VOL. XIII-NO. 136.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION

Brothers of the Mystic Tie.

Distracted Mexico.

A Terrible Disaster from Lightning.

Three Men Killed and Two Wounded

New Railroad War.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### MEXICO.

Trial by Jury - Revolutionary Movements -Resistance to Tax Levies-A Mexican Sam-

MEXICO, May 10 .- In Vera Cruz the Governor, in virtue of extraordinary powers which were granted to him by the Legislature, has issued a new law for the administration of justice in his State, and in which he suppressed the system of juries that was established there about a year What would an Anglo-Saxon community say of a Governor who should suppress the trial by jury? Here the fact has been merely published, and I have heard of no comments in the newspapers or elsewhere. The fact is very suggestive of the difference in character and circumstances of the Latin race as compared with the speakers of English.

In the General Congress there have lately taken place animated discussions respecting the creation of a Senate to moderate legislative action by dividing it between two bodies instead of leaving all power in a single chamber as is now the case. President Juarez manifested great interest for the success of this reform, and on the 26th inst, it was voted, after a debate of on the 26th inst. it was voted, after a debate of several days, by 116 to 49 votes. The act will now have to be presented for ratification to the Legislatures of the States which compose the federation, and if it should be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the States, which is very probable, it will become the law. Also, there have been strong debates about the concession which has been solicited by the concession which has been solicited by an American company for the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. All the deputies are in favor of the idea, but many argue that the company ask for advantages that ought not to be granted, and that it does not present sufficient guarantees for the effective execution of such a colossal enterprise; and on these points the company may possibly suffer a defeat, notwithstanding the great and ge neral desire which here prevails that the interoceanic water communication between the At-lantic and the Pacific may be effected in Mexi-

can territory.

The revolutionist Casimiro Alonso, with some 200 men, concealed himself at dawn of the 16th ultimo, near the small town of Ecuandureo, in Michoacan. He sent twenty-five or thirty men into the town, who committed various excesses, especially against female honor. In consequence, the inhabitants fell upon the bandits, killed several, and put the rest to flight, but, not satisfied with this triup ph, they sattled in pursuit, when Alonso, with the rest of his men. rushed upon them from his ambush, killed some fifty of the inhabitants, wounded a greater num-ber, entered the town with fire and sword, and delivered it over to pillage and all kinds of

on the other hand, we have intelligence from Guanauato that Don Pedro Yepez destroyed a band of forty rebels in the rancho de la "Ordena," near Trapuato, killing ten, taking three prisoners, who prove to be great criminals, and will doubtless be executed, twenty-two horses, Arms, and other spoil.

VERA CRUZ, May 15.—The Governments of

the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla have published decrees for an augmentation of the taxes. These recite that by reason of great war expenses there is not money enough left in the State Treasury to pay the public employes; therefore an extraordinary tax of \$2 in the \$1000 is to be imposed upon all property in the respective States. There is also levied a tax upon all incomes of Government employes over \$10 per month. The levy of this latter tax gave great dissatisfaction, and the Government of Vera Cruz had received notice from different quarters that the tax would be resisted, and was accordingly taking steps to enforce the law.

The Impeachment Court at the capital found Deputy Trimdad Garcia guilty of sedition and treason. The vote was 120 ayes to 8 nays. He will be expelled from Congress, and then most probably be permitted to go abroad upon a pardon from the President.

New Filibustering Enterprise-General Rose-erans and Bankbead Magruder Said to be at

BROWNSVILLE, June 1 .- A fillbustering expedition into Mexico is now organizing. The preliminary steps were taken several months ago, when, you recollect, General Rosecrans, late of when, you recollect, General Rosecrans, late of the United States Army, paid a visit to that country, and traversed it extensively. The leaders of the expedition will be former officers of the United States army and of the late Coufederacy, with General Rosecrans in supreme command. The headquarters are in New York city. The principal subordinate departments are Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Houston, Texas, New Orlaans, and Shreveport, La. Major R. Shelly, a Tribune correspondent during the war, has something to do with this expedition. He has been in Chicago for the past month, and may still be there. The Confederate General J. Bankhead Magruder is the commander of the New Orleans portion of the expedition, and, from all I hear, will play a prominent part in the affair. The Federal authorities at Washington are fully aware of the decisive steps about to be taken, and, as the saying is, "wink at it."

The grand passage over the Rio Grande and into the Mexican territory will take place two months hence. The plan is as follows:—Rosecrans and the Mexican General Escobedo, who I am informed, is their hero, and in supreme command of the Mexican forces in the North-east, and who fought the late Emperor Maximi-lian so well, have come to a satisfactory understanding, and in consideration of a large sum of money paid to Escobedo, it is mutually understood and agreed to conduct the enterprise as

the border in squads of twenty and upward, as if they were immigrants, miners on their way to the gold mines of New Mexico, cattle-drovers. and the like. General Escobedo is to withdraw his army one or two hundred miles away from the border to enable the expedition to enter the country, organize, and then advance as a mili-tary force. Then both armies supposed to be hestile are to advance and to have a short sham engagement, at the termination of which Escotedo is to break and fall back in utter confu-sion, and then to aid and assist the carpetbaggers to conquer the country, and establish a government with Rosecrans or some one else at its head, which government will ultimately be turned over to the United States authorities.

