. Schneider, the President, having ascended the steps leading to the throne presented to his Majesty the official declaration of the vote of the French people on May 8, ratifying the Senatus Consultum of the 20th of April last. As the assem-Consultum of the 20th of April last. As the assem-bly was still upstanding the Grand Master of Cere-monies, after having taken his Majesty's orders,

said, "Gentlemen, be seated." Mr. Schneider's Speech.

Mr. Schneider then delivered the following ad-"Sire:-The Legislative Body is happy to lay before your Majesty the solemn answer which the nation, by 7,350,000 suffrages, has just made to the plebiscite which you submitted to it. In perfect com-munity of ideas with that striking manifestation we offer to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial our homage and congratulations. Eighteen years ago France, tired out by violent changes, and eager for security, confident in your genius and in the Napoleonic dynasty, placed in your hands, together with the imperial crown, the authority and force which public necessity imperatively called for. The expectation of the nation was not disappointed. Social order was soon re-established, and great things were achieved. All classes of society beheld their comfort and well-being increased; agriculture, commerce, and manufactures bounded forward to an extent previously unknown; and during that angoffer to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince extent previously unknown; and during that mentation of public prosperity France also beheld her influence augment with foreign countries. But from the commencement your Majesty looked anxiously forward to the moment when that centradition of power would no longer respond to the as-pirations of the country when tranquil and reassured: and see the march of modern society you proclaimed that liberly was to be the crowning point of the edifice. Therefore a noble enterprise, which will be the eternal honor of your reign, tempted you, and you resolve to assure to France one of the first

ranks among free nations.
"The dates of the 29th November, 1860, and 19th January, 1867, attest your generous initiative and your patriotic designs. Subsequently, and imme-

diately after universal suffrage had manifested its

liberal tendencies, when the legislative body interpreted them by the expression of its desires. Your Majesty, assured of our co-operation, did not hesitate, with an abnegation without precedent in history, to lay down the bases of the Parliamentary constitution of the empire. But, faithful to the constitution of the empire. But, faithful to the great principle on which your Government is based yon would not consent, without the direct participation of the people, to the introduction of so considerable a modification in the power which you derive from their free will. Assembled in its voting places, after a twenty years' reign, it has, in its tull independence, and under conditions which testify to the progress and the virility of our public life, affirmed its approbation with a unanimity the force of which no one dare gainsay. In acclaiming by more than seven bation with a unanimity the force of which no one dare gainsay. In acclaiming by more than seven millions of suffrages the new form of the empire, the country, which has an instinctive knowledge of what is for its interest and graudeur, says to you:—sire, France is with yeu; march with confidence in the path which leads to all feasible progress, and found liberty upon the basis of respect for the laws and constitution. France places the cause of liberty

and constitution. France places the cause of liberty under the protection of your dynasty, and of the great bodies of the State'" In reference to this harangue, the Emperor replied at some length, but his speech has already appeared in our columns, having been received by Atlantic Cable on the very day of its delivery.

GEARY.

His Excellency discourses About the Decline of American Shipping-The whole Mystery Cleared Up.

Governor Geary has addressed to Vice-Admiral Porter a letter on the decline of American commerce, from which we extract the follow-

Having, with much satisfaction, read your letter of the 12th instant to Hon. James S. Negley, on the sub-ject of recovering our lost commerce, and restoring to the country advantages which a well-organized steamship service is capable of giving when properly directed between maritime nations, I take great pleasure in expressing my views upon a subject of such vast importance to the honor and prosperity of

A COMMERCIAL CRISIS. A most important crisis has arrived in the history of the commerce of the United States, which demands action on the part of the Government as prompt as it should be energetic. In the suggestions which have been made and the views expressed the commerce of the commerce upon so important a question of national policy, it is to be hoped that motives will not be perverted nor objects misconstrued. For my own part, I can truly say that I am actuated only by a sincere desire to subserve public interests and to effect the greatest possible good of that country which every true America proudly calls his own. The guardians of all our great national interests should not permit themselves to be lulled into false security by cun-ningly devised professions, not only upon this ques-tion, but upon all other measures which have secured to us a country unexampled in every branch of our varied interests-our manufactures, our agriculture, and our commerce-measures which are coeval with the spirit of our institutions,

MISSIONS AND DESTINIES. There are missions and destines for nations as well as for individuals. The mission of our nation is, I trust, that of peace; its destiny that of elevating the human race by spreading happiness broadly within the reach of the vast working masses. For this, commerce is the great means. When it is active, industry thrives; then we see the smiling faces, and hear the happy voices of prosperity. But when it is still, busy minds and active hands earn not their full rewards; the workingmen seek vainly for em-ployment; dejection takes the place of happiness, and the nation is cheeked in its onward course. Such is the present condition of our country. It caused

WHO CONQUERED THE REBELLION .. Minds and hearts like yours conquered that; but five years have passed since then and still the deepest injury remains—remains while all that is required for its removal is spread around us in pro-fusion by a bountiful Providence, and we have stood idle to the use.

VOLLOWING ROMAN EXPERIENCE. Let your advice be followed: it is that of Roman experience in using our adversaries' weapons when they are of better forms. Let steamships of iron be built; commence at the true starting point by creating iron ship building yards which can compete with those of Great Britain. Let these be esta blished by Government and in the manner pointed out to me in January last, in a letter (copy of which I enclose), by Mr. Ambrose W. Thompson, one of the fathers of ocean steam enterprise in this country and of whom nearly twenty years ago
the Legislature of Pennsylvania voluntarily
and unanimously passed resolutions declaring "that to his scientific knowledge and
practical skill we were indebted for the most successful ocean steamers afloat." I repeat, let your advice be followed, commencing at the point of constructing swift fron steamers, suited to the pursuits of peace but fit for war, and you will drive off our opponents—"more honorably than they drove our commerce from the ocean." We have the best of iron and coal, favorable locations for building yards, able minds, willing hands—with these facilities for building and with the requisite aid to launch forth enterprise, will come iron ships of our own, as superior to those of England as were our wooden ones to hers before those of iron advanced beyond both;

you speak and which we shall all so well appreciate. THE MAN WITH A NOBLE HERITAGE-NOT GEARY. You, sir, having a noble heritage of naval renown, early showed yourself worthy of it, in the line which peace permitted your profession, by advancing commerce upon the ocean, and, when your country's need called you to the front of danger, in the trial of battles waged for her safety, you made the name your sire had left you still more illustrious by deeds of your own: adding still further to these, you now return to the efforts which peace permits to regene rate our commerce.

GEARY THANKS PORTER IN BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE. My thanks I freely offer for what you have done. It has been much, but I believe you will do more; and I hope long to see your directing ability at the head of that department of Government of which as head of that department of the department of the

David R. Porter, Vice Admiral U. S. Navy. UP IN A TORNADO.

A Freak of the Wind in Montana—A Man Salls Through the Air on the Roof of a House. During the past three weeks there has been a uccession of tornadoes in the valley at Deer Lodge City, Montana, unpleasant as unprece-cedented. They last from one to three hours, and are succeeded by a perfect calm. Their general direction is from northwest to southeast. The width of the storm track is not over a mile its greatest violence being confined to a belt of 200 or 400 yards, crossing the valley diagonally a short distance below town, and occasionally the side current giving them a lively shaking up in the village. The first two wasted their fury on fences, trees, and moderate-sized boulders, tossing them about like jack-straws, and just by way of variety, wrenched a couple of logs out of the Decker building, in the lower art of the town. But the third played a piece of

diabolism not on the bills. Mr. A. Elliott recently purchased the Hall farm on Cottonwood creek, a half mile from town. It has on it a double log house, one story, having a roof area of seventeen by forty feet. On it there is a dirt roof. Mr. Elliott was engaged in reroofing it with boards, and had it about completed on Saturday when the storm began. His son, a lad of a dozen years, was on one corner, and he on the comb. As the whirlwind dipped he called to his son to jump down, and Mr. Elliot clasped the comb projection of the boards to prevent being blown to the ground Just at the instant the entire roof, rafters and all, was lifted from the building, and raising with the whirlwind, sailed away, attaining an altitude of about forty feet at the greatest, and landing one hundred and eighty-nine feet from the house, where Mr. Elliott was dumped by the concussion; the roof performed a somersault over him, and was scattered in a thousand fragments over valley. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Elliot is only slightly bruised. The lad was uninjured, the board roof gliding out from under him, leaving him sitting disconsolate on the dirt roof, while his father was abandoning him at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When it is considered that the roof contained 1200 feet of lumber, was nalled to heavy log rafters, and that the whole affair was carried 189 feet intact, some idea of the force of the whirlwind may be obtained. The distance is given by Mr. Clagett, who measured it immediately after the occurrence. . The escape of Mr. Elliot was a miracle.

been done will necessarily be undone. (Signed) John Stuart Mill. (Signed)

A MISSOURI FIEND.

A Man in Kansas City Kills His Wife Inch by Inch—He is Hanged to the Nearest Tree by His Indignant Neighbors.

We learn the particulars of a savage and brutal affair which occurred at Medoc, a small town in Jasper county, Missouri, from a correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. The man's name who perpetrated the foul deed is A. D. Taylor. He was taken from the custody of the constable by the citizens of Medoc, and hung about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 29th of May. The following are the facts as stated by this correspondent:-

"For some months past Taylor has been almost daily in the habit of whipping and otherwise abusing his wife (who is said to be a most estimable lady). His abuse of his wife has been growing more and more aggravated and severe, until Friday night last, when it seems, he turned a fiend, and began to abuse her in a most brutal and outrageous manner-first, by kicking and cuffing; then he struck her to the floor and stamped her with his heels. After punishing her in this way until he was tired, he took a butcher knife and cut her hair short. Still growing more and more devilish, he broke a gridiron to shivers over her head. Then, with a knife, he began to torture her by hacking her in the face and on the breast, until he had literally cut her breast and face into slices, and to make the torture more severe, stabbed her in the different parts of the body with an old pair of scissors.

"He seemed to want to kill her by degrees During all this time he kept up his kicking, cuff-ing, and stamping, and, by the time his fury had abated, he had inflicted such horrible wounds that life was almost extinct. Several of the citizens, hearing the cries of the woman, were attracted to the place. On finding that they had discovered what he had been doing, and fearing that they would take measures to punish him, he fled to the woods near by, where he kept himself concealed until Sunday morning, when he called at Mr. Robert Wallace's farm-house, and asked for some breakfast. Mr. Wallace, having heard what had occurred on Friday night, and knowing that there was a writ in the hands of the constable for his arrest, took it upon himself to arrest him, took him to town and delivered him into the hands of the constable.

"The citizens, in the meantime, hearing of the outrage, and of the critical condition of his wife, became more and more enraged, and by evening began to show signs of violence. Several were summoned to assist to guard him from violence. About half-past nine the constable decided to move the prisoner to Justice Anderson's house, some two miles distant, for safe keeping, and for trial on the morrow.

"After having gone about a mile with the prisoner, a posse of about thirty armed men came up, took Taylor and hanged him to a tree, where he remained until this forenoon. He was then taken down and brought to town. When I saw his body it was lying in his own office. His wife, all cut and bruised from head to foot, was still alive on Monday. It is probable that she will not recover.

"A. D. Taylor was a man of education, was by profession a physician, and is said to have been very successful practitioner. He was about forty years of age. A few years since he quit his profession and went to preaching, in which capacity he was very successful, being a fine speaker. During his ministerial labors he was nected with the Christian church. When the war broke out he received an appointment as surgeon in the Union army, which position he held until the war closed. Since that time he has been practising his profession. On inquiring what could have induced him to abuse his wife in such a horrible manner, I was told that there was nothing the matter but his own vicious nature.

"It is doubtless the best policy, in most cases, to punish crime by law, but who will say that any man ought to be allowed to live one hour after torturing his wife (whom he had voluntarily sworn to love and protect) as this man

HANCOCK.

His Relations to the President-A Counter-A despatch from Sioux City, dated June 3,

General Hancock arrived last evening on the General Hancock arrived last evening on the steamer Miner, on his return from distributing troops at the different Indian agencies on the Upper Missouri, between this point and Cheyenne. Upon his arrival here he was visited by Mr. Collins, editor of the Sioux City Times, who called his attention to the despatches from Washington, of May 22, charging him with having shown discourtesy to the President of different occasions while the latter was the dent on different occasions while the latter was the ing these allegations as a reason why the President refused to assign General Hancock to a command commensurate with his rank, and at the same time giving to a junior a command of a higher grade over General Hancock. The General unhesitatingly asserts these allegations to be in the main false, and says that he intends on an early occasion, after hav-ing seen what has been published in reference to this subject, while absent on the Upper Missouri, to formally reply to the allegations, as charged, in detail, they seeming to bear the impress of authority, and this occasion offering to him the only opportunity hitherto presented that warranted a formal reply to such allegations. General Hancock was not aware of the publication of the despatches, or any part of them, correct or incorrect, as published, nor the origin or cause of their publication until he read the newspapers containing them, two days since, at Fort Randall, and therefore is not conversant with all that has gained credence during

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Action on an Official Bond. United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The United States vs. Joseph R. Flannigan and

John Welsh. This was an action upon the official bond, in \$10,000, of Mr. Flannigan, as naval officer. It was alleged that by the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act he was virtually discharged, but he remained in the office for two months and received the emoluments thereof, in which consisted the breach of the bond. The defense pleaded that Mr. Flannigan was regularly in office until the regular appointment of his successor, and that he rendered services, earning the moneys received by him. The Judge said he deemed it necessary to the official correspondence upon the subject of the office, after the passage of the act above mentioned, and was of opinion that this matter should have been referred to the Auditor of the Treasury. At all events, he postponed the case until the 16th

District Court—Judge Thayer. The case of Collins vs. the City, which was to reover damages for the detention of the plaintiff's

boat at Manayunk during the summer of 1869, by the drawing of water from the Fairmount pool, resulted this morning in a verdict for the plaintiff for Opening of the Term.

Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow.

The June term of this Court was opened to day by Judge Ludlow, who appointed Samuel Featherston, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, organized the petit jury, and then adjourned until to-morrow morning. Kryolite.

United States Circuit Court-Judges Strong and Mo-Kennan. This morning a session of the Circuit Court was held for the trial of the case of the Pennsylvania Sait Manufacturing Company vs. Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port, which is a suit to recover a Collector of the Fort, which is a suit to recover a sum of money collected as twenty per cent, duty upon a quantity of kryolite, from which the phosphate of soda is extracted, which kryolite was imported from the west coast of Greenland. The law says that the duty upon mineral substances shall be ten per cent, and upon mineral substances shall be twenty per cent, advaloreps, and the plaintiff alleges that this kryolite is simply a mineral substance, and therefore subject to the duty of ten per cent alone. Scientific testimony is being taken to establish the character of the article, with reference to its chemical composition. On trial. reference to its chemical composition. On trial. George Harding and George W. Biddle, Baqs., for

plaintiffs; Aubrey H. Smith, Lag., for deach land,

men, and there is reason to hope that not only will the system be not pushed further, but that what has | SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

City Election.

Disabilities. Removal

Disasters Down East.

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

FROM THE WEST.

Whitsunday in Louisville-An Imposing Procession.
Louisville, June 6.—The procession of the Catholic Central Society yesterday was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in

this city. The houses of the German residents on the line of march were decorated in the most tasteful manner. Pentacost Sunday was gener ally observed by the Catholics, Israelites, and Episcopalians. An immense assemblage was present at the Jewish synagogue to witness the

Newspaper Office Damaged by Fire. DETROIT, June 6 .- The Courier office at East Saginaw was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$6000. Insured.

The National Typographical Union. CINCINNATI, June 6 .- The eighteenth annual meeting of the International Typographical The Seven-Fold Murder near Uxbridge—A Whole Family Butchered. Union begins here to-day. One hundred delegates are here from the United States and British Provinces. There are two lady delegates from New York. The meeting will last until Friday evening.

Death of an Editor. OMAHA, June 6 .- George Thomas, city editor of the Omaha Republican, and formerly con-

nected with the New York Herald, died yesterday of congestion of the lungs. Reduction of Rallway Fares. CHICAGO, June 6 .- The Michigan Central and

Great Western and Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroads have reduced their fare to \$20 between Chicago and New York city and \$21.25 A New Hotel to be Erected in Chicago. H. Potter Palmer, a well-known Chicago millionaire, gives notice through the public press

that he will, on the 1st of July, commence the erection of a hotel on the southeast corner of State and Monroe streets, which will probably be the largest in the country. It will have a frontage of 253 feet on State street and 252 feet on Monroe street. It is to be eight stories high, and will contain 750 rooms. It will be in the style of the Louvre Palace, built by Louis Phillippe, and will cost, including the ground, over two and a half millions of dollars. Sympathy for the Victims of the Roumania Houx.

CINCINNATI, June 6 .- A large meeting of Israelites was held in the Plum Street Temple last night to take action with regard to the massacre of Jews in Roumania. Resolutions were adopted expressing horror and indignation at the outrages, and thanking the Government for its prompt action. A committee was appointed to telegraph to Europe for further information.

Dan Voorhees on the Political Issues of the Day. TERRE HAUTE, June 6 .- Hon. Daniel Voorhees made a political speech at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday evening. He discussed the fifteenth amendment, the Roman mission question, the national finances, and the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. He announced his intention to make but one more race for Congress.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Collegiate Base Ball Game, HARTFORD, June 6 .- The game of base ball

between Trinity College and the Weslevan University Clubs, at Middletown, on Saturday, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 42 A Batch of Drowning Cases.

HARTFORD, June 6 .- A son of John Bermett, of this city, was drowned in the river on

The body of Lewis Woodworth, of Sheffield, who was drowned in the Connecticut river at Thompsonville, on the 29th of October, was found in the river opposite this city yesterday. RUTLAND, June 6 .- Charles E. Pierpont was drowned yesterday. Rallway Accident.

PORTLAND, June 6,-Mrs. Hutchings, a deaf lady, aged seventy, was run over and killed by a locomotive on Saturday.

A Yacht Club Cruise. The Portland Yacht Club go on their annual cruise to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Troy Barely Escapes a Destructive Conflagra-TROY, June 6 .- The railroad bridge in this city was set on fire this morning and narrowly escaped destruction. In May, 1862, the bridge which formerly occupied the site of the present one was burned, and the disaster involved the destruction of the business portion of the city. Had there been a high wind this morning the catastrophe of 1862 might have been repeated.

The Tour of the Haymakers. New York, June 6 .- After the match with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, to-day, the Haymakers, of Troy, start on a tour to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and will play the Keystones and Athletics, of Philadelphia, the Pastimes and Marylands, of Baltimore, and Olympics and Nationals, of Washington, D. C.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Navigation of the Missourt. BENTON, June 6 .- The steamer Ida Reese left here on the 3d instant for St. Louis. She took about one hundred passengers. The steamer Deer Lodge, from Sioux City, arrived on the 1st instant, and left on the 4th on her return trip. She took about fifty passengers.

FROM EUROPE.

No Quetations from London To-day. LONDON, June 6 .- The Stock Exchange being closed to-day, on account of the Whitmonday holiday, there are no quotations to report.

Tale Morning's Quetarious. Parts, Jone 6 .- The Bourse opened dull. Rentes,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relieving Southerners of their Disabilities. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Committee on Reconstruction has resolved, as a rule, not to remove the political disabilities of any person who has not petitioned for such removal. The mere recommendation of friends or high officials are not respected. Those desiring relief must petition with proper submission, as each case is considered upon its merits.

The Municipal Election. The voting at the municipal election is progressing peaceably. Never before has such interest been excited and more effort made by both parties to get invalid voters to the polls. Precautions have been taken to suppress any

DISASTER.

Destruction of the Santee Sloux Mission by a Hurricane. The following telegram from the Rev. Samuel D. Hinaman was received this morning, by

William Welsh, Esq., of this city:-"Mission and hospital utterly destroyed by

hurricane. Family safe." These are sad tidings for the friends of this mission to the Sioux Indians. The church, school house, hospital, and mission house were most tasteful, convenient, and effective in their influence upon the Indians. The loss will no doubt exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and the Indians will be much depressed, as through these buildings they were buoyed up with the evidence of the white man's interest in them. Fortunately such calamities usually awaken a

THE ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

will not be allowed to languish.

deep interest in the sufferers, and it is to be

hoped that in this case this effective mission

From the Daily News, May 24. One of the most extraordinary tragedles which has taken place for many years, was discovered last evening at the village of Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge. It seems that a family named Mar-

shall resided at a cottage in that village, the hus-band carrying on business as an engineer. Be-sides Marshall, there lived in the cottage his wife and three children, whose ages ran between three and nine years, and also the mother and sister of Marshall. This day (Tuesday) had been fixed for the marrige of the sister, and it is to the fact of her wedding draws being brought home that the diswedding dress being brought home that the dis-covery of the murder is to be attributed. Nothing had been seen of the murdered persons since Satur-day, but upon a young girl going to the cottage yes-terday with the garment referred to, and gaining no reply, the neighbors had their suspicions aroused, and an entry was soon effected into the house. A scene of the most horrible description then presented itself. On the ground floor the bodies of Mrs. Marshall and her sister-in-law were found quite dead—the former lying on her back, and the latter, who had her night-dress on and was evidently preparing for bed, was placed across her. Both had their heads fearfully mutilated, and the absence of blood about the place was remarked by those who witnessed the dreadful discovery. At the right hand, on entering the cottage, and near the fire-place, three children belonging to Marshall were also found with their heads frightfully battered, and also quite dead. The mother of Marshall was likewise found, having been brutally murdered in the same way; and on entering the shop where Marshall had been at work, wearing a smock-frock, his body was also found. It was covered with sacks, and it was apparent that he had a desperate struggle. His hands were scratched in several places, and there were marks as if he had been dragged about the ground. His head had also been beaten in the same manner as those of the other victims. There was another child belonging to Marshall—a little boy, aged 16 months —who had been sent to his grandmother's to be "out of the way" during the wedding of Marshall's sister; but for that circumstance there is very small doubt that the little creature would have been added to the list of the murdered members of the family. The list of the murdered members of the family. The medical gentlemen called were Drs. Ferris and Macnamara, and it is their opinion that the awful deed has been perpetrated as long since as Saturday night or Sunday morning. The country constabulary have been unable, up to the present time, to obtain any clue as to the murderer, or the cause of the dreadful crime. A forge hammer and an ordinary axe—with which the murders are supposed to have been committed—have been discovered with traces of blood upon them. Whatever the motive by which the upon them. Whatever the motive by which the murderer or murderers—for it seems difficult to

imagine the fearful work can have been done by one person—robbery does not seem to have been the object, for nothing appears to have been dis-turbed; the rings and several articles of jewelry worn by the unfortunate persons not having been

The excitement in the village is intense. Marshall and his wife and sister were, it is said, much respected by their neighbors.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 6.—Stocks steady but dull. Money qxiet at \$25 per cent. Gold, \$14\frac{14}{2}\$, 5-20s, \$1862, coupon, \$12\frac{12}{2}\$; do. 1864, do., \$111\frac{12}{2}\$; do. 1865 do., \$111\frac{12}{2}\$; do. do. new, \$113\frac{12}{2}\$; do. 1867, \$114\frac{12}{2}\$; \$1. 1868, \$114\$; 10-40s, \$108\frac{12}{2}\$; Virginia 6s, new, \$67\$; Missouri 6s, \$44\frac{12}{2}\$; Canton Company, \$63\frac{12}{2}\$; Camberland preferred, \$40\$; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, \$101\frac{12}{2}\$; Erie, \$23\frac{12}{2}\$; Reading, \$109\$; Adams Express, \$63\frac{12}{2}\$; Michigan Central, \$124\frac{12}{2}\$; Michigan Southern, \$99\$; Illinois Central, \$140\$; Cleveland and Pittsburg, \$109\frac{12}{2}\$; Chicago and Rock Island, \$121\frac{12}{2}\$; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, \$96\$; Western Union Telegraph, \$13\frac{12}{2}\$. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 6.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 1000 bales middling uplands at 2234c, Flour—State and Western declined 5c.; State, \$4.95@5.85; Ohio, and Western declined 3c.; State, \$4.3563.5.; Onto. \$5.2566.20; Western, \$4.2566.50; Southern, firm at \$6.610. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 1 spring, \$1.31@1.22; No. 2, \$1.2761.28. Corn firm; new mixed Western, \$1.05661.09. Oats firmer; State, 696.71c.; Western, 65665.5c. Beef sleady. Pork very firm; mess \$30.506.30.60; Lard firm; steam, 156.16%; kettle, 16% @16%. Whisky steady at \$1 08.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, June 6, 1870. The Money market has undergone no mate rial change. The demand to-day, as heretofore, is chiefly for speculative purposes, very little commercial paper being offered. The supply is not only ample but far in excess of present wants. We quote demand loans at 3@4 per cent. on good and choice collaterals. Discounts are quiet and very easy at 5@6 per cent. for good paper only. Both the banks and private lenders are carrying large balances which they

cannot employ at current rates. Gold continues dull, and without speculative novement. The range up to noon is 114%@ closing at the latter.

In Government securities the transactions are light, and prices are slightly off on a portion of The stock market was comparatively quiet, but prices are not much changed. City loans

were active and stronger, with sales of the new 6s at 100@100%. Lehigh gold loan fell off, sell-Reading Railroad was firm but inactive. Sales Reading Railroad was firm but inactive. Sales at 54%. Penna. was lower, sales at 59. Lehigh Valley changed hands at 58. Camden and Am

at 120%, and Philadelphia and Erie Canal Shares attracted some attention. Sales of Lehigh at 36%, and Schuylkill preferred at

In Bank Shares we notice sales of North America at 280, and in Passenger Rattroad

stocks of Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1184, 68118); 5-20s of 1862, 1124, 6112%; do., 1864, 1114, 6112; do., 1865, 1114, 6112%; do. do., July, 114, 61144; do. do., 1867, 1144, 61144; do. do., 1867, 1144, 61144; do. 1868, 114, 61144; 10-40s, 1084, 6109; 6s, 1184, 6114; Gold, 1144.

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

-1. 2. 20 1 1881, 1184, 6115, 10-182, 1184, 2184, 1

do. 1864, 111%@112; do. 1865, 111%@112%; do. 1865, new, 114@114%; do. 1867, do. 114%@114%; do. 1868, do., 114@114%; lo-408, 108%@109; Ü. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currancy, 114@114%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114@114%; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$870@880; Central Pacific R. R., \$930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bends, \$780@790.

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

\$200 Perktomen bs. 79 \$1000 N Penna 6s... b5wn... 96 \$5500 Sch N 6s 82... 75½ \$2000 Leh Gold L... 923 \$200 do... 18, 560, 59 \$200 do... 18, 560, 36 \$200 do... 18, 560, 36 \$200 do... 18, 560, 36 \$200 do... 18, 58 \$200 do... 560, 36½ \$200 do... 560, 36½

23 8h Cam & Am R. 120 34 23 sh Cam & Am R.120%

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$2000 Le gold 1... 92½ 200 sh Sch N Pf. b60 19

\$5000 C & A m 6s,89 94½ 200 do... b5. 19

50 sh 13th&15th St. 21 200 do... b60. 19

100 sh Penna ... \$30, 58½ 200 do... ls. b60, 19

100 do... 583 300 do... ls. b60, 19

100 do... \$30, 58½ 100 sh Leh Na ... b5. 36

50 do... c 58½ 200 do... ls. \$30, 36

200 sh Big Mount ... 6½ 100 sh Reading R... 54 44

SECOND BOARD

200 sh Big Mount. 64 100 sh Reading R. 51 44

SECOND BOARD.

(\$3500 Leh Con Ln. Wednesday, 79 100 of the Second Phil & E 78.18 200 of the Second Phil & E 78.18 1000 Leh gold L. 92% 100 sh Leh Nav. 830. 36 300 of the Second Phil & E 78.18 100 sh Leh Nav. 830. 36 300 of the Second Phil & E 78.18 100 sh Leh Nav. 830. 36 300 of the Second Phil & E 78.18 100 sh Leh Nav. 830. 36 300 of the Second Phil & E 78.18 100 sh Seh Nv. 83% 9 sh Read R. trf. 54% 100 sh Seh Nv. 83% 9 sh Read R. trf. 54% 100 sh Seh Nv. 83% 100 of the Second Phil & E 7 sh Tth Nat Bk. 100 the Second Phil Second Phil & Tank & Ladner & Ladner & Feeder Dam. 36 Narr & Ladner & Report this morning Gold quotations as follows:

10 00 A. M. 114% 11 20 1 114% 1120 1 114% 1120 1 114% 1125 114% 1135 114% 1155 114%

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, June 6.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in scarce supply, and ranges from \$6 to \$7.25 for common to fair, and \$7.50@8 for good to prime. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2-25. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quereitron at \$27 per ton.

The Flour market is a little more active, but The Flour market is a little more active, but steady at Saturday's quotations. The stock of high grade families is reduced to a low figure, and this description is held firmly. Sales of 1600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.75@5; extras at \$5@5-25; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6-25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6-25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.75@6-50; and fancy at \$7@8-25. Rye Flour, \$5.25. In Corn Meal no announcement.

The Wheat market is quiet and steady. The inquiry is mostly for prime lots. Sales of Indiana and

quiry is mostly for prime lots. Sales of Indiana and Pennsylvania red at \$1.32@1.35 % bushel. White ranges from \$1.40@1 t5. 800 bushels Ohio Rye sold at \$1. Corn is dull at the late decline, but the receipts are small. Sales of 3600 bushels yellow at \$1.00@1.08. Oats are also dull. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 60@63c, and Delaware at 66%. Whisky—There is but little demand. We quote Pennsylvania wood-bound at \$1.06 and Western iron-bound at \$1.08

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, June 6.—There is less demand for Beef Cattle to-day, and the decline recorded last week has been lost. The receipts are more liberal, reaching 1855 head; sales of choice at 10@10%c., fair to good at 8% @9%, and common at 6@8c. 7 lb., gross.

The following are the particulars of the sales: 89 Owen Smith, Western, 94@10%. 105 John Smith, Western, Sign 10. 30 D. Smith, Western, S@10%. 70 A. Christy, Western, 9@10%.

25 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 9@9%. 18 P. McFillen, Western, 9@10 60 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 81/2010. 66 J. S. Kirk, Western, 920101. 75 B. S. McFillen, Western, 92101.

122 Uliman & Bachman, Western, 9260101.
300 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 821012.
120 Mooney & Miller, Western, 8210.
65 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 92936 57 H. Chain, Western, Scillo, 57 H. Chain, Western, 8@10.
60 L. Frank, Western, 8½@9¼.
50 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8½@9½.
65 Hope & Co., Western, 9@10½.
12 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 8@9½.
40 H. Frank, Western, 8½@9½.
24 Alexander, Chester co., 9½@10½.
15 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 5½@7.

15 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 5%@7.
55 John McArdie, Western, 8%@610%.
55 R. Mayne, Western, 7%@9%.
42 F. McFillen, Western, 9%@ 0%.
30 J. Christy, Western, 9%@10%.
20 Etkon & Co., Lancaster co., 9@9%.
25 J. Chain, Western, 6@8%.
Cows and Calves are in fair request, with sales of 250 head at \$60@65, and springers at \$40@50.
Sheep are arriving freely, and there is not much inquiry, but prices are unchanged. About 10,500 head seld at the Park Drove Yard at 5%@6%c. for good, and \$156@250 for common. 3000 head sold at good, and \$1.50@2.50 for common. 3000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at the same figures.

13.50 for corn-fed. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Hogs have declined, and there is a good inquiry:

2825 head at \$12@12.50 for slop, and \$12.50@

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 6 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M....... 70 | 11 A. M....... 82 | 2 P. M....... 82

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Br. ship America, Lockhart, Antwerp, C. C. Van-Dan. bark Marienlyse, Gurge, Dantzig, Penrose,

Massey & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. E. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours
from New York, with maze, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Vinal Haven,
with granite to Fales & Co. (before reported ashore

Schr Benjamin Reed, Gregory, 8 days from Vinal Haven, in ballast to Captain.
Schr Native, Shaw, from Millville.
Schr Lewis Herbert, Smith, from Alexandria, with lumber to Captain. Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Kennebec, with ice

to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from New Bedford.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, from New York.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Stinsmore, from Fall River.

Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, from Lynn.
Schr Jacob Kieuzle, Steelman, from
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace,

with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 6 .- The following boats left this morning in tow :-Woolverton and Tinsman, with lumber to P. Wool-William Young, Hall and Frank, with lumber to

Patterson & Lippincott.
J. B. Hall, B. C. Shaeffer, and John Hetzell, with lumber to C. aig & Blanchard. Harvey & Showers, and Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets. Nelly and Johnny, H. C. Patterson, and C. H. Zeigler, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. George Hopson, with lumber, to D. Rump & Son. Village Belle and G. B. Moore, with lumber to Mc-

M. Bickford, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son. S. M. Bickford, with lumber, for New York, Charles L. Epler, with lumber, for New York, Media, with popiar wood, for Manayunk, Alaska, with coal, for St. Georges.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Wyoming, Tait, at Savannah 4th inst.