THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

FIRST EDITION Great Storm in the Southwest. Frightful Accident in St. Louis Interesting Life Insurance Case.

The New York Riots of '63. The Wages of Sin is Death. Etc., Etc., Btc., Etc. Etc..

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Fly-wheel Bursts, Tearing an Engineer to Pieces-Terrific Force Exerted.

The Saxony flour mills in St. Louis were the scene of a very shocking accident on Tuesday last. The Republican of the 15th says .- There were only a few men in the building, it being dinner time and the machinery was running light, as there was not much doing in the mill. Henry Deitrich, the assistant engineer, was in charge, and was considered an experienced and careful man. About the time mentioned he was engaged in carrying out cinders, and during his absence on one of his trips the belt controlling the "governor" either broke or slipped off. There was a heavy pressure of steam in the boiler, about 115 or 120 pounds, and the fall force was immediately transferred to the cylin-der. In a moment the increased speed of the machinery apprised Deitrich of what had oc-A little delay of some kind seems to have oc-curred, and by the time he reached the engine the fly-wheel had gathered a terrific speed, and must have been revolving somewhere about a thousand times in a minute, while the whirling rush of the great body of iron and the other machinery shook the building. Deitrich, it is evident, understood in a moment what had occurred, and ran towards the small wheel controlling the admission of steam. In his haste, and not thinking of the danger, he went directly in front of the fly-wheel, and while quite close the accident occurred. The immense wheel had acquired a velocity that overcame the coherency and strength of the iron, and in a mo-ment, with a terrible sound, it flew into a thoument, with a terrible sound, it hew into a thou-sand pieces. The force exerted by the fragments was something surprising. One large piece of the rim weighing thousands of pounds rushed like a ball from a cannon through the floors of the second and third stories in a curving line, tearing the wooden joints and other timber like tearing the wooden joints and other timber like paper, and striking the front wall of the building about the middle of the third story. This is a brick wall of unusual thick-ness, but the iron fragments passed clean through it, leaving an unsightly gap, and fell thundering on the south side of the street. Some smaller pieces of iron also passed through the upper floors of the building, and their effects were manifested even up to the roof. In the direction given by the revolving motion at the time of the bursting, some of the arms of the wheel struck the brick floor in front; one piece sight like a we itself out of by the hammer of Thor, and another stood with one end sticking out as solid as if the masonry had been built around it. To look upwards fro the place where the fly-wheel had been enabled one to realize the awful force exerted. All the floors above were shivered along the course taken by the fragments, and the light of day streamed in through the jagged rent in the walls. The assistant engineer, Dietrich, was instantly killed, but no other man was hurt in the building

this through." Working men returning to their homes augmented the assembly, but no loud demonstration was audible. It seemed to be felt that the Reds were to succumb, and when, in a few moments afterward, the bulletin announced the eleventh inning-2 to 3 in favor of the Atlantics-the first exclamation heard was, "That's what I told you !" The Red Stockings, up to yesterday, had played 110 games without meeting with a

THE "LOTHAIR" DISPUTE.

Letter from Professor Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Cornell Era. SIT:-I have sent for publication elsewhere a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Disraell, respecting a passage affecting my character in his "Lothair." a passage anecting my character in his "Donair." If I were in my own country, I should not think it necessary to say anything more. But as I am a stranger here, I will, with your permission, address a few words of further explanation to the colleagues and friends on whose good opinion and confidence my usefulness and happiness in this country must denend.

depend. Mr. Disraeli has been folled, as such tacticians always will be folled, in spite of their most laborious artifices, in any country where any vestige of moral force remains. He is angry, and he pours out his anger on all who were in any way instrumental in his defeat. Probably it was to give vent to his feel-ings as much as to raise the "No Popery" cry on which he hopes to ride back into power, that he wrote "Lothair."

A good deal of what he said about me is mere A good deal of what he said about me is mere abuse which deserves no notice. But the sting of the attack lies in two imputations—that of having been "a social parasite" in my own country and that of having schemes here, to facilitate which I am represented as paying insidious attentions to Ameri-can visitors at Oxford. The first imputation I can hardly discuss with pa-

tience. Politically, I stood with my friends in direct opposition to the party of the aristocracy. Socially, my relation to that class would be more accurately opposition to that class would be more accurately, described as ostracism than parasitism; at least if I did not lose old friends in the class, I did not put myself in the way of making any new ones. A cry has of late gone forth that some of the young Tory nobility were turning Liberal; and as this afflicting phenomenon could not be supposed to be spon-taneous, it has been ascribed, both in prose and verse, to my sinister influence. Upon this, it seems Mr. Disraell's imagination has built the further charge of practising the arts of a social parasite. But the foundation as well as the superstructure is a fiction. I can truly say that I never attempted to proselytize any young man, nobleman or commoner, at Oxford or elsewhere. The Oxford Tories had an organisation, which was countenanced, if the party organs spoke the truth, by Mr. Disraell, for the pur-pose of enlisting young men in the party. But if always discountenanced any movement of the kind on the Liberal side. I always held it an unmanly on the Liberal side. I slways held it an unmanly and unchivalrous thing to entangle a young man in party trammels, when he could not have had a fair opportunity of forming his opinions and deciding for himself. I always said and acted on the conviction that it was better for the Liberal cause itself that a man should be a Tory of his own making than a Liberal of mine. If, therefore, humanity has found its way through the barriers of caste and privilege to the heart of any young English nobleman, on general influences, not on my inttigues, must rest the blame.

