MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1868.

The Meeting of Congress.

The Fortieth Congress has been constructively in session ever since it was organized on the 4th of March, 1867. On this account there is less preparation for the third session, which meets one week from Monday next, than there would be under different circumstances. Both the Hall of the House and the Senate Chamber have been in readiness for the assembling of Congress since the adjourned meeting held early in the fall. The arrival of Senators and members next week, and the presence of strangers from all parts of the Union, will give substantial tokens of the beginning of the regular session.

Sherman's Funding Bill.

One of the first measures brought before the Senate will be a bill prepared by Senator Sherman for funding the national debt, and reducing the present rate of interest. A similar measure, it will be remembered, passed both houses at the last session, but reached the President too late to receive his signature. The shape in which it finally passed was quite different from that in which it was originally offered in the Senate by Mr. Sherman. He does not at all regret its failure to become a law, because he believes that a much better measure can be passed at the approaching session. It is his purpose to introduce a new bill at an early day, retaining all the good features of the former bill, and introducing some new ones advantageous to the Government. Among these will be a reduction of the rate of interest from one-half to one per cent. below the lowest figure heretofore named. The plan of funding the debt will be simplified so as to prevent expense to the Government and inconvenience to the people. Senator Sherman, who is at the head of the Senate Finance Committee, is regarded as one of the ablest financiers in Congress. He has given this question of funding the debt very close attention for more than a year past, and will be prepared not only to explain his bill, but to defend it against assaults from whatever quarter. In this he will be seconded by nearly all the members of the Senate Finance Committee, and possibly by a clear majority of the Senators. At the last session the Funding bill met with considerable opposition in the House, and only passed that body after material modification. This, however, it is believed, was more owing to a misapprehension of the provisions of the bill than opposition to the measure itself.

The Universal Suffrage Amendment.

Conversations with the various Senators and members now here, as well as correspondence with those who are yet at their homes, foreshadow the passage of a bill at the approaching session submitting to the State legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for universal suffrage in all the States and Territories of the United States. There are those who regard this as of doubtful propriety, while many fear the people are not ready for it, and that it is, therefore, premature. A clear majority, however, in both houses are of opinion that the present Congress cannot do less than take the responsibility of submitting such an amendment to the people. Many of the ablest and most prominent men of the Republican party regard the mission of that party incomplete while any portion of the adult male population of the United States is disfranchised on account of race, color, or previous condition. There can be little doubt that at an early day of the session a bill proposing this amendment will be introduced. Such a one is said to be in course of preparation by the Hon. William D. Kelley, of your city. It is probable that he will take charge of the measure in the House, and the Hon. Charles Sumner will be its champion in the Senate. It will, of course arouse, bitter opposition among the Democrats, and may give rise to a protracted debate. Should Judge Kelley undertake the management of it in the House, his well-known ability as a debater, and his familiarity with all the points and precedents bearing on the subject, will go far towards overcoming whatever opposition may be manifested by the Democrats. Since the death of Thaddeus Stevens Judge Kelley is regarded as the ablest man in the House from Pennsylvania, and his championship of this or any other question of national importance will secure the active co-operation of nearly all the Republicans. In the Senate Mr. Sumner will, of course, give it his best energies.

The Forty-first Congress.

Although the approaching session will last but three months, there will be no crowding of legislation, and consequently no more blunders made than usual. The Forty-first Congress assembles on the fourth of March next, as will be seen from the following, which is the first section of an act passed at the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and approved January 22, 1867. It is entitled "An Act providing for the meeting of Congress," and reads as follows

Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the present regular time of the meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States and of each successive Congress thereafter at 12 o'clock M., on the fourth day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the fourth of March occurs on Sunday the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

Except this law should be repealed at the approaching session (of which, so far as I can learn, there is no prospect), the House of Representatives elected last fall will assemble on the 4th of March immediately after the dissolution of the Fortieth Congress. It has been customary, after the inauguration of a new President, for the Senate to convene in extra session, by proclamation of the President, for the purpose of transacting executive business. As the Senate, however, is included in the above act, there will be no occasion this time for a Presidential proclamation.

The President's Message.

The forthcoming annual message of President Johnson will excite less attention than any public document, except, perhaps, the report of Director Delmar, of the Bureau of Statistics. Last year some of the newspaper correspondents paid as high as one hundred dollars for advance copies of the message, in order that they might get it before the public previous to its transmission to Congress. This year it will probably not bring more than a dollar for early copies. The people have already commenced to forget Andrew Johnson, and they are becoming alarmingly indifferent to any opinions he may hold about public affairs. They are anxious to "speed the parting and welcome the coming guest" of the White House. Men no longer talk about what President Johnson will do; it is rather what President Grant will do. This ungrateful indifference on the part of the people will not prevent Mr. Johnson from inflicting upon the newspapers eight or ten columns of an annual message. It is said that he not only reviews the history of the Government from its foundation to the present time, but that he compares his own administration with those of all his predecessors, and shows to his own satisfaction that no President has equalled him since the days of Washington. The late rebellion, reconstruction, the finances, are all elaborately discussed. A foreboding picture of the speedy destruction of the Republic is drawn as an inference from the late Presidential election. Those who have read the message say it consists of a defense of Mr. Johnson's administration, and a sort of a farewell address to the people prior to his departure for Tennessee.

Senators and Members in Washington.

The following Senators have already arrived:—Cole, of California; Corbett, of Oregon; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Rice, of Arkansas; Edmunds, of Vermont; Spencer, of Alabama; Trumbull, of Illinois; Morton, of Indiana; Sherman, of Ohio; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Harlan, of Iowa; Howe, of Wisconsin; and Osborne, of Florida. The only members of the House here are Kellogg, of Louisiana; Ingersoll and Washburne, of Illinois; Lincoln, of New York; and Cavanaugh, of Montana. JOSEPHUS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Young Thieves—A Sneak—Accomplices—Larceny of Turnips—Robbing New Houses—Stole a Watch—Fighters.

—William McManus and Thomas McGuigan, lads, yesterday visited a store on Columbia avenue, above Seventh, and stole several articles of underclothing, which were subsequently found in their possession. Alderman Heins sent them to prison.

—The store of Mrs. Catharine Sundall, No. 1303 North Eleventh street, was yesterday entered by William Brown (colored), who lifted a coat from a peg. The lady saw the transaction, and giving the alarm, the thief dropped the coat and took to his heels. He was soon captured, and then sent below by Alderman Hood in default of $1500 bail.

—Thomas Moore and Dennis Lanahan, lads, have been held by Alderman Maule, on the charge of being implicated in the larceny of fifty sheep mentioned in THE TELEGRAPH on Wednesday last.

—Yesterday, a farmer stopped on William street, Richmond, for the purpose of delivering a bag of potatoes. While in the house, James Kelly, aged eighteen years, stepped up to the wagon, and carried off a bag of turnips. He, however, did not get far before he was arrested. Alderman Neill committed him.

—Numerous complaints have been received at Police Headquarters of robberies that have been committed in a lot of new dwellings in the southwestern section of the city. The thieves would carry off all the lead pipe that was exposed in the buildings. Last night Policeman Clark saw two boys trying to break into a house at Sixteenth and Montrose streets, and he took them into custody. They gave the names of John Greiner and John Grimm, and admitted having perpetrated the above robberies. Alderman Dallas bound them over for a further hearing.

—Edward McMullin was yesterday arrested by Policeman Blee, of the Fifth District, for assault and battery. It is alleged that he went into a store on Twentieth street, below Spruce, and beat the proprietress and smashed the windows. $600 bail was demanded by Alderman Patchel.

—Daniel Harvey was yesterday afternoon caught in the act of robbing a till of Mr. Buchanan, on Fifteenth street, below South. On being searched, $8·30 and a gold watch-chain were found on him. It was discovered that he had stolen the chain and watch from the house of H. Kilpatrick, on Sixteenth street, above South, while attending a wake the night previous. He admitted the fact, and conducted the policeman to a house No. 7 Buist court, where he disgorged the watch. He was held for trial by Alderman Morrow.

—John Hagan and John Williams yesterday indulged in a street fight at Thirteenth and Lombard streets. A policeman took charge of them, and after a hearing before Alderman Patchel they were committed. It has since been ascertained that Hagan tapped the till of the liquor store of Louis Vester at Twelfth and Lombard streets. On this charge he will have a hearing at the Central Station.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels resumed his inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Henry W. Scattergood, who was knocked down at Third and Beaver streets, about midnight on the 6th instant, and died on Wednesday morning last, at his residence, on Lehigh street, above George.

Samuel Wyatt, living No. 604 Moyer street, testified—At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., I was knocked down in the neighborhood of Third and Beaver streets; when I came to myself a man was standing by me; I asked him to take me to the Independence Hose House; I remember having some conversation with the man; I was cut on the head; couldn't recognize the man who struck me; don't know the man either who was standing by me when I came to my senses; I was in liquor; I got home, but don't know how I and the man got separated; I went home myself.

Charles Bragley, living at No. 1213 Lawrence street, testified—I was at the Independence Hose House; went out of the door and walked a piece; met Conover and Hollinshead; Conover told me he knocked a man down at Third and Beaver streets; I asked him why he had knocked him down; he said because the other had grabbed him by the collar and called him a loafer; while he was telling me this Wyatt came up Third street and went down George street; he was bloody and muddy; Conover said, "This is the man I knocked down;" we went to a saloon and had drinks, after which I went home; didn't see Scattergood that night; didn't hear he was knocked down until Monday morning; I left Conover and Hollinshead near two o'clock.

The verdict of the jury was:—"That the said Henry W. Scattergood came to his death from violence (blows on the head) at the hands of some person to the jury unknown, November 7, 1868, on Beaver street, between Third and Fourth."

THE NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Matthew Newkirk has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the North Tenth Street Church, and, we understand, will soon enter upon his duties. We congratulate the church and the residents in its vicinity on the entrance of a live man into this promising field of labor. The church is one which was built some twenty or twenty-five years ago, somewhat in advance of the then existing wants of that part of the city. During the administration of the last pastor, the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, and largely through his efforts and his assistance, the debt has been paid off, and the enterprise is now on a solid basis. As Mr. Newkirk brings to the work a finely cultured mind, an eloquent voice, a winning manner, and a heart thoroughly in sympathy with earnest evangelical work, we may hope soon to see the North Tenth Street Church well filled in all its departments with a congregation of happy worshippers, and diffusing throughout the surrounding thickly-populated neighborhood an enlivening spirit of Christian and missionary zeal.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A fracas occurred last night between several of the *demi monde*, which, in all probability, will result in the death of one of the participants. Mary Holt, alias Baltimore Moll, and a girl known as Flora entered an eating saloon on Ninth street, above Spruce, and shortly after were followed by Sallie Barnard and Margaret Seymour. There has been a law-suit pending for some time between these parties, and about this they commenced wrangling. The Seymour girl picked up a spittoon, and made an effort to strike Mary Holt, when the proprietor of the place interfered and forced them into the street. Here a fight was indulged in, during which Seymour received several severe stabs in the neck, breast, and side. Sallie Barnard was also cut in the face, Mary Holt is alleged to have inflicted the injuries. Margaret was taken to the Hospital, where her wounds were pronounced dangerous. Mary Holt was subsequently arrested, and was committed by Alderman Swift to await the result of the injuries.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. HILL.—The body of Mrs. Hill, who was murdered on Sunday evening last, as soon as Dr. Shapleigh had finished his post mortem examination was taken in charge by undertaker Moore, who has kept it at his rooms until last night, when it was returned to the house at Tenth and Pine streets. This morning it was interred. Notwithstanding the secrecy which had been kept as to the day of burial, a large crowd was assembled outside the building to witness the cortege move off. Religious services were held in the house.

SPANISH EVANGELIZATION.—The third union meeting of the friends of the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the American and Foreign Christian Union, to further evangelical efforts in Spain, will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. Ganse, of New York; Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., and Rev. Richard Newton.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the extensive five-story brick structure, No. 305 Arch street, occupied by various firms for mercantile purposes. When first discovered the flames were in the rear part of the basement, occupied by R. K. Wright, a dealer in earthenware and china.

An effort was made to extinguish them, but it was not accomplished, in consequence of the great quantity of straw and crates in the [illegible] and the difficulty of at once procuring a good head of water. The fire could [illegible] have broken out on a more unfortunate day than Saturday, when every house throughout the city is making use of great quantities of water—nor at a more unfortunate hour of the day than 1 o'clock, when the same use of water reaches its maximum.

After speeding through the cellar, the fire then ascended by means of the hatchway to the first floor, occupied by J. G. Tyson & Co., auctioneers, and from that to each floor above. So rapidly did it extend, that inside of fifteen minutes the entire structure was in flames. The second story was also occupied by Mr. Wright and the remaining three floors by Chester L. Smith, manufacturer of shirts.

The flames communicated from No. 305 to Nos. 303 and 301 Arch street, occupied by Holby & Lee, dealers in hat goods, and shellac, No. 307, a four-story structure which is occupied as the depot of the Philadelphia Malleable Iron Works, is being badly scorched and deluged with water as we go to press. Although the fire, which is still burning stubbornly, has not yet communicated to the stores on Third street, above Arch—the rears of them are already blackened and hot, compelling the firemen to use their utmost efforts to prevent ignition.

About 2 o'clock several of the floors of the building in which the fire originated, as well as a portion of the roof of the same, fell in with a tremendous crash.

It is not known how the fire originated, but a supposition has been started that it was caused by a gas jet in the cellar coming in contact with some combustible material.

The working girls—some 150 in number—employed by Mr. Chester made a narrow escape with their lives, all of them being forced to fly in their working dresses, leaving their better clothing to be consumed. The sewing machines which belonged to these poor girls have been lost.

The roofs of the houses in the neighborhood have been wetted, and both firemen and citizens are doing their best to beat back any further advance of the flames.

The greatest excitement reigns at the scene, and the streets are thronged by thousands of people.

At this writing there can be no doubt but that the building No. 305, together with its contents, will prove a total loss. Nothing has yet been ascertained about the insurances.

NORRISTOWN ITEMS.—During the past week daily meetings of the Teachers' Institute have been held at Norristown, when school interests were thoroughly discussed, and entertaining popular lectures, on various subjects and by different lecturers, were delivered every evening. The Convention was brought to a close last evening by a lecture on "Light," illustrated with brilliant experiments, by Mr. Alexander Outerbridge, Jr., a former pupil, and now the assistant of Professor Morton, of the Franklin Institute. The large Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded with an audience who seemed equally surprised and entertained with numerous effects produced. The dazzling artificial lights; the annihilation of color by a powerful monochromatic illumination (produced by using soda-glass instead of lime in the oxyhydrogen blowpipe), by which the color of every object in the hall, however brilliant, including the dress and complexion of the audience, appeared a dull grey; the artificial rainbow; the formation of crystals by projecting a solution while in the act of crystallization on a magic lantern screen; and the illumined jet with a brilliant, curved pencil of light imprisoned, till it escapes, spirit-like, in a goblet of overflowing fire, were among the experiments shown. The lecture was in every respect a success.

BANNER FOR THE INVINCIBLES.—At the Fair to be held at Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church of this city, will be exhibited the beautiful banner which is to be presented to the "Republican Invincibles." The Fair opens on Monday evening next, and will remain in progress for a fortnight.

FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning, a two-story brick bake-house and a one story frame stable, situated in the rear of No. 4208 Market street, owned by Frederick Ruse and occupied by Joseph Strums, were destroyed by fire. A horse in the stable was burned up. The loss will be about $500.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Daniels was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of an infant about four weeks old, which was found last night in Eataw street, above Cherry. As bruises were found on the head, it was supposed to have been a case of infanticide.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The parsonage attached to the St. John (Episcopal) Church, Lower Merion, was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of two solid silver communion sets and wearing apparel, amounting in the aggregate to about $1000.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.—James Slay, residing at No. 132 Elfreth's alley, has been taken into custody on the charge of stabbing a German named Frederick Reed, on Thursday night, at a beer saloon in Juliana street.

A GLOVE FACTORY ROBBED.—Last night robbers broke into the kid glove manufactory of W. Hawkins, No. 210 Willow street, and stole gloves to the value of about $500. An entrance was effected through a rear window.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of the *Sunday Dispatch*, which will contain tomorrow a full illustrated account of the murder of Mrs. Hill.

WILLIAM A. STOKES, ESQ., well and favorably known in this city as an attorney, has resumed the practice of the law at No. 113 South Fifth street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

PARLOR CROQUET,

A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 19 ws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper
Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

CUSTAVUS KRAUSE,
S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,
10 19 wrp PHILADELPHIA.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT—THE TWO COMMODIOUS connecting offices on the third floor of the building No. 508 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square. Rent, $350 per annum. Apply on the premises, second story back building. 11*

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The President and Revenue Difficulties—The Eight Hour Law Question—Poor Work on the Pacific Railroad.

The President and Revenue Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is said that the President has not dismissed the subject of the whisky frauds in New York and the suspension of District Attorney Courtney and other officers, but is waiting for further evidence which is promised to be forthcoming.

The Eight-hour Law.

The long-promised opinion of Attorney-General Evarts on the Eight-hour law of the last Congress has been delivered to the President. It is voluminous, and will soon be given to the press.

The Pacific Road.

General Warren of the Engineer Corps will make a report of his inspection of the Pacific Railroad, and it is said that he criticizes the construction so severely that the President contemplates withholding the further issue of bonds.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

Yesterday's Quotations.

[The commercial despatches of yesterday were delayed by an interruption of the land line.]

LONDON, Nov. 27—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account. United States bonds, 74¾; Erie Railroad, 27; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales; sales of the week have been 109 000 bales; exports, 22,000 bales; for speculation, 13,000 bales. The stock in port is 330,000 bales, including 28,000 American.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 27—A. M.—Whale Oil, £38 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. Fine Rosin, 15s. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s. Linseed Oil, £27 5s.

PARIS, Nov. 27—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is reported at 7,000,000 francs.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 27.—Arrived, steamship Java, this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 27—2·30 P. M.—United States five-twenties quiet. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Stock afloat 286,000 bales, of which 90,000 are American. Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dullness. California Wheat, 12s. 1d.; No. 3 red Western, 9s. 6d. Flour, 25s. 9d. Peas, 46s. 6d. Tallow heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 27—2·30 P. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

CUBA.

Under the Rule of Lersundi the "Faithful" Feel Oppressed—A Protest from the Republican Committee.

The following document, "Protest of the Republican Committee of Havana," against the administration of Captain-General Lersundi, is furnished by a native of Cuba:—

The island of Cuba continues under the oppressive government of Isabel de Bourbon, through her worthy representative, Don Francisco Lersundi, and his satellites, although it is more than two months since we received the news of the revolution, which commenced on Sept. 19th in Cadiz, and ended on the 29th with the downfall of the throne of that odious Queen of Spain.

As soon as General Lersundi received, on the 21st September, the news of the uprising in Spain, he called the authorities to a Junta, and there expressed the opinion that the new Spanish Government had a transient and revolutionary character, and that the island of Cuba ought to remain under the power of Isabel II. This opinion was opposed by the General of Marine, St. Chacon, who said that he was a Spaniard, and that he would accept any government which his country might choose to establish. The result of this Junta was that the entire island learned that General Lersundi pretended to offer this country to Isabel II. as a secure refuge for the continuation of her reign in these Spanish dominions in America, intending thus to follow the example of Brazil.

After this he went on with other manifestations of adhesion to the Bourbonic dynasty, and on the 4th and 10th of October he issued invitations to a reception in his palace in honor of King Francisco and Queen Isabel. Such proceedings could not but raise great indignation all over the island, and on the 10th of October an insurrection broke out in the Eastern Department, with cries of liberty, and hurrahs for Prim, Serrano, and New Free Spain. The Government carefully concealed these manifestations, and tried to give to the insurrection the character of disaffection to the mother country, with the only object of punishing the insurgents as thieves and incendiaries, misrepresenting the just causes of the revolutionary movement in favor of the new Government of Spain. We must state that it was not until the 11th of October after the official reception, and when the insurrection had already broken out in Yara, that General Lersundi officially published in Cuba the change of government on the Peninsula; that is, when thirteen days had elapsed since the telegraph had announced it, and it had become known in the whole island in his official address he avoided all allusion which might conflict with his royalist opinions, taking care not to express his adhesion to the new Government of Spain, and showing his feