EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

THE SAN DOMINGO SWINDLE.

We learn that an attempt is to be made during the present week to press the scheme for the annexation of San Domingo both upon the Senate and the House. We hope to record its final defeat in both directions; although the fact that the President has, strangely enough, given it his hearty support, makes this result somewhat doubtful. If there ever was any sinister belief in the authority of President Baez to sell the island, it should have been dissipated by the facts which have been brought to light since the details of this scheme were published. It is known that the election by which a majority of the voters under the Baez jurisdiction were made to sanction the sale was forced by cunning use of popular ignorance and scandalous exercise of power which surpassed any of Napoleon's exploits in the same direction. And it is remembered, also, that when a similar vote was cast in favor of annexation to Spain, the confiding Spaniards were driven from the island after fighting for three months and spending thousands of lives and twenty millions of money to secure their freedom. But *ever a large portion of the territory included in the present treaty, Baez has no control whatever. The whole of the southern part of the island, with nearly one-third of the population, and a vast number of inhabitants, is ruled by Cabral, who is opposed to annexation and who is sustained by a force that awes the people. As proof of this, Cabral has sent to Washington a remonstrance against the Baez scheme signed by twelve thousand of the leading men of the island: So, without taking into consideration the very important facts that we cannot afford to buy any territory or to pay the debts of any other country at this time; and the still more serious truth that absorption into our body politic of a strange community, of another race, speaking another language, and entertaining opposite political opinions, will be attended with great danger, we may condemn this undertaking merely because it has not the approbation of those deeply interested. Baez has no more right to sell to the United States the island, over a part of which he happens to rule, than Mayor Fox has to sell the city of Philadelphia to the State of New Jersey; and we warn Congress that the bargain will be repudiated by the Dominicans if it is consummated, and we request that no money shall be paid to the Dominicans, or any other claim by a content, the cost of which will be vastly greater than the amount of the purchase money.*

GENERAL HOWARD.

The Associated Press has combined with a number of its dependent newspapers to prejudice the people of the country against General Howard in advance of the verdict of the Commission which is now engaged in investigating the charges against him. Garbled extracts from the evidence, including only that portion of the testimony which seems to be unfavorable to General Howard, are sent all over the country, and they serve as texts for severe condemnation, and sometimes infamous abuse of the accused. When this venomous disposition is displayed by Democratic newspapers we can easily find a reason for it in General Howard's devotion to the cause of the Freedmen's Bureau, and also in that force of habit which makes unfairness in treatment of a political opponent incidental. But the efforts of certain Republican newspapers to blacken the reputation of this man are simply unpardonable, and must be attributed to some other motive than a desire to have justice done. Whatever General Howard's offences in the management of the Freedman's Bureau, it cannot be denied that during the war he was regarded as a brave and accomplished soldier; that he did good service in the cause of the Union, and that those who knew him intimately regarded him as a consistent Christian gentleman. If he has fouly betrayed the trust once reposed in him, these facts should not prevent his punishment. But at least they should insure to him decent newspapers until his guilt is proved beyond question. This is all his friends ask for him; if the charges advanced by the blackguard politician, Fernando Wood, are sustained by the investigation, every honest man will agree that General Howard deserves the shame of being classed among such men as his accuser; but it is simply unkind, unfair and dishonorable to seize upon fragments of evidence, and to endeavor from them to prove his guilt, before the verdict is given.

COURTS AND ACCUSTOM.

Justice is said to be blind, but it ought not to be deaf. The New Court House—that chronic abomination in the eyes of the people of Philadelphia—in its best estate, is ingeniously contrived, not only to shock the eye by its external ugliness, but to vex the ear by its internal acoustics. Lastly, as Injustice attempts has been made to ascertain whether it is possible to make the court-room worse than it is in its original shape. The witness-box, the reporters' table, the seats for counsel, the jury-box, have all been twisted around, with a result which may be said to be perfectly successful. Thus, the prisoner in the dock is removed so far from the witness on the stand, that not only is the latter perfectly secure from any possible violence from the latter, but the latter is equally safe from being offended by anything which the witness may say, as he cannot hear a word of the evidence. Then the jury is ingeniously arranged so that they can be approached by anybody, while they cannot see the prisoner, nor can the prisoner see the jury, beyond an occasional glimpse of the backs of their heads. Then the reporters are placed behind the witness, so as to avoid accuracy in their reports of what is said. And finally a grand effect of muddled indistinctness pervades the courtroom, so that judge, jury, prisoner and counsel are kept wide awake in the painful effort to catch stratch stray words of what is being said.

Happening in at this miracle of bad architecture and worse arrangement, yesterday, we witnessed a practical illustration of the farce to which justice is reduced under this ingenious combination of circumstances. A case was on trial, and had progressed to the end of the Commonwealth's testimony, when the prisoner rose in the dock and stated to the Court that he *had not been able to hear what was going on!* The witnesses were recalled, and by placing the prisoner in the extreme front of the dock, standing, and urging the witnesses to raise their voices, the prisoner was gradually made acquainted with the character of the evidence against him. The case was not one of life and death, but it would have been the same if it had been. This practical commentary on the utter failure of this Court-room to fulfil the ends of justice seemed to strike the spectators very forcibly. Whether it will result in any fresh attempts to make the apartment available as a Court-room remains to be seen. If the sacred-solitude would only rise in their majesty and pull the wretched structure down, there might be some hope of an improvement, for it would not be in human ingenuity to construct another building as ugly or senseless.

The Inquirer gives the confession of a murderer, this morning, but says that little confidence is to be given to the statements of the prisoner, "who writes poetry and shows other signs of weakness of mind." What a dreadful state of society there will be when this rule of judgment becomes general! Time was when the writing of poetry was regarded as a mark of high intellect. Several persons, in different ages of the world, have made considerable local reputations by their poems. Shakespeare and Mrs. Lee Hunter, and Byron and the Bard of Tower Hill, and Dante and Mrs. Browning, and Anonymous of the *Public Ledger* and many others have sung their songs to admiring thousands, and have never been accused of any weakness of mind. But the times are changing, and we shall soon have eloquent defences of murderers, based upon their poems. Then the prosecution will show that poets are often dreadful murderers, and the counsel who can quote poetry with the finest effect, will carry the jury with him. Imagine our immortal "Dan." being justice to a client's poetry, or "taking off" the productions of the other side!

The McFarland trial, which has disgraced the New York bench and bar for weeks past, terminated yesterday, as everybody knew that it would, in an acquittal. It is a pity that this miserable scandal could not drop here, and its surtic actors pass quickly into kindly obscurity. But this is not to be allowed. McFarland, broken and ruined by the misconduct of his wife and the immoral conspiracy of her false friends, is now to be hunted by the *Tribune's* merciless pack; just as the *Tribune* has been hunted by the equally unscrupulous counsel who have defended the outraged husband. Mrs. McFarland, and Mr. Richardson, takes her first innings to-day, in the columns of the *Tribune*, probably the joint production of the whole intellect of the establishment. It is only to be hoped that, with the dreadful example of Mrs. Stowe before us, nobody will answer Mrs. McFarland. On the slightest provocation, she will write a book about her real or fancied grievances, and so the last end of this wretched tragedy will be worse than the first.

CLOTHING.

MORE OF IT
FOR YOUNG MEN
AND PROFLIGATES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S New Buildings, though so greatly enlarged, are still thronged daily.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S New Customers are delighted with the treatment they receive at Oak Hall.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S New scale of prices adopted, since the opening of the new buildings satisfies everybody.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S New sales are enormous, but further day's being the largest ever made.

WHAT OF IT?

First. Of all the Clothing Houses in Philadelphia, not one is half so popular as OAK HALL.

Second. Of all prices charged for ready-made Clothing, none are so low as those of OAK HALL.

Third. Of all well-dressed men in Philadelphia, they are the best dressed who buy their clothes of OAK HALL.

Fourth. Of all the efforts ever made to please the people, the greatest and most successful are being made now at OAK HALL.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
OAK HALL, SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

BRING THE BOY TO THE
GREAT BROWN HALL.
We can please his fancy.
We can fit him in the most complete style.
We can suit him according to his father's purse.
SAILOR SUITS
For the Lads who go out of town.
HARVARD SUITS
For the Studious young men.
OXFORD SUITS
To growing ladies.
BISMARCK SUITS
For happy little boys.
PEABODY SUITS
For all the boys.
There is no boy in town or in the country that wears clothes who can't fit
All the boys will be
Happier,
Wiser,
Better,
By buying
More Prosperous
When handsomely fitted out with suits of the celebrated Rockhill & Wilson make of clothes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1870.
FINE
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Combining Style, Durability and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
ONE PRICE ESTABLISHMENT,
604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE FRIENDS NOW IN THE CITY
We would call special attention to our stock of
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS
Adapted to their wants.
PLAIN STYLE LAWNS.
SOLID COLOR SILKS.
PLAIN STYLE JAPANESE SILKS.
SOLID COLOR JAPANESE.
BEAUTIFUL PLAIDS.
NEAT STYLE MOHAIRS.
BLACK AND COLORED
NEAT FIGURED LAWNS.
NEAT STYLES GINGHAMS.
FRIENDLY STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM 20 CTS. A YARD UP.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND STREET.

Desirable Goods for Ladies' Suits,
At 37 1-2c. per yard, 6-4 wide.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND STREET.
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A CASE OF 6-4 MOTTLED MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS, AT 62½ CENTS.
BEEN SELLING AT 80 CENTS.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY FOR FRIENDS.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND STREET.
Invite attention to their stock of
34 SILK AND WOOL HERNANIS.
6 SILK AND WOOL HERNANIS.
34 WOOL HERNANIS.
24 WOOL HERNANIS.
We recommend the above for color as well as quality.
BARGAINS
Popular Styles of Dress Goods at 31c.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A CASE OF RICH LUSTRE MOTTLED MOHAIR POPLINS, AT 31c. PER YARD.
The best Goods for the money offered this season.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 31c.
CREAM MOHAIRS, 31c.
A great variety of DRESS GOODS at 31c. per yard.
Call and see them.

BARGAINS
IN
Popular Styles of Dress Goods at 25c. per yard.
DOUBLE WIDTH CORDED POPLINS, 25c.
DOUBLE WIDTH ALPACCAS, 25c.
CHALLIE MOHAIRS, 25c.
4-4 COLORED FIGURED BRILLIANTS, 25c.
4-4 FRENCH LISLE GINGHAMS, 25c.
CORDED PIQUES, 25c.
PRINTED AND STRIPED DO., 25 AND 30c.
NEAT STYLES OF LAWNS, 25c. A YARD.
COLORED FIGURED MARSEILLES FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR, AT 25c.
All at the above Goods have been sold at much higher prices.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No 28 S SECOND STREET.

E. R. LEE,
43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
100 Dozen
MARQUISE KID GLOVES
2 BUTTONS,
Comprising the Most Exquisite Shades.
ALSO,
25 pc. Heavy Mesh Black Hernani.
Black Ground Colored Figured do.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Black Silks $1 50, $1 62 to $2 25.
New Style Pongee Parasols.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, &c.
Closing Job Lot of
Table Damasks, cheapest ever offered
NAPKINS, IN BARGAINS.
150 dozen Gloves at $1 00.
200 dozen Gloves at $1 25.
Genuine Jouvin Gloves, New Shades.

We have received our new Invoice of the
WOOL HERNANIES,
For which there has been such a demand.
PERKINS & CO.
fel 14 s w 3mrp

ILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
828 Arch Street.
AND
1128 CHESTNUT STREET.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Prices Down to Present Gold Rate.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
Unsurpassed by any in the city and selling
At Low Prices.
ap7 2m rp5
TRY THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE—
No risk. Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.
GENTS' $1 00.
A. J. B. BARTLEY & BRO.,
Importers and Sole Agents,
29 N. 6th St., 1st door above Market.
ap30 tf rp5
CARPET CLEANING HOUSE.
Twenty first and Race streets.
Orders received and any desired information given.
At Monthly sales, 1216 Chestnut street. ap30 2m rp5
THE TURF.
POINT BREEZE PARK
Thursday, May 12th.
STAKE-PURSE, $500.
Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, jockey to wagon.
Trotting to start at 3½ P. M.
M. Goodin names s. g. Harry.
J. H. Pratt names ch. m. Lady Lightfoot.
D. Hodges names br. g. Victor Patchen.
Admission, One Dollar.
my 10 2trp5
REFRIGERATORS, &c.
BOZORTH'S
DRY-AIR FREEZING
REFRIGERATOR
Cold and sweet in temperature.
GRIFFITH & PAGE'S, 1004 Arch Street.
ap25 3trp
COFFERING MACHINES
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
1004 Arch Street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
Compagnie Coloniale
CHOCOLATE.
Our Third Importation of this Celebrated
HYGIENIC CHOCOLATE.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
LITIZ
CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every description of Fine Groceries,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.
NEW
MAPLE SYRUP.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.
GAS FIXTURES, &c.
821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GAS FIXTURES, &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chestnut Street.
CORNELIUS & SONS.
STUDENT LAMPS.
The very best Lamp for burning Kerosene Oil.
On hand and for sale by
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
718 CHESTNUT STREET.
P. S.—Country Houses that are not supplied with Gas will find this Lamp the safest now used for reading or sewing by. They are superior to gas, emitting a soft, beautiful light.
my7 1m4p
THE FINE ARTS.
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
1125 CHESTNUT STREET.
Looking Glasses,
Picture Frames,
Chromos, Photographs,
Artists' Materials, &c.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas
JUST RECEIVED.
my13-1trp5
NEW STYLES
OF
LOOKING GLASSES
At the very lowest prices.
New Engravings.
New Chromos.
Picture Frames—Every Variety,
At Revised Low Prices.
Rogers' Groups,
SOLE AGENCY.
Rustic Frames, Easels, Porcelains, &c.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
OPEN FREE AT ALL TIMES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
816 Chestnut Street.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

THE FATE OF THE TARIFF BILL

No Probability of Its Passage this Session

THE McFARLAND CASE

MRS. McFARLAND'S VINDICATION

Northern Pacific Railroad.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The prospect seems favorable for the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill. The action of the minority, or those engaged in filibustering—yesterday, was—held—this morning, to determine what course to pursue in the House, to-day. The utmost harmony did not prevail, some of the members present believing that it was hopeless to continue the fight any longer, while others favored a filibustering course until a majority of the House, or those who favored the passage of the bill, would consent to a compromise. The majority, however, do not any plan being agreed upon, but the talk of the minority shows that they are not as determined as on yesterday, but the opinion that they probably allow the bill to pass to-day after entering protests.

Senator Wilson's Army Bill.

Senator Wilson expects that the Senate will pass his Army bill to-day. The section extending the army will probably be stricken out.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Tariff Bill Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—There is no longer any doubt concerning the fate of the Tariff bill. It may, possibly, under the pressure of the Ways and Means Committee, succeed in getting through the House, but there is no possibility of its passage in the Senate. The leading men of the latter body affirm that the present Tariff bill, and any other that may be for this year, and Congress has no time now to revise it, by the Senate, and there is a clear majority in the House in favor of recommitting the bill, and the Pennsylvania members assert that the whole delegation would vote as one in favor of a recommittal, except Judge Kelley.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

McFarland Interviewed.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Standard* of this morning publishes an interesting interview with McFarland last night, in which he laid the whole blame of his trouble upon Mrs. Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair. He says he intends to question the validity of his Indiana divorce. He spoke affectionately of his wife, and intimated that his present love for her knew no bounds. He stated that he would receive her back and be delighted at the chance. As he dwelt on his love for his wife, his brother looked saddened, and following the reporter to the door, said: "You see he is crazy, and we have to watch him."

Sworn Statement of Mrs. McFarland—Her Account of Her Husband's Conduct.

The *Standard* also publishes Mrs. McFarland's sworn statement and affidavit, giving in full the story of her married life and her relations with Richard. She says:

In less than three months after her marriage she discovered that her husband was addicted to a drunkard, which was during the fall of 1868. She was expelled, at all times, from her house, and with great difficulty got a scanty wardrobe for her little boy. She was compelled to resort to making good bargains in real estate, in Philadelphia, in order to support all of her jewels. He was unspeakably cruel to her. He threatened to pour prussic acid down her throat and to let her heart's blood out with a knife. He used to load pistols with which to shoot her at any moment. One night he came home drunk and struck her a blow across the face, which caused her to reel backward, and which she could never forget.

After this she always caught his eye when he was in a passion, knowing he could do her no mortal violence while she preserved a silent self-control. She believed that he would have killed her.

Sometimes he approached her with his arms extended and his fingers bent like claws, as if to clutch at her throat, crying: "How I hate you like to strangle you!" Your life is bound some time to end violently." Your blood will be on your own head!"

He became bitterly enraged at times, and drank heavily. He used expressions in Richardson's presence, which he denied. At last he decided that he was willing that we should separate, and that he would give me my father's house. At midnight he bade her an eternal farewell, and left her, saying he was going to destroy himself. He then took her jewelry and left her destitute of expenses.

She then placed herself under the protection of Mr. Sinclair, and saw no more of her husband. McFarland except in the presence of others. Mr. Richardson's conduct to her was always respectful and most reserved. Her boy, seven years old, was always present during his visits to her residence.

Mrs. McFarland speaks of her accidental introduction to Mrs. Sinclair, and her kindness and real charity, and says she was induced to take a Fifth Avenue house, and to clear giving her house-rent free. On New Year's Day, 1867, McFarland drew two weeks' salary due her at the theatre, and "on a drunk," leaving her to pay her board bill. For the first time she complained to Mrs. Sinclair that her burden seemed too heavy to bear. She then relates her accidental meeting with Mr. Richardson, who came to the same house to lodge. McFarland saw her in the working room, getting her some manuscripts. Subsequently, he saw her struggling through the world with her children, separated from her husband, and he loved her. This love was returned by her.

The separation from McFarland, in which he seemed to relenting, was followed by the blow which he held her, had to her the moral effect of divorce.

Regarding the intercepted letter, she says it was a mixture of poetry and sentiment. Anyone knowing Richardson would understand the allusion to the fire-place, which for the last years was simply sentimental, as he had known her only in her parlor, and never in her parting with Percy.

Regarding her divorce in Indiana, she says she knew McFarland had committed adultery while she was in Indiana, and had been offered proof of his committing that crime in Philadelphia, but she preferred to obtain since she left him, but she proved drunkenness, the divorce was made, "as was Mr. McFarland's wish, because McFarland was born to do mischief. She married Richardson because she was free and he was free, and he was free to do pities McFarland.

She continues that Judge Davis was not allowed to sum up, to do justice to Richardson's memory, and that he was the strongest and the best friends.

In conclusion, Mrs. McFarland says: "It is well known that I have been on trial before a New York Court, and that I have been tried and for a crime more heinous, more bitterly punished by women than murder committed by man. It is clearly seen, by all who see disinterestedly, that wherever a loop-hole opened for any truth about my conduct or Richardson, it was immediately stopped. I have tasted to its dregs the cup of justice which in the nineteenth century men then, of women meted out to one whose worst crime was the misfortune of having a man who was a bad madman from natural inheritance, and half brute from natural proclivities. Of the justice I have received let those who read my story be witnesses."

To the letter she appended a statement of Richardson's brother, his administrator, showing that his estate was not worth more than $50,000, and that Mrs. McFarland refused to receive any part of it, except that required to rear and educate her orphan children. Also, near and dear relations of Mrs. Jenkins H. Browne, dated Jan. 1, 1867, in which he makes a statement of his business affairs, in case the matter of his wife's divorce should be his life should succeed. He shows that McFarland inherited the value of insanity from his grandfather, who died a raving maniac. He would refer to his wife himself, from attack, as he did not want the blood of any man on his hands. "It would be too horrible for the children, who are hers and bear his name—too horrible for my children. Indeed, I hardly know which would be worst, under any circumstances, to kill him or have him kill me."

He gives thirteen reasons to show the purity of his motives and Mrs. McFarland's conduct, embracing mostly the same points as those given in the above letter written by Mrs. Richardson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Coal Region Strike Demands Operators.

POTTSVILLE, May 11.—The Shamokin operators, who have hitherto been partially disorganized, met here to-day and agreed to

Board of Trade Meeting.

An important meeting of the Board of Trade will be held to-morrow.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

INDIANA.

Congressional Candidates.

KOKOMO, May 11.—Candidates for Congress in the Eighth District are getting as thick as in a pea-patch, but the principal ones are Colonel Tyner, the present member, and Stauffer, of Cass county.

Plate Billiard Championship.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—In the match game of billiards for the championship of Indiana, last night, Garrett, the victor in 12 innings, the score standing at the close: Garrett, 8; the present champion, 1,500; Byers, of Lafayette, 734.

ILLINOIS.

Frauds by Railroad Officers.

SPRINGFIELD, May 11.—The Committee on Expenditures of the Illinois Central Convention, have made a report, showing that the amount of stationery, stamps, etc., drawn by the officers from 1857 to 1869, exceed in value the price current. They also report gross frauds in the prices charged by the officers of the road for stationery.

Bonded Warehouse Robbed.

PEORIA, May 11.—The bonded warehouse of Murray & Co., contained large quantities of whisky, was broken open, yesterday, during the temporary absence of the storekeeper, and the entire contents removed. There is no clue to the robbers. The Government detectives are investigating the matter.

OHIO.

Fire—Loss $10,000.

DAYTON, May 11.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, in the store of Lawrence & Morton, which, with its contents, was destroyed. Loss, $10,000; insurance small.

MICHIGAN.

Another Murder.

DETROIT, May 11th.—News has reached here of an atrocious murder in the town of Kimball, St. Clair county, where a German, named Adam Schmidt, has been found shot through the head in his own cellar. There is no clue to the murderer, but it is believed that Schmidt was first killed and then robbed.

IOWA.

Congressional Contest.

DES MOINES, May 11.—The contest for the Congressional nomination between Hon. John Kasson, the incumbent, and Colonel Wilson, representative, is now very exciting. The betting is in favor of Kasson.

NEBRASKA.

Capture of a Murderer.

OMAHA, May 11.—One of the murderers of Wheeler was captured at Elm Creek, Nebraska, yesterday morning.

Final Shooting Case.

Henry Irvine, a corporal of Company I, Ninth Infantry, was shot and killed by Corporal Thos. Martin, at Brandy's Island, yesterday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

DELAWARE.

The Legislature.

WILMINGTON, May 11.—A hail-storm did some damage to the fruit and growing crops along Salem Creek, and Delaware City, yesterday. It is not much of a fruit-growing section, but the loss is from the storm without further south. Some of the hailstones were as large as hickory nuts.

[By the American Press Association.]

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature.

NASHVILLE, May 11.—The Legislature is in session, but little business of importance is made in shapping up laws in consonance with the new Constitution.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK

Money Market Easy—Gold Firm and Steady—Governments Strong and Advanced—Stock Strong and Active.

[By the American Press Association.]

NEW YORK, May 11, WALL STREET, Noon.—Money is easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

Foreign exchange is firm at 109½ for prime commercial bills.

Gold opened firm at 115, and remained firm and steady for an hour, at the Board of Trade. Government bonds are strong, with an advance of about ½ per cent.

Stock market is strong and active, with the exception of Boston, Hartford and Erie, which declined to 51½; N.Y. Central at 100½; Reading at 102; Lake Shore at 109; Northwest Common at 83½; do. Preferred at 92; Rock Island at 101; Ohio at 29½; Pacific Mail at 42½; Canton at 73½.

Southern State Securities are quiet and steady.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

400 City 6s new 30½ 100 sh Chesa'k Wis R 3d 4½
1 sh Ch'n & W 5½ 100 sh do 4½
1000 do 30 100 sh Little Schuylk 45
1000 do 30½ 100 sh do 45
1000 do 30 100 sh do 45
1500 Penn 6s 1st 104½ 29 sh do c&r 45
1000 Wel Ex 6s 93 100 sh do 45
600 West Pa. 6s 1st 98 100 sh do 45
10 sh Penna R 56½ 100 sh do 45

BETWEEN BOARDS.

6 sh Western Ins 74 100 sh do s5 45
10 sh Little Schuylk 45 100 sh do s5 45
100 sh do 45 100 sh do s5 45
25 sh do s5 45 100 sh do 45
100 sh O C & A R 7 100 sh do 45
100 sh do 45

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Penna & N Y Ct 7s 100 Clive & New Ins 10½
100 Green & Coat 1 100 Penna R 56½
1000 Penn 6s 103 200 sh O C & A R W 30 7
100 Penna R 56½ 100 sh do 30
100 sh do 56½

AFTERNOON.

100 sh Chesa'k Wis R 4½ 100 sh Reading R 51.56
45 sh LehNav R 35 66½ 100 sh do 51.62
100 sh do 66½ 100 sh do 51.62

Philadelphia Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870.—The weather is very unfavorable for the transaction of business, and the demand for money is very limited, and the supply of loans unusually large. Money still continues to accumulate both in banks and in the hands of capitalists, which has been unemployed capital seems to have reached its highest point, and the tendency of the market is downward. The gold market continues somewhat active, and with sales at 115, including 10,000 at 115½, and 10,000 at 115¼. The stock Board is not unconstitutionally under the circumstances.

The gold market continues somewhat active, and with sales at 115, including 10,000 at 115½, and 10,000 at the opening figure, and 10,000 at 115¼.

Government bonds are active, and the demand for them is very active, and our quotations again show a substantial advance.

These are some activity at the Stock Board, and the tone of the market is very decidedly improved.

Prices were quiet, with small sales of the new bonds at 102¼. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½, a decline.

Reading Railroad was quiet. Some sales at 51½, b. o.

Lehigh Navigation ruled dull at 35 cash, Camden and Amboy sold at 126½; Little Schuylkill at 45, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 7.

In Canal securities Lehigh Navigation ruled firm. Stock shares sold at 36½, and Convertible and Walnut Street Railway at 41½.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, quote the following rates of exchange and interest:

Interest on coupons of United States since 1861, 11½@12; do. do. 1862, 11½@12; do. do. 1863, 11½@12; do. do. 1864, 11½@12; do. do. 1865, 11½@12; do. do. 1867, 11½@12; do. do. 1868, 11½@12; do. do. 1869, 11½@12; do. do. 1870, 11½@12; Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds, 11½@12; Interest on Pacific Railroad Land Grants, 10@12.

Quotations of United States Securities, 10 South Third street, as follows: 10 Cent Gold, 114½@114¾; Old 5-20s, 111½@111¾; do. 1865, 111¼@111½; do. 1867, 111¼@111½; do. 1868, 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; Currency 6s, 110½@110¾.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day as follows: 10 Cent Gold, 114¾; Old 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1867, 111¾@112; do. 1868, 111¾@112; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; Currency 6s, 110½@110¾; Pacific Railroad 6s, 103½@104; Tennessee, 56@56½; Virginia, 57@57½.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 11.—The reliable weather to-day has materially eased off out-of-door operations, and business has been very quiet.

In Seed the demand is very moderate; we quote Clover at $8@8 75; Timothy at $7 and Flaxseed at $2 25 per bushel.

In Cotton there is no change to report. Holders are firm for prices.

The Flour market is characterized by continued dullness, particularly for the higher grades of families, for which there is no inquiry worth mentioning. Prices are nominally unchanged. Sales embrace about 1,000 barrels of superfine, 1,000 barrels extra, including lows, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra at $5 25@5 50; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do. at $5 75@6; Indiana and Ohio do. at $5 75@6; 500 barrels Ohio and Indiana family at $6 25@6 50, and 1,000 barrels Penna. and Ohio do. at $6 50@7 50.

There is a fair demand for prime Wheat, at full prices; but poor grades are in greater supply than needed, and lower. Sales of 2,000 bushels Indiana, at $1 35, and 2,000 bushels Ohio, at $1 40, and 1,000 bushels Western at $1 40. In Rye we hear of sales of 2,000 bushels Yellow at $1 10@1 15. 2,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 05, and 1,000 bushels Western at $1 05@1 10. 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 62c. In Corn we have to record sales of 2,000 bushels of prime yellow at $1 05@1 07, and 1,000 bushels Western at $1 05@1 07. In Oats we have to record sales of 2,000 bushels Western at 45@46c.

Prices of Provisions are nominally unchanged.

In Whiskey we have to record sales of 200 barrels Western at $1 05@1 06.

[By the American Press Association.]

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, May 11, 2 P. M.—Cotton—The market this morning was dull but firm. Sales of about 400 bales; Middling Orleans, 24 cents.

Flour—The receipts are small, and the market for the lower grades of Western and State is dull. The demand is confined chiefly to home trade, but partly sustained by the export demand. We quote: Superfine, $4 75@5; No. 2, $5 @5 50; Superfine, Western and State, $5 50@6; extra, $6 @6 50; good to choice Spring Wheat extra, $6 50@7; Minnesota extra, $6 50@7; extra family, $7@8; Ohio extra family, $8@9; Indiana and Illinois do. do. $8@9; Minnesota do. do. $8@9; fancy do. $9@10; City mills extra, $6@6 50; do. do. family, $7@8; Southern do. do. $8@9; Fancy do. do. $9@10; Rye mixed, $5 25@5 50; Rye flour, $4@4 25; Corn Meal—Jersey, $3 25@3 50; Brandywine, $3 50@3 75.

Grain—Receipts, 17,000 bushels. The market is dull and lower. We quote: Western Red, $1 30@1 35; Western Amber, $1 35@1 40; Western White, $1 40@1 50;