general infiniences, not on my intigues, must rest the blame. If I have any schemes in America, I believe it will be allowed that they have been pretty well con-cealed. My tenure of the fellowship which con-nected me with the University of Øxford, was, by the roles of my college, at an end. Death had ter-minated my domestic duties. The political contro-versies in which I had happened to be engaged—that relating to the American conflict and that relating to the reform of Parliament—had been settled. The victory of the Liberals in the general election was assured. I could not have afforded a seat in Parliament if I had desired it; and I did not want to pass my days in political agitation. My powers of work were the worse for weat, but still I felt that I had work left in me. I determined to (carry into effect a plan which I had formed long before, but the execution of which had been suspended by Academical and domestic duty, of repended by Acade visiting America: and I was thinking of settling at Providence, where I should have had some special facilities for the study of New England history, sident White offered me a professorship i when President while ordered me a professorally in Cornell, and I accepted what seemed a congenial position connected with an object of special interest to one who in political life had been peculiarly allied with the working class. The place in which I have with the working class. The place in which I have settled is scarcely one which a schemer would select. I frankly avow my social preference for American Equality over English Privi-lege and Plutocracy; but I hope I have never shown a want of loyalty to my native land. I did not hesitate when I thought she was traduced to incur in her defense the anger of the American public on whose favor my schemes if I had any public, on whose favor my schemes, if I had any, would be based. Any attentions which I paid to Americans visiting Oxford were the natural return for the hospitality which I had experienced here; no generous or candid mind would have put any other construction on them. I trust this is the last occasion on which my lite rary life at Ithaca and the quiet performance of my duty to the University will be disturbed by any recurrence of the political controversies which I have left behind. Yours, faithfully, 1870. Goldwin Smith. June 3, 1870.

of form as crabs, and therefore more injurious. So violent a storm has never been experienced in the section through which it passed. The damage is incalculable, and so far as the cotton is concerned, at least is irreparable. Immense trees were uprooted. Further particulars of the calamity are awalted with anxiety.

MAGRUDER.

A Letter from Major-General Stargis in Re-sponse to his Recent Epistle-What Mr. Lin-

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-I have just read a letter from J. Bankhead Magruder, copied from your paper into the Army and Navy Journal of the 4th inst., and I feel constrained, in the interest of truth and justice, to say that I have good reason for believing that Mr. Magruder is in error in regard to what did actually take place between the President and himself about the time he resigned from the army.

Moreover, I have every reason to believe that the remarks which he attributes to Senator Cameron are, in all essential particulars, substantially correct, viz .:-

"He escorted the President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him and was going to stand by him during the war. He said that the evening before he went away."

During the summer of 1862, I commanded the defenses of Washington and had almost daily inter course with the President, who was kind enough to enter into familiar conversation with me on many occasions which I shall always remember with pleasure and pride.

On one occasion, at the request of the officers of the 71st New York Volunteers (which constituted a part of my command), the President reviewed that regiment in its camp near Tenallytown. After the review we rode back together toward Washington, until we reached the road diverging toward the "Soldiers" Home" (where the President was then temporarily residing), and there we separated.

During that ride, our conversation being of a casual character, something was said which called up in the mind of the President the conduct of Colonel Magruder at the time of his resignation from the service, and he said :- "Sturgis" (it was no unusual thing for Mr. Lincoln to adopt this familiar style), "I cannot call to mind now any single event of my administration that gave me so much pain or wounded me so deeply as the singular conduct of Colonel Magruder on the very night before he abandoned us."

I said, "Why so, Mr. President ?"

Mr. Lincoln replied, "Because he came to see me the very evening before he left, and voluntarily said. while expressing his abhorrence of secession, 'Sir, I was brought up and educated under the glorious old flag; I have lived under it and have fought under it, and, sir, with the help of God, I shall fight under it again, and, if need be, shall die under it !' "The very next day," the President continued, "Magruder abandoned us! So that at the very moment he was making to me these protestations of loyalty and devotion, he must have had his mind fully made up to leave! And it seemed the more wanton and cruel in him because he knew that I had implicit confidence in his integrity The fact is, when I learned that he had gone over to the enemy, and I had been so completely deceived in him, my confidence was shaken in everybody, and I hardly knew whom to trust any more !" As Mr. Lincoln said this an expression of deep sorrow pervaded his features, and for some time he rode along in silence, as though unable or unwilling to give further vent to the painful feelings induced by the mere remembrance of what appeared to him an act of base ingratitude. Now, Mr. Editor, I have taken pains to give you not only substantially what Mr. Lincoln said on that occasion, but, as nearly as I can recall them, his exact words. And I have done so with reluctance; because, as a general thing, I am disposed to let those officers who elected to cast their fortunes with the Rebellion have the full benefit of whatever explanation they may choose to offer in justification or extenuation of their course. But as Mr. Magruder's letter places the conduct of the President (when we consider the important and momentous issues with which he was then grappling) in a trifling and flippant light before the country, I do not feel authorized in withholding my testimony while so much wrong is being heaped upon the memory of so

day previous, adding greatly to the immense dam-age already done. The hallstones which fell on Friday were large and round, one of them weighing four ounces. The stones which came down on the second day were jagged, as devoid to four ounces as devoid to the second day were paged. The stones which came down on the second day were paged, as devoid to the second day were paged. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Death of Jerome Bonaparte.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

Rumors of Other Changes.

More Outrages on the Plains.

TO DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of Jerome |Bonaparte. BALTIMORE, June 17 .- Jerome, Napoleon Bonaparte died at his residence in this city, at 2 o'clock this morning, aged 65 years. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, died at 4 A. M. at the same residence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Crisis. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Inquiries were made to-day at various sources as to the truth of the rumors of further Cabinet changes, but nothing has been obtained to show that they are well founded.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Glass and Lieutenant Gibson have been ordered to the Mohican; Lieutenant Graham is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Michigan, and Assistant Surgeon Heyl to the Severn.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION. Senate.

Senate. Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, teported without amendment the House bill to amend the Homestead act catendicy it to the soldiers. Mr. Cameron called up the House joint resolution officers of the army passed in Jaly, 1967. The bill was amended so to provide for compensation from the date of the most of the prisons, the present law dating pay from the runster. The bill passed. Mr. Edunadis called up the House bill to construe cer-tin acts therain recited relative to pensions. Passed. Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to prohibit con-tracts for service labor, remarking that he did not want is control be proved to take up the bill for a pension for mendentiable being suggested, the bill for a pension for Mr. Edunade objected, and said there were other bills for strain pensions to poor widows who had not fifty or to strain pensions to poor widows who had not fifty or to strain pensions to poor widows who had not fifty or to the mouths. He would not give Mrs. Lincoln's and the mouths. He would not give Mrs. Lincoln's Mr. Summer moved to take.

Island to the Leng Island Railroad Company, to bridge across between Governor's Island and Long Island, it would be practically the same proposition as that before the House. This proposition was an old triend of his while General Grant was Secretary of War. He stated that on no condition should the island or any part of it be marked with by the Government. The island were put up at auction it would probably bring \$5,000,000, and yet it was proposed to give it away to a railroad company that had already received \$55,000,000 in bonds and untoid millions of acres of land. He knew that it was the most powerful corporation in the United States: that it could make Ropresentatives and Sonators, and perhaps Presidents, but he warned members that the country was in no condition to tolerate such action as was proposed. He quoted against the bill the opinions of General Humphreys, of the Engineer Department, and of Professor Pierce, of the Engineer Department, and of Professor Pierce, of the Engineer department, and of Wheeler replied to Mr. Washburn and admonstered the

Mr. Wheeler replied to Mr. Washburn and advocated the

Mr. Wheeler replied to Mr. Washburn and advocated the bill. There was no parallel, he said, between Yerba Buona Island and Governor's Island, forvessels of any considera-ble draught could not pass on the east side of Yerba Buena Island. The opinion of Professor Pierce was sounded on the idea that there was to be a solid causeway built between the cast end of the island and Oakland, but the bill provided that the work should be open so that water could flow through without obstaole. Mr. Blair supported the bill, and stated that, in com-pany with General Ord, many United States officers, and some of the most respectable citizens of San Francisco, be had, on the 4th of July last, made an excursion in and around the Bay of San Francisco, when the subject of building a milread across Government Island and between it and Oakland was discussed, and the general idea was that it should be done, and would not injure the island for military purposes, but, on the contrary, would improve it, and would be convenient to the people and commerce.

commerce. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was rejected. Yeas, 80; nees, 82.

FROM EUROPE. Transactions in Segar.

LONDON, June 17 .- There were yesterday unusually heavy transactions in Havana sugar afloat.

The Wished-for Rain.

Heavy thunder showers have prevailed here. How far inland they extended or how they affected the growing crops is not known. It is feared they came too late for wheat in light lands.

Another Yacht Race

occurred yesterday for two prizes, equal in value to £200 sterling, offered by Vice-Commodore E. Broadwood, of the Royal London Yacht Club, the course from Dover to Cowes, and were contested for by yachts of the abovenamed clubs. The race proved merely a drifting match. Boutcher's yacht Flora, eighteen tons, arrived at Cowes first, at ten minutes past 2, and consequently took the first prize. M. C. Thelluson's yacht Guinerere, 308 tons, took the second prize, arriving at quarter of 4, beating J. F. Moss' Julia, 122 tons, for the second place, which, though she arrived at thirty-two minutes past 2, was placed third by the judges.

This Morning's Quetations. PARIS, June 17.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes,

ANTWERP, June 17.—Petroleum opened quiet. HAVE, June 17.—Cotton opened declining: for both on the spot and afloat, 118f. LONDON, June 17.—I1.30 A. M.—Consols for money, LONDON, June 17-11:30 A. M. -Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%@92%. American securi-tics steady. U. S. Flve-twenties, 1862s, 90%; 1865s, old, 89%; 1867s, 88%; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Eric Rairoad, 18%; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28%. Liverpool, June 17-11:30 A. M.,-Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 10%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. The sales of the weak have been 47.000 bales of which

sales of the week have been 47,000 bales, of 5000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock 625,000 bales, of which 397,000 are American. Re-ceipts of the week, 70,000 bales, of which 56,000 are

American. LONDEN, June 17-11-30 A. M.-Linseed Cakes

loans there were sales of the sixes, first series, at 105, and in city sixes, new issue, there were

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

at 105, and in city sixes, new issue, there were sales at 100%. Reading Railroad was in demand, and sold at 54@54 1-16. Philadelphia and Erie was in re-quest, and sold at 291%, and Catawissa preferred sold freely at 38%. Free sales of Pennsylvania at 58; Lehigh Valley at 58; Oll Creek and Alle-ghany at 47; and Camden and Amboy at 18%. In canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 35% s. o., and Schuylkill preferred at 18@18%. Built application STOCK EXCHANCE SALES

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

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JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 118%@1183%; 5-208 of 1862, 119%@1123%; do., 1864, 111%@111%; do., 1865, 111% @1113%@114%; do., 1868, 111%@111%; do., 1865, 111% [13%@114%; do., 1868, 113%@114; 10-408, 1083%@ 108%; Pacifics, 114%@114%. Gold, 113. MESSIES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: --U. S. 6s of 1881, 118%@118%; do., 1863, 112%@112%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1863, 111%@111%; do. 1865, new, 118%@118%; do. 1863, 011%@111%; do. 1865, do., 118%@118%; do. 1863, 011%@114%; do. 1865, new, 118%@118%; do. 1863, 2018%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114%@114%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112%@118; Silver, 108%@108 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$570@880; Cen-tral Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$570@880

Rew York Money and Stock Markets.

Rew York Money and Stock Markets. New York, June 17.—Stocks quiet. Money, 3@ 5 per cent. Gold, 112%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 1113%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 113%; do. 1867, 113%; do. 1868, 113%; 10-408, 108%; Virginia 68, new, 68; Missouri 68, 99%; Canton Company, 67; Cimberland preferred, 39; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Erie, 93%; Reading, 108; Adama Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 124%; Michigan Southern, 100%; Illinois Central, 141%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 120%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 84%.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N: Y. Herald,

"The markets were more active to-day, but the The intraces were more active to-day, out the amount of business was far below the average. Money was easy and abundant. The general rates were three per cent, on Governments, and four per cent, on stocks. Towards the close of banking hours balances were offered at two and three per cent., re-spectively, on the collaterals first specified. "The lack of financial knowledge concerning the effect of the Currency bill inst passed by the Honse

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Burgiar Shot and Killed While Attempting to Break Into a House. Early this morning a man met his death at the

hands of another whom he attempted to rob. and was sent into another world while in the commission of an act condemned in this by moral and divine law. The particulars of this case are as follows:-Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning Mr. A. S. Knisely, who resides at No. 514 West Twalfth street, was awakened from his slumbers by a noise proceeding from the direction of the plazza. His bed-room is on the first floor, and the windows of the chamber run down to the plazza. Feeling confident that the noise was occasioned by the efforts of some person to break into the house, Mr. Knisely quietly armed himself with a revolver, awakened his wife and child, whom he placed in an adjoining apartment, and then, with weapon in hand, took his post to await developments. It was a burglar, who was without or the piazza, and he was steadily proceeding with the work unconscious of the watcher within, who was soon to summon him to his fate. The worker without had cut away the lower portion of the blind which protects the window, and was about to proceed with the removal of a pane of glass, and thereby gain admittance, when Knisely fired his revolver. The shot crashed through the window-pane, and with fatal accuracy struck into the housebreaker's left shoulder, and lodged, as it afterwards appeared, just over the heart. With a cry of alarm and pain the wounded man jumped from the plazza to the garden below, then mounting the fence which separates Mr. Knisely's from the adjoining place, precipitated himself into the grass on the other side, where he now lies a corpse. He ex-pired almost immediately after jumping the fence. It was found that the man who was so suddenly cut off in the performance of his un-lawful deed had removed his boots before enter-ing on the piazza, as he was in his stocking feet, and his boots were found below. It was also ascertained that he had in his hand a single parrelled revolver, which was found cocked, also a pair of nippers, such as are used by persons of his profession. The fact of having his weapon ready for instantaneous use shows the character of the man, and if Mr. Knisely's presence had been known to him before he was made ac-quainted with it finally and fatally, the result might have been different, for the fellow would surely have used his pistol, and it would have only been a question of steadiness of aim whether it would have been fatally used.—*Chicago P* ist. Tuesday.

THE RED STOCKINGS.

How the Defent was Taken at Home-Toe First Game Lost Out of 110.

pride of the Queen City, have been overthrown, and thousands of strong men have turned their taces to the wall and taken a "snifter" that they

night bear the infliction with a proper degree of stoicism. Spirits, not tears, understood. No event since the sanguinary conflicts of the war has excited the population hereabouts as the game of base-ball played yesterday. Hua-dreds of enthusiastic urchins, merchants, bank-ers, clerks, "Sangerfesters," draymen, and lay-men were gathered about the *Times* bulletin board and as the innings were flashed over the board, and as the innings were flashed over the board, and as the innings were flashed over the wires and found their way to the eyes of the mighty throng, there was delineated on the many faces hope mixed with anxiety. Nine innings played and the score 5 to 5. "Will the Reds beat?" was asked, and "Will the Reds beat?" was echoed around and about, in and through the vast crowd. The tenth inning came, axd the 0 for each still left the intensity of feeling unrelieved.

'Can'i go home yet," said one. "Must see

LIFE INSURANCE CASE.

Suit by a Widow-Queer Testimony-Verdict for Plaintiff. Says the Washington Star of last evening:-An insurance case came before Justice Plant yesterday, the circumstances of which are as follows:-Mrs. Catherine Roth some time ago sued Mr. A. E. L. Keese, the local agent in this city for the Peoria (Illinois) Benevolent and Mutual Insurance Compony, for a considerable amount of insurance on her husband's life. Mr. Ferdinand Roth, the husband, died last February, from injuries sustained in getting thrown out of a wagon. Mrs. Reth produces the proper evidence of her husband's death, together with the physician's certificate.

The defense put in the plea that Mr. Roth's death was caused by intemperance and immoral habits, which, they claim, annuls the policy, and they bring as a witness to sustain this plea an individual who calls himself Augustus F. Hartke, and who claims to be a "general agent to travel everywhere for the company." This man's evidence is to the effect that subsequent to the death of Mr. Roth he called upon Mrs. Roth, who stated to him that her husband's death was caused by his vicious habits, and that she made many other statements in disparagement of Mr. Roth.

Complainant denies this, and says that this man, who was a total stranger to her, called to see her after her husband's death, and stated that he was a very intimate friend of her hus-band and condoled with her, expressing the hope that his life was insured, etc., etc.; that he did not disclose to her his connection with the Peo-ria Insurance Company, and further that by his impertinent and inquisitive manner he finally excited her suspicions that he was an impostor, and that she has not seen him since until the

present time. The case has been pending for some time, and judgment was given some weeks ago by Justice Plant for plaintiff, but at the selicitation of Mr. Keese the case was reopened in order to give him an opportunity "to set himself right with the company" as he stated, and yesterday another postponement was asked by Mr. Keese, but re-fused by the magistrate, and judgment given for plaintiff.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Crops Destroyed, Houses Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, Etc.

A terrific tornado passed over a portion of Arkansas and Mississippi on Friday last, doing immense damage to the crops along its path, and it is believed utterly ruining the cotton. It rose, as near as can be ascertained, in the vicirose, as near as can be ascertained, in the vici-nity of Council Bend, Ark., and passed down to Peter's Landing, crossing the Mississippi at that point, and striking Mississippi at or near Mhoon's Landing, from which it passed down to the head of Beaver Dam, and thence down into Bolivar county, if not beyond, sweeping cabias, foreas traces of a and caming the same traces of the same traces fences, trees, etc., and causing, it is appro-hended, some loss of life. It partook of wind, rain, and hail, which came down with terrible fences, trees, etc., and causing, it is appro-hended, some loss of life. It partook of wind, rain, and hail, which came down with terrible fury. The path of the storm was about two miles in width. The crops had been almost unusually promising, but are now black and prostrate. The tormado was repeated on Eaturday, passing nuclig over the course of the

great and so good a man. 1 am, sir, very respectfully yours,

S. D. STURGIS, Colonel 7th Cavalry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The New York Blots of 1865-TheiCity Com-pelled to Pay for a Stock of Jeweiry. pelied to Pay for a Stock of Jeweiry. . In the Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I, before Judge Spencer and a jury, yesterday, the case of Squires L. Newberry vs. The Mayor, etc., was finally decided. The plaintiff was one of the sufferers during the riots of 1863 in this city. At that time he kept a jeweler's store at No. 299 Tenth avenue, and, whether from en-mity to him personally or as the result of the peculiar inducements of his stock in trade, the mob haid bim a formal visit on the 14th of July. the mob paid him a formal visit on the 14th of July 1863, and carried off and destroyed property to the value of \$1788.51, leaving but a few articles in the store, which subsequently sold for \$30. The cause was once tried, and the plaintiff nonsulted on the ground that he was negligent in having failed to notify the Mayor or Sheriff of the threatened attack on his property, as required by statute. From this an appeal was taken to the General Term, where the judgment was set aside on the ground that there was evidence in the case which should have been submitted to the jury on the question of plaintiff's negligence under the circumstances. The testimony was identical with that given on the former trial, which was fully published given on the former trial, which was fully published in the *Times*, and at the present time has no interest for the public, beyond the statement of the facts made above. Judge Spencer charged the jury that it was for them to determine whether, under all the circumstances, the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in not having notified the Mayor and Sheriff, it ap-pearing by the testimony of both these officers that In not having notified the Mayor and Sheriff, it ap-pearing by the testimony of both these officers that they could do nothing to protect the plaintiff. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, \$2539 99, including interest, and the Judge gravied an extra allowance of five per cent.--N. Y. Times to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

West Philadelphia Arson.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. This morning two boys named Henry Kincade and William Francis were put upon trial, charged with arson. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that these boys, with a third named John Welsh, were together at the Cathedral Cometery on Sunday evening, May 15, and the idea of having a little dan-

gerous fun was suggested, and nothing more ex-citing than a fire occurred to their imaginations. After naming several localities as the scene of their adventure, they at length determined that Eilison's barn at Fitty-first street and Summer road was the best, and immediately went over and ap-plied the match. They were repaid by seeing a rare plied the match. They were repaid by seeing a rare good blaze and good run by the fire companies. Not only the barn and its contents, but several adjoining houses and sheep-pens, were destroyed. Fire Mar-shal Blackburn took the matter in charge, and, as he believes, traced it to these boys. One of the boys, John Welsh, turned State's evidence and testified directly against the other two. The case is yet on trial

trial Patent Hotel Register.

United States Circuit Court-Judger McKennan and Cadwalader.

sixty thousand dollars in their pockets, nor even bread to put in their mouths. He would not give Mrs. Lincola's case preference ever these.
Mr. Summer insisted on his motion, which was carried—yeas 31, nays 24—and the bill was read, allowing a pension of \$300 per annum.
Ms. Edmonds called for the reading of the report of the Pension Committee on the subject adverse to the pension. The report was read.
Ms. Adverse asked the Senate to redect before passing the bill. There were in the country 213,000 widows made as described to the the casualities of war, each one of which case was as described as a start of Mrs. Lincola's one of which case was as described as that of Mrs. Lincola. The highest pension paid to the was \$300, and this perhaps to only half a docen. Many of this class were suffering yearly for the absolute necessaries of life.
How could Congress be justified in the face of public overty, and ignore a large and deserving class whose sufferings and wants were the direct result of the sacrifices of their hashands and some in the Government's behalf?
At this point the morning hour expired and the Frank.
Mr. Summer moved to postpone the regular order to proceed with the pending bill.
Mr the same of the morning hour the Senate finally proceeded with the calendar of bills.

House. Mr. Churchill, from the Election Committee, made a roport in the Virginia contested election case of Whit-tlesy against McKenzie, that Mr. Whittlesy is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. McKenzie, the sitting member.

to the seat, and that Mr. McKenzie, the sitting member, is. The report was agreed to. Mr. Churchill also asked leave to report a resolution to pay Mr. Whitlesy \$1500 for his time and expenses in con-testing the seat. Mr. Benjamin objected. Mr. Cobb (Wis.), from the Committee on Military Af-fairs, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, allowing \$333 to non-commis-sioned officers, soldiers, and musicians for each month's service between the 12be of April, 1861, and 9ch of May, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid. The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill, when Mr. Holman, interrupting, said there was no objection to the bill, which was thereupon read the third time and passed.

bin, which was theredpoin read the third time and passed.
 Unanimous consent having been asked for some other matter, Mr. Dawes (Mass.) objected, remarking that the House had just passed a bill which, according to the statement of the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, would take \$19,000,000 ent of the Treasury.
 The breaker remarked that he had asked three times if there was any objection to the bill.
 Mr. Dawes said he was not criticizing the Chair, but making a statement to the House, and he gave notice that from now until the end of the session he would demand the regular order of business immediately after the reading of the journal.

The regular order of business immediately after the reading of the journal.
Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. Dawes whether he was in his seat when the bill was put through.
Mr. Lawes replied that he was yot in his seat, adding that he had objected to the same bill the other day.
The speaker said that he was covare that there was objection to the bill, and therefore he had asked three times for an objection.
Mr. Dawes again di claimed any intention to criticizo the chair. He had not herefore he had asked three times for an objection.
Mr. Dawes again di claimed any intention to criticizo the chair. He had not know what the bill was. The bill had not been read. It was commenced, but the reading had been interrupted by Mr. Holman, who said that, there was no objection to the passage of the bill.
Mr. Wood remarked Mat Dawes whother he objected to the bill its of the that the House never did a better thing than to pass that bill.
Mr. Coto (Wis) asked Mr. Dawes whother he objected to the bill its of the fact that it took money out of the Treasury.

to the bill itself or to the fact that it took money out of the Treasury. Mr. Dawes replied that he could tell better whether he objected to the bill if he knew what it was. He under stood the gentleman (Mr. Cobb) to admit that he tried to get the bill in without his (Mr. Dawes) knowledge. Mr. Cobb admitted that he did so because he knew that he (Mr. Dawes) would object to it. Mr. Logan explained that it was not an additional bounty bill, and added that the man who stated so did not know mything about it. Mr. Farnsworth inquired whether it was not the same

bounty bill, and added that the man who stated so did not know appthing about it. Mr. Farnsworth inquired whether it was not the same bill which the House had passed before. Mr. Logan replied that it was the same bill that the House had passed before. Mr. Palmer, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution instructing the architect of the Capitol to transfer to the Conservatory at the Finited States Botan-nical Gardens the store presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln and now in the crypt of the Capitol.

Capitol. Mr. Cullom offered a substitute to have it transferred to the Lincoln Movument Association, at springfield, III., to be placed on the monument now being erected to Mr. Lincoln. The substitute was agreed to and the joint reso-

Lincoln. The substitute was agreed to and the joint reso-lution parsed. Mr. Pomerey introduced a bill to provide bounty for the first volunteers in the late war. Referred. The Speeker announced the following as the Conference Committee on the bill defining the duties of pension agents. Messrs. Benjamin, Bentos, and Bird. Mr. Wilson (Minn.) introduced a bill asthorizing ex-plorations of the public domain to be made by individuals at their expense. Passed. Mr. Jones (Ky.), presented a petition for a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound on manufactured tobacce and snuff. The bill granting Yerba Buens Island to the Western Pacific Hailroad Company for a terminus came un as the unfinished business of yesterlay, when the opponents of the measure again resorted to dilatory motions to prevent its passage.

the measure again resorted to dilatory motions to prevent its passage. After an hour consumed in filibustering, Mr. Dawes (Mass.), who said he had voted for the bill in out the again of it, suggested that the opponents of the bill should have fifteen minutes to state their objection to the bill, and that the mme time be allowed to the friends of the bill. Mr. Garfield suggested that an amendment he also at-mitted requiring the company to pay for the island such run as might be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Speaker remarked that the main question having been ordered. He bill was not now amendable. The proposition made by Mr. Dawes was acceded to, and Mr. Washburn, of Wiscensin, proceeded to state his ob-jections to the bill. File stated that if the representative fr an Brooklyn shruid come in with a proposition of the run years of the states his ob-

quiet. Tallow firmer at 45s. 9d. Sugar on the spot dull.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Highway Robbery in Boston. Boston, June 17 .- Nathaniel Green, an aged citizen and formerly Postmaster of Boston, was knocked down in the street at a late hour last night by three rufflans and robbed of \$900 and a valuable gold watch. He was badly hurt.

Obluary. Loweel, June 17.—Jonn F. Rogers, cashier of the Railroad National Bank, died last night.



CORINNE, Utah, June 17 .- While a party of unarmed men were travelling near Fairview, Utah, on Monday, several shots were fired at them by a band of Indians in ambush. One man was slightly wounded, but the whole party escaped without other injury by fast running. Political.

The Corinne Reporter hoists the name of J. H. Beale for Gentile delegate to Congress from Utah.

THE PRINCESS EDITHA AGAIN.

she Accuses Mesdames Woodhull and Claffin of Despolling Her of \$4000 Worth of Jewels and Money.

Editha Gilbert Montez, the daugher of Lola Mon-Editha Gilbert Montez, the daugher of Lola Mon-tez, has, as the majority of New Yorkers know, temporarily abandoned the lecture platform, after her ignominious failure in Steinway Hali on the night of the 5th inst. She seems, however, not des-tined to blush unseen or waste her sweetness on the desert air. Therefore, the disappointed lecturess has appeared in another and greater role—that of prosecutrix in a case which will be tried in the Su-preme Court in a few days.

prosecutrix in a case which will be tried in the Su-preme Court in a few days. On Wall street yesterday all sorts of rumors were current in regard to Mesdames Woodhull & Claffin, the lady brokers; but all these rumors, however, were effectually contradicted by a negro waiter from Deimonico's, who, having carried an extensive lunch to Woodhull & Clafin's office, affirmed that both the ladies had disposed of the edibles in a highly satis-factory manner. Later it was confidently asserted that Editha Gilbert Montez had obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mesdames Woodhull and Claffin for detaining some property which are had deposited detaining some property which ane had deposit with them

detaining some property which are had deposited with them. Messrs. Howe & Haminell, the lecturess' lawyers, informed our reporter last night that the Princess had applied to them a few days ago to have Madames Woodhull and Clarifin retarn to her property worth \$4000, which she says she had deposited with them for safe keeping under the following circumstances. Miss Montez states to her lawyers that on the 26th of May she deposited with the lady brokers a three-stone solitaire diamond ring, value \$3000, formerly the property of her mother, Lola Montez, and a gift to her mother from Prince Leopold of Bavaria, to-gether with two \$500 bills. This property. Miss Montez alleges, was deposited for safe keeping only. On the 6th instant, she alleges that she de-manded of Mrs. Woodhull her property, and she was refused. On Saturday last she again demanded her valuables, and was again denied their possession. Then, in the depths of despair, she sought Howe and Hummel, who sued out a summons from the Su-preme Court, which was served to Mrs. Woodhull yesterday. The summons requires the defendants to appear within thirty days after service, and show cause why an attachment should not issue against them. Of course Mesdames Woodhull and Cladin cause why an attachment should not issue against them. Of course Mesdames Woodhull and Clafin deny in toto the above extraordinary charges made by the extraordinary princess. -N. Y. World, Juns 17.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

Schr W. A. Coton, Robinson, from Fall River, Schr F. E. Coiton, Robinson, from Fall River, Schr Stephen S. Lee, Springer, from Providence, Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leip-sic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tag G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE. Friday, June 17, 1879. This bids fair to be one of the dullest of days in the money market. Money is apparently be-coming more abundant, the outflow of currency westward having greatly subsided, whilst the local business and speculative demand is exceed-ingly light, though the rates are such as to place capital within easy reach of all who have on place capital within easy reach of all who have proper credit or securities to offer in exchange. steamsnip Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday. Schr W. N. Gessner, Egbert, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesteroay. Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., hence for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on the SW, part of Black Island night of 13th Inst., in a thick fog, where she remains, having bliged. It is thought she will prove a total loss. Crew saved. She is 230 tons register, built in Milford, Del., in 1863, and halls from Philadelphia. per cent, continues to be the range for call loans, and 5@6 per cent. for prime discounts. Gold is very quiet and rather weak, all the sales ranging between 113% and 112%, opening

at the former and closing at the latter.

Government bonds are quiet and strong, a portion of the list showing a fractional advance on last night's quotations.

The stock market this morning showed improvement both in tone and activity. In State yceterdey.

is certainly curious. Even in quarters supposed to be oracular in such matters there was a wide differbe oractuar in such matters there was a wide differ-ence of opinion. The fact is the banks are all specu-lating in stocks and bonds, and hence they interpret the new bill as inflation. Naturally enough the stock cliques who are staggering under heavy loads of stocks proclaim it inflation.

stocks proclaim it inflation. "The gold market was strong in the forenoon in answar to the agitation of the Cuban question in Congress, and the price rose to 113%. In the after-noon there was a decline to 113, when it was an-nonnced that Bingham's amendment had been adopted by a declisive vote. Later in the afternoon the price became strong on the report that the Funding bill was again postponed. The reaction to 113 had also been assisted by the lower rates for sterime.

to file had also been assisted by the arbitrary affected, sterling, "The Government list was favorably affected, both by the advance in gold and by the impression that any further issue of national bank currency, such as contemplated by the Garfield-Judd bill will denude the market of bonds, while the purchase of two millions to-day by the Government was an im-mediate strong influence."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 17 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 \$ ton. Seeds-There is no inquiry except for Flaxseed,

which is wanted by the crushers at \$2-25.

There is considerable activity in the Flour market, and holders are very firm in their views. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 2300 barrels, including superfine at \$475@5; extras at \$525; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$550@7, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@ 650; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$575@675; and fancy brands at \$7@8 25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$525. In Corn Meal nothing doing

doing. There is more activity in the Wheat market, and the recent advance is well sustained. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania red, prime, at \$1:45, and 18,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Rye may be quoted at \$1@1.04 for Western. Corn is in limited request, but prices remain without change. Sales of 9000 at \$1@1.04 for Western. Corn is in limited request, but proces remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.05@1.07, and Western mixed at \$1@1.02. Oats are steady, with sales of 1700 bushels Pennsylvania at 650, and light at 67c. Whisky is stronger, and holders ask \$1.05 for iron-bound Western.

bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.
TA.M

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde

& Co. Str S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W.M. Baird&Co. Str Vulcan, Morrison, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Bark Marianna I, Santos, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Guimaraes.
Schr Billow, Gross, Portsmouth, Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Ciyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew. Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Ciyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg, hence, at Savaunah

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Claymont, Robinson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mase. to A. Groves, Jr. Br. brig Torrent, Gould, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Schr Mary E. Jones, Miller, from Rappahannock, with humber to captain. Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, with mdse, to captain.