No. 393, and Mozart Lodge, No. 436. Reception of the Philadelphia Lodges. The hundreds who expected to hear Olive logan last evening were greatly disappointed n learning that her lecture had to be postponed until next Thursday evening, on account of an accident that betell her in Leavenworth. On nursday evening, the Conservative says, a time before the hour announced for her

lecture, as Miss Olive Logan stepped from a carriage, her ankle turned, and was so painfully injured that she fainted. She was conveyed to the residence of her brother, Dr. Logan, where she will doubtless to confined for several days. The limb swelled so rapidly that the exact nature and extent of the injury could not be ascertained on Thursday evening, but it was sup-posed to be nothing more than a sprain. Miss Logan's lecture announced for Leavenworth was in consequence of the injury postponed, as it has been in this city .- Lawrence Republican, June 4.

#### MASONIC.

A Grand Celebration In New York To-day— Laying of the Corner-stone of the New Tom-ple—The Edifice As It Is To Be—The Pro-

The New York papers of this morning came to us loaded down with the preliminaries of the monster Masonic demonstration which is taking place in that city to-day, in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple of the Order. We take the following from the Tribune:-

This 8th of June, 1870, will stand for many a coming year a red-letter day in the Masonic calendar of the Empire State, for upon this australia Walnesday in the heart picious and memorable Wednesday, in the heart of the great metropolis, and in the presence of a mighty convocation of assembled lodges, will be laid, with gladly-solemn ceremonies, the chief corner-stone of a cloud-kissing temple, generous in purpose, monumental in architec-ture, and fitly typical of the virtue, truth, and wisdom which have been fashioned into the institution which men call Masonry.

In 1842 Brother Greenfield Pote, a man well advanced in years, and dependent upon the labor of his hands for the support of his family, cast upon the altar of Masonry one dollar, as the first contribution to the Hall and Asylum Fund. That single precious mite, by careful investment, and the offerings of brethren, has grown with the lapse of years to half a million dollars.

Two years ago the present central and admirable site, upon the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's Theatre, was bought for \$340,000, every cent of which is now paid, leaving the land without lease, mortgage, or incumbrance, a sure Masonic heritage for all time to come.

There are fully 150 lodges in the Metropolitan District, which is limited by a ten-mile radius from the City Hall, but there is not at present a single veritable Masonic Hall in New York city. The building so-called, on Thirteenth street, is not owned, and is but partly occupied, by the

fraternity. The ground measures 141 feet on Twenty-third street, and 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue, and the temple will cover the entire area. The material is to be dark and light Concord or Quincy granite. The building will be divided into five stories, each distinctly marked on the exterior. Upon Twenty-third street the main feature will be the central pavilion, ornamented with columns and pilasters, and surmounted by a quadrangular dome, 50 feet square at the base, and rising 155 feet above the pavement to the top of its cresting. "Curtains," to be adorned with emblematic statues, will connect the centre pavilion with corner pavilions, 26 feet square at the base rising 95 feet, to the top of the wein the base, rising 95 feet to the top of the main cornice, and capped by a Mansard roof.

The avenue front harmonizes with the Twenty-third street front, and consists of corner pavilions, with a recessed "curtain" between, enriched by pilasters. The first story will be principally devoted to stores, three large ones on the street and four on the avenue. The main entrance on the southwest "curtain" will be ornamented and made prominent by a Doric portico. In the front of this will stand two Masonic columns 20 feet high, and these, with the allegoric statues and the arms of the Grand Lodge on the fifth story, will form the only insignla of Masonry on the temple's exterior. The main entrance leads directly, by a flight of broad steps, to a large corridor in the second story, 20 feet wide by 66 long and 30 high.

From this immediate access is obtained, on the east side, to the Grand Lodge-room, 84 by 90 feet, and on the other side to the parlors and offices of the Grand Lodge officers, and to the fireproof archive-room and other apartments. The grand hall is arranged to comfortably seat the Grand Lodge of the State, which numbers about 1500 members, and has, besides, a gallery across the west end, which will accommodate 150 more, and will be specially convenient for the orchestra on musical occasions. The Grand Master's throne will be in a recess at the east end, with convenient retiring and accommodation rooms on either side. The main stairway leading to all the upper stories is at the north end of the entrance corridor. The landing on the third story, 21 feet 6 inches high, gives access at once to a ception hall, 20 by 68, opening on the east side to three Tylers' rooms, connected by convenient ante-rooms with three Blue Lodge rooms, each 62 feet long. West of the reception room is a large banquet hall, with stewards' rooms adjoining. In the fourth story, which is 21 feet high, and arranged precisely like the third, there will be two Blue Lodge rooms, and one Royal Arch Chapter room, arranged with new and ingenious conveniences. The fifth story will be wholly devoted to the use of the Knights Temples of the Commander Hall will be be to be the commander the largest that the story will be wholly devoted to the use of the Knights Temples of the commander that the story will be wholly devoted to the use of the Knights Temples of the story will be stored to the stored the stored that the stored the stored that the stored that the stored the stored that the stored plar, and the Commandery Hall will probably be in all respects the finest ever constructed. The building will be heated by steam, thoroughly and scientifically ventilated, and of the most fire-proof construction, and will, of course, be amply supplied with all the conveniences of first-class modern houses. An elevator, placed conveniently to the main stairway, and to the private stairway on Sixth avenue, will traverse the building from the ground to the fifth story, and, in case of need, it may be entirely cleared of its occupants in five minutes. The architect, Napoleon Le Brun, has planned the structure with the utmost care and with commendable taste, and it is not easy to see how it could be improved. Its cost is estimated at \$450,000, and one-third of this sum is already in the hands of the trustees. It is hoped that Masonic zeal and generosity will compass its completion within two years. Some

just idea of its sky-pointing majesty may be gathered from the fact that its massive central dome will tower 45 feet above the tepmost point of Booth's magnificent theatre, directly opposite.
At least 15,000 Master Masons, in dark clothing, high black hats, white linen aprons, and white gloves, will form at 8½ A. M., in ten divisions, upon the streets between Thirteenth and Twenty-third, west of Fifth avenue, and at 9 o'clock precisely will march twelve deep, with ten bands of music, in review before the Grand Lodge, up Madison and Fifth avenues to Forty-sixth street, and down Sixth and Fifth avenues to Twenty-third street. Upon the arrival of the procession, at or about 11 o'cleck, the cornerstone will be laid by James Gibson, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York. The oration will then be delivered by the Rev. Elbridge S. Porter, a prominent Williamsburg

minister of the Reformed Church. Fully 150 lodges, averaging 106 members each, have pledged themselves to parade, and several of the oldest city lodges, which have not taken part in a public procession for many years, will march to morrow. St. John's Lodge, No. 1, the pioneer lodge of the State, will carry the Bible that was used when George Washington received his Masonic initiation. Nearly all the Metropo-litan lodges will appear, besides three lodges from Philadelphia—Lodge No. 2, Vaux Lodge,

The members of Vaux Lodge, No. 393, and Mozart Lodge, No. 436, numbering about 300 persons, arrived at the foot of Cortland street, on a special train from Philadelphia, last evening. The Knights of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, of this city marched down Broadway to receive them. The fine appearance of the

Knights and the orderly manner in which they marched were much praised. The visitors were cordially welcomed, and after the line was formed they were escorted up Broadway to their respective hotels. The members of Vaux Lodge were guests of the Knights at the Metro-

politan Hotel; the members of Mozart Lodge stopped at the Astor House. The Grand Officers F. and A. M. of the State of Pennsylvania accompanied the members of

Vaux Lodge as guests.

Later, Lodge No. 2 of Philaddelphia arrived at
Pier No. 1 by the Camden and Amboy boat.
The members of Morton Commandery, No. 4, received the visitors and escorted them up Broadway to Maillard's, where the members of St. John's Lodge entertained them with a collation. Later in the evening Mozart Lodge of Philadelphia was entertained in hospitality and brotherly love at the same place by Kane Lodge, under the auspices of General Roome. Among the guests was Past Grand Master Vaux, late

Mayor of Philadelphia.

After the banquet Mozart Lodge serenaded Grand Master R. W. John Anthon and J. W. Buck, District Deputy Grand Master, at the

### THE NEW RAILROAD WAR.

Drawn Swords and a Big Fight in Prospect-A Regular Railroad Rumpus—Everything Fixed in "Erle" for a Ten Years' Sloge.

The announcement in the morning papers of yesterday that a renewal of hostilities had resulted between the railroad magnates, Fisk and Gould, representing Erie, on the one hand, and Cornelius Vanderbilt on the other, created much comment on the "street," i. e., Wall street, and much interest was manifested to learn the precise nature and extent of the issue. The effect, however, of these reports on the stock repre sented by the contending factions was insignifi cant, and many profess to believe that the con-test will be of brief duration, as there is no question of the fact that each of the respective 'tubs" can "stand on its own bottom." With a view, however, to learning the exact

facts in the case a reporter paid A VISIT TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT to ascertain his version of the causes which led to the present conflict and the proposed course to be pursued by the New York Central. He was politely received by the Commodore, who said that he did not wish to enter into any newspaper controversy, and in the course of a some-what general conversation stated his position

substantially as follows:—
The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railways had entered into an arrangement seven years ago, establishing similar rates of passenger and freight charges, which had been strictly adhered to by the New York Central, but had been repeatedly deviated from by the other roads. It had been found utterly replaced to repeatedly deviated results and the results of the r useless to make any compact or arrangement with the controllers of the Erie, for the reason that they would violate any and every such compact within twenty-four hours after making it. The only course now open for the Central to pursue was to reduce rates to such a point that it would be impossible for the competing lines to underbid them. This he proposed to do. He said that the New York Central, running through the best section of country in the United States, was worth every cent of the par value of its stock, and the directors proposed to pay their stockholders. The Central would hereafter be run simply on its own merits as an ereafter be run simply on its own merits as an independent and competing line, and he thought it was able to cope with any and all possible combinations. If it could not he would vacate his position as president. This was the simple business-like position of the road, and the talk of a "war" and the sensational articles appearing from day to day in the newspapers looked very like an attempt to "bear" the market. that was the object he would only say that he had all the stock he wanted and no more; he neither wanted to buy or sell, and what he had he was able to carry. In regard to the parties who were running the Eric Road—Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk-he did not think he could gain any honor by noticing them in any way or encouraging an idea in the minds of the uninitiated that they were engaged in a war with

THE ERIE SIDE OF THE STORY. Subsequently a reporter called on Messrs. Fisk and Gould, and upon stating the cause of his visit, and asking Mr. Fisk what course he intended to pursue, he replied in a characteristic manner, "Why, sir, we intend to fight. Vanderbilt has begun this thing, and we intend "Why, sir, we intend to fight. to come up squarely to the scratch and take care of our road to the best of our ability. He is disappointed at the defeat of his English agents to get control of the Erie, and this is one of his ways of trying to get revenge. There is a meeting of directors now going on, and I will leave you to the care of Jay Gould, who will tell you all about the matter as well

or better than I can.' Mr. Gould, although deeply engaged, politely gave what information was desired and said:—
I did not know of this contemplated fight of Mr. Vanderbilt until a day or so ago. The first intimation we had of it was on receiving the fol-

LETTER FROM VANDERBILT. NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER

R. R. Co., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

NEW YORK, June 1, 1870.)

JAY GOULD, Esq., President Eric Railway Company:

Dear Sir—The understanding in regard to passenger fares, excursion tickets, and live stock, between Chicago, Buifalo, Pittsburg, and New York, having been entirely disregarded by the Pennsylvania and Eric Railroads for the past two or three weeks, without consultation with the lines I represent. I am out consultation with the lines I represent, I am obliged to give you notice that from this date all arrangements between us in reference to the above

will cease. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President. THE CAUSE OF THE QUARREL was probably partly owing to our running the fast trains on our road. These lightning ex-presses enabled us to control a large share of the passenger travel west, and probably this

was not relished by the managers of the com-With regard to the arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, I may say that everything is so far satisfactory. I telegraphed to Mr. Scott, the Vice-President of the road, the substance of the notice I received from Vanderbilt, to which he sent the following reply:-

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1870.

JAY GOULD:—I have a similar notice, Don't understand what the gentleman means exactly, though I am perfectly content to abide his award.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President.

I then telegraphed to him whether we could depend upon being accommodated by his road, and the answer that came back was as follows:-PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1870.

JAY GOULD:—Yes, sir; we will treat you right at
Mansfield, on the basis stated by McCullough and
myself when we saw you in New York.

THOMAS A SCOTT

Vice-President Pennsylvania Central.

From the above statement it will be seen that we are in a good position to fight in the threatened war. We are crowded with freight, but it must be borne in mind that we thirty-six steamers running on the lake from Buffalo, which affords us much relief in getting

our freight West.
In case this fight becomes too hot we intend to inquire into the question as to whether the other side have not forfelted their charters by violation of them by taking money in their palace cars. Every fare they take in these drawing-room cars is a violation of their charter. They are limited to a charge of two cents a mile. In conclusion we say that we have not inaugura ed this war, but as we are in we latend to fight it out if it lasts for ten years.—N. Y.

-The International Chess Congress at Baden July 15, will bring together nearly all the most important players in Europe. It is proposed to revive the rules of the game, and make them uniform; and two tourneys are to be held.

#### STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Three Men Killed Instantly, a Fourth Budly Burned, and a Fifth Deafened-Strange Ap-pearance of the Remains.

One of those fearful occurrences, says the Chicago Republican of Monday, which, from their rarity and suddenness, as well as their inevitableness, fill the observer with a feeling of awe and consternation, happened Saturday about noon.

A party of laborers, nine in number, in the employ of Mr. Kline, a contractor, were working on Saturday about noon on North avenue, when the thunder-storm commenced. The rain came down heavily and they were compelled to desist and seek shelter from its fury. They ran towards a barn near the corner of Milwaukee avenue. One of the men, named Dowling, was standing near the stairs inside the barn. Staack, another laborer, was sitting outside near the northeast corner. Miner was sitting close by the door, and Eiser, Andrew Kennapel, John Schaenfeld, and a man named Schultz were also

in the barn, standing near the centre.

Suddenly a brilliant flash, a streak of light along the wall and the floor, the crackling of splinters and a tremendous crash like the burst-ing of a mine, and Eiser, the principal witness, fell stunned upon the floor. He was insensible for a few moments, but, recovering consciousness, he ran out, terror-stricken, scarcely alive to the surroundings. The drenching rain soon revived him, and he ran back to the barn. Dowling and Miner were lying dead upon the floor, just where a moment before they were sitting in the enjoyment of full health. Running out again, nearly bewildered, Eiser saw Staack stretched upon the ground lifeless. Gradually becoming less excited, he looked round to see if he was the sole survivor of the awful catastrophe, and beheld Schaenfeld, Kennappel, and Schultz together. The last-named man was lying down groaning, the other two standing over him. His legs and thighs were both fearfully burned. Schaenfeld was quite deaf, the shock having temporarily paralyzed the organs of hearing. A number of persons flocked rapidly to the spot, and carried the corpses and the suffering man to the house of Mr. Perl. The barn presented a strange ap-pearance. The bolt struck it at one corner, when the subtle essence passed through to the opposite side, tearing off the boarding and striking down the men, and Eiser says he saw the lightning run along the floor between the men before it exploded. The bodies present no signs whatever of violence. The faces are all calm, placid, and undisturbed, and the dead men wear the appearance of sleepers. Their clothes are uninjured.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Wednesday, June 8, 1870.

There is no essential change in the local loan market to-day, save that the rates are a shade steadler and less dependent upon the temper of the borrowing classes than usual of late. public attention is greatly absorbed in the dis-cussion of funding and other financial schemes, and in distrust of the future care not to launch out into any very extensive business or speculative ventures until the probable course of Congress shall have been better outlined.

The demand for loans is very light, and the

supply fully equal to it. Rates are not materially Gold is quiet and remarkably steady, all the transactions ranging between 1131/2 and 1131/2 up to noon.

Government bonds are also dull and weak, in sympathy with gold. The stock market was active but prices were

weak. City 6s were quiet but steady, with sales of the new at 100@100%.

Reading Railroad was dull and lower, selling as low as 53%, closing at 53%. Pennsylvania fell off, and sold at 58%; sales of Camden and Amboy at 120@120%; Little Schuylkill at 43%; Minehill at 54%; North Pennsylvania at 42; Catawissa preferred at 38%; Philadelphia and Erle at 30; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46%. Canal shares were neglected. Sales of Schuyl-

kill at 9, and preferred stock at 18%; Lehigh was taken at 35%. In the balance of the list little doing. Manufacturers' Bank sold at 30, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122. Shamokin Coal soid at 5, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad

at 20. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

| \$200 City 68, New.                                           | 100 sh Sch N Pf. b60 18%         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| c&p10036                                                      | 300 sh O C& A R.ls.              |
| \$500 docap100%                                               | 860., 46                         |
| 4100 Pittsbg com 5s 75                                        | 300 sh Sham'n Coal, 5            |
| 3000 Phila & E7s., 92                                         | 10 sh Cent Nat Bk. 51            |
| 1000 W Jersey R 6s 93%                                        | 12 sh 5th&6th St.b5 38           |
| 2500 Sch N 68'82 76%                                          | 22 sh 13th & 15rh St 20          |
| \$500 Sch N 68'82 76%<br>2200 Leh R 68is. 91                  | 200 sh Reading R 53 81           |
| 24000 do c 91                                                 | 100 do 54%                       |
| 15 sh Manuf Bk.ls. 30                                         | 100 do b60, 53 %                 |
| 70 sh Ph & E R 30                                             | 100 doc. 53%                     |
| 100 do 30                                                     | 100 do 53%                       |
| 100 do 30                                                     | 100 do                           |
| 15 sh C& Am R.18,120 1                                        | 100 00,, 060,03,81               |
| 7 do119%                                                      | 200 doc. 58%                     |
| 5 do120                                                       | 100 dob60. b3%                   |
| 43 sh Lit Sch R c. 431                                        | 100 doc. 53%                     |
| 16 sh Minehill R.ls. 54%                                      |                                  |
| 100 sh N Pa R . b60. 42                                       | 100 dob5.63:81                   |
| 30 do 42                                                      | 100 do 53%                       |
| 5 sh Penna R 5814                                             | 500 dols.b60,53-91               |
| 20 do 58½<br>189 do ls. 58½<br>9 dols. c. 58½<br>204 dols, 58 | 400 dols.b60.53.94               |
| 189 4018. 58%                                                 | 100 do 53%                       |
| 9 do18.c. 58%                                                 | 100 do., ., b60, 53%             |
| 204 do18, 58                                                  | 100 do53-69<br>300 do53-69       |
| 200 sh Leh N St 35%                                           | 300 do53.69                      |
| 200 do.60d.saf30.ls. 35%                                      | 200 dob60, 58%                   |
| 100 do860. 3539                                               | 700 dols. 58 %<br>800 dols. 53 % |
| 100 dob60, 85%                                                | 800 0018, 53%                    |
| 5 sh Far & M Bk . 122                                         | 200 sh Sch Nv. b60. 9            |
| JAY COOKE & Co. quote                                         | Government securities as         |
| ollows: U. S. 6s of 1881,                                     | 1181/@1181/6; 5-20s of 1862,     |
| 12@1121: do., 1864, 111                                       | ## 1111%; do., 1865, 11114       |
| 11113; do. do., July,                                         | 1131/@1131/; do. do., 1867,      |
| 13 4 (2) 114: do. 1868, 113                                   | %(&118%: 10-40s, 108\ca          |
| 0814; 68, 1141/@115. Gold                                     | , 113%.                          |
| MESSES. DE HAVEN &                                            | HROTHER. No. 40 S. Third         |
| treet, Philadelphia, report                                   | the following quotations:        |

Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1184 @1184; do., 1862, 112@1124; do. 1864, 1114 @1114; do. 1865, 1114 @1114; do. 1865, new, 1134 @1134; do. 1867, do. 1134 @114; do. 1868, do., 1134 @115; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 1144 @115; Bliver, 108@110, Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$375 @885; Central Pacific R. R., \$980@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$780@790.

NARE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 Å. M. 1134 11 20 A. M. 1134 10 20 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 10 27 " 1134 11 40 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11 30 " 1134 11

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, June 8 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. Tanners' Bark is unchanged. Sales of Chestnut at \$150. 16 per cord. Seeds-In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing do-

ing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is in small supply, and commands \$2.25.
There is less spirit in the Flour market, but with There is less spirit in the Flour market, but with reduced stocks and relatively higher prices for wheat, holders are not disposed to make concessions. About 1000 barrels were taken by the local trade at \$4.00.475 for superfine; \$4.71%.05.25 for extras; \$5.25.00.25 for low-grade and choice Northwestern extra family; \$5.50.36.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.50.36.50 for Indiana and Ohlo do. do.; and \$1.08.25 for fancy brands, according to quality. liye Figur is steady at \$5.25. In Corn Meal no sales.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but less doing. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1:15 and 2000 bushels Indiana do. at \$1:30@1-35. Rye may be good bushels included do. at \$1°30@1°35. If ye may be quoted at \$1°10 for Pennsylvania and \$1°05 for Western. Corn is not much sought after. Sales of yellow at \$1°08 and Western mixed at \$1°08@1°05. Oats move slowly, with sale of Pennsylvania at \$2°365c, for dark and prime light.

Whisky is duit at the decline. Sales of Western iron-bound at \$1°07.

-Louisville claims to have more first-class musical talent than Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago combined.

# SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fearful Tornado on the Plains.

Episcopal Mission Destroyed.

American Honors to Victoria.

Failure of the Herring Fisheries.

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

# FROM WASHINGTON.

The Northern Fisheries.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Commander Henry Wilson, of the Frolic, informs the Navy Department, from Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, May 30, that the ice is disappearing from the North Shore and the fishing season will soon open. Only one American fishing vessel had arrived as yet in that port, but a number of herring fishermen have arrived from the Magdalena Islands, who report the season as a failure. No fish are to be found, owing probably to the large fields of ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which will likely defer the season for catching mackerel. The British flag-ship Royal Alfred was at Halifax and the gunboat Cherub at St. Johns, N. B., and are expected at Charlottetown during the present month.

American Honors to Queen Victoria. On Saturday, 28th ult., Commander Wilson observed the birthday of Queen Victoria by hoisting the English ensign at the fore and firing a salute of twenty-one guns at noon.

The Unptured Counterfelt Plates.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- The Secretary of the Treasury will in a few days appoint a commission to superintend the destruction of all the captured counterfeit plates now in the possession of the secret service division, amounting to several hundred.

The President to Visit Senator Cameron. Washington, June 8 .- The President and family purpose leaving Washington to-morrow evening for Pennsylvania, at the invitation of Senator Cameron, and will return by Monday morning.

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

Washington, June 8.—Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from a Mr. Hatch, setting forth that his rights as an American citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment, and sentence to death by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of General Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as commissioner for

the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. Ferry commented upon the case, asserting that General Babcock had stated that the imprisonment was necessary to prevent him from divulging in Washington certain objections to the ratification of the Dominican treaty. If the truth of the assertion was shown, General Babcock deserved no longer to be an officer of the United States.

Babcock deserved no longer to be an olinear of the United States.

Mr. Summer—He ought to be cashiered at once.

Mr. Ferry moved the reference of the mitter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Chandler said the man was a troublesome, worthless scondrel, why, without any zort of authority, had given a certificate to a ship of war to leave a port of San Domingo to prey upon the Dominican Government, and had in various ways co-operated with the rebels. He thought the great mistake of that Government was that they had not executed him.

great mistake of that Government was that they had not of eccuted him.

Mr. Ferry said Mr. Hatch was a resident of the town in which he himself lived, that he knew him, and would trust to his honor and integrity as quickly as he would trust the Senator from Michigan.

After the exceedingly vile language of that gentleman; it was necessary a word should be said in reference to Mr. Hatch. He proceeded to show that the authority for the statement of Mr. Chandler would be shown to be unfounded.

statement of Mr. Chandler would be shown to be unfounded.

Mr. Summer considered the question not as a personal one, but as involving the graver question of an attempt by an army officer to negotiate a tre ty for the United States, and for that purpose lending himself to a machination to keep an American citizen in prison.

Mr. Nyc objected to a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Summer was chairman, in view of that Senator's assertion that General Babcock should be cashiered at once. That language was unbecoming any man who was to sit as a judge upon the case, as it committed him against the accused in advance of a hearing.

hearing.

Mr. Summer said his remark implied a consideration of

Mr. Summer said his remark implied a consideration of all the facts in the case.

Mr. Nye moved to refer the matter to a special committee of five to be appointed by the Chair.

The Vice President, in putting the question, desired to be relieved from making the appointment, but several Senators objected.

Mr. Morton remarking that it had been the invariable custom for the Chair to appoint.

Mr. Carpenter wanted a full investigation, but not by a committee that had prejudged the case. He thought this a fit opportunity for some investigation by the chairman of that committee, the be-all and end-all of that committee, into the wrongs upon American citizens in Ouba.

Mr. Thayer was not to be drawn into a crusade against an officer of the Government upon sinister motives. He felt confident that that officer would come out of the investigation unscathed, and that the charges would be proven unfounded.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to amend the act of May 30, 1862, for the survey and sale of public lands, by providing that money deposited for the survey shall be credited as part payment for the lands. Passed.

Mr. McCrary introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to Keokuk, Iowa, condemned ordnance for the ornamentation of the Soldiers' Monument. Passed.

Mr. Negley introduced a bill in relation to persons imprisoned for offenses against the laws of the United States. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to establish the collection district of Williamette, Oregon. Passed.

Mr. Kerr, from the Justiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the bolding of additional terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Michigan. Passed.

bill to provide for the bolding of additional terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Michigan. Fassed.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to amend the supplementary Pension act of June 6, 1856, by providing that persons who lost the sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service, or were to disabled as to require permanent aid and attendance of other persons, shall be paid arrears of pension from the passage of that act to the date of disability, at the rate of \$25 per month. Passed.

Mr. Paine introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Asymm for Disabled Soldiers in Milwankee, Wisconsin, six pieces of condemned ordenance, to be placed in the Soldiers Cemplery there. Passed.

Mr. Negley, from the conference committee on the supply of artificial limes to disabled soldiers, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Fitch, rising to a questian of privilege, sout to the Clerk's deak and is a read an article from the Washington Star summarizing a recent correspondence in the New York Foreing Past implicating him in the matter of professed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Guban boards, and stated that, so far as he was concerned, it was an unmittigsted falsebood, and the author of it a wicked and cowardly lize. He calied upon the Chairman of the subject to state whether any evidence had been presented to all ing to implicate him in any discreditable manuer whaters.

Mr. Butler, Mass., chairman of the sub-committee which had been investigated procedured to all ing to implicate him in any discreditable manuer whaters.

Mr. Butler, Mass., chairman of the sub committee, said that it was a pleasure for him to say that there was no evidence whatever to implicate the gentleman from Nevada in any improper transaction in reservace to Cuba or any

In any improper transaction in recerence to Cuba or anything else.

Mr. Fitch added that he did not know and never mot the alleged agent in the transaction (N. B. Taylor), and had never met or conversed with anylooy connected with the Coban Junta, or with the movement for Cuban lands and the Coban Junta, or with the movement for Cuban lands pendence, until after ne had made his second in the House in fayor of the movement, after which he had been called on by a few gentlemen who that had he had been called on by a few gentlemen who that had he had been called on by a few gentlemen who that had he had been called on by a few gentlemen who that had he had been the few words he had a did not had been the second of that movement he should expect anything but their gratithide and regard. The purpose of the lie was as advices as the he isaelf was hase.

In a few days the House was to act on the question whether or not Spain was to be helped to cream Cuba, and it had perhaps been conjectured by the members of the Spains herebers seem gentleman might be afraid to express his actual acutine at on the subject, so they went to the cost of a dinner or a 35 bill to somebory to send out the first note of shador. He expected that the whole pack would be yelping in theirs max Monday. So far as his own action was concerned he would deem nimself recreamt to his duties to his manhood if he allowed the

cry of a pack of hungry cayotes to swerve him at any time from speaking what his tongue had to say in behalf of a people struggling for liberty. The House then resumed the consideration of the Cur-The House then resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. Ingersoll, who was entitled to the floor, expressed his regret that the House had limited the debate to-day to 15 minutes on the most important measure that Congress could discuss. He suggested that the hour debate continue to day and that to morrow the debate be confined to 15-minute speeches.

Mr. Dawes objected, and stated that at the session last evening when he came into the hall there were but two members present—the gentleman who was speaking and the gentleman who had charge of the bill (Mr. Garfield)—so little interest did members manifest on the subject,

### FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Accidents.

BALTIMORE, June 8 .- Yesterday afternoon Zedick F. Walker, a carpenter, fell from a house-top to the ground and received injuries causing his death.

Benjamin Grebel, aged 70, a resident of this city, was run over and killed yesterday by a locomotive on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Stemmer's run.

Railway Election. At the meeting of the directors of the Union Railroad Company yesterday, William G. Harrison was elected President.

Obituary. Samuel Hindes, a well-known citizen, died last evening, aged 62. He was formerly Sheriff of this city, President of the Board of Police Commissioners during the war, and was very prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church here.

### FROM THE WEST.

Omnha City Election. OMAHA, June 8 .- The city election yesterday resulted in the success of three Democratic and three Republican Councilmen, both parties being united on the rest of the ticket. The colored candidate in the Third ward was defeated.

An Alleged Murdered Man Turns Up. CHICAGO, June 8 .- J. Howard Livingston, recently reported as murdered at Oswego, New York, is now in this city.

#### FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Tornado and Loss of Life. Omaha, June 8.—A terrible tornado passed over the Santee Indian Agency on the afternoon of the 2d instant, completely demolishing the buildings connected with the Episcopal Mission, killing a carpenter and an Indian, and seriously hurting a painter, all of whom were in the buildings at the time.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Another Fatal Casualty from Lightning. FONDA, N. Y., June 8 .- The school-house at Broadalbin, Fulton county, was struck by lightning yesterday, instantly killing the teacher. Mr. Ripley, and injuring some of the scholars.

Mr. Ripley, and injuring some of the scholars.

New York Money and stock Markets.

New York, June 8.—Stocks weak, Gold, 113½, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113½; Gamberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 107½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾.

# FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.
London, June 7-5 P. M.—Consols for money closed at 92%, and 92% for account. American securities are firmer. United States five-twenties of 1862; are firmer. United States five-twenties of 1862; 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 91; ten-forties, 86%; Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central firmer at 111%; Great Western, 30.

Liverroot, June 7.—5 P. M.—Corn, 40s.@80s.30.

London, June 7.—Linseed Cakes closed firm. Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d. Refined Petroleum at 1s. 7%

@1s. 7%d. This Morning's Quotations. Paris, June 8.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.) New York, June 8. - Arrived, steamship Eng New York, June S.— Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

Fortress Monroe, June S.—Passed in for Baitimore—Barks Atlantic and Ageroen, from Cardiff, Wales; brigs Harris, from Matanzas; Black Swan, from Martinique; and Nebo, from Ponce, P. R.

Passed out—Steamship Cuba, for Havana; barks Amazon and Maggie V. Sugg, for Rio; brigs Alice Abbott, for Nova Scotia; Executive, for Caibarien; schrs C. C. Clark, for Old Providence, and Valeria, for Cardenas. Sailed—Ship Britannia and brig Delphine, for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 8 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M.......74 | 11 A. M.......81 | 2 P. M........85 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Centaur, Foster, Antwerp, Workman & Co. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk,

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Anthracite, Green. New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Beveriy, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Alien, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with
a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Menitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, 17 days from Trinidad. more, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, 17 days from Trinidad,
with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Cshifornia, Nicholson, from New London,
with oil to Shober & Co. — inst., just after passing
through Hell Gate, was run into by schr D. S. Mershon, of fall hiver; had bulwarks, sides, etc., stove
in, and lost bowsprit, and causing the vessel to leak.
Schr H. A. Hart, Peterson, from Bath, with fee to
Knick erpocker lee Co.

Schr H. A. Hart, Peterson, from Bath, with fee to Kutckerbocker Ice Co.
Schr N. Holmes, Northrop, from Providence.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cotto, from Boston.
Schr J. R. Ford, Daniels, from Annapolts.
Schr L. H. Corbett, Smith, from Alexandria.
Schr Royal Oak, Erickson, from Choptank.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchies, Davis, from Hayre de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co.

Special Despotch to The Evening Telegraph.

Special Despotch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEL-DE-GRACE, June 8.—The following boats
left this morning in tow:—

D. M. Evens, with lumber, for New York,
J. L. Watters, with inmber to Mellvain & Bush,
West Braceh and Heien and Harvey, with lumber to Taylor & Belts.

J. J. resnaught and Col. Bolinger, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

Reading, Fisser & Co., with lumber, for JerseyCity. Charlette Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester. R. H. Wingate, with lumber to D. K. Houtz & Co. Seymour and Blair, and B. N. Shuman, with lumber to H. Croskey, C. E. Lyman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippin-

Gen. Stegle, with immer to W. Washverton. Revenue, with imporer for New York. Harry and Purcell, with lumber to E. D. Trump &

E. D. Kennedy, with bark to Heliman & Kennedy, H. F. Eckart, with lumber, for Eikton, Md. MEMORANDA. Ship Asia, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hamburg 24th oit. Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yes-terday. Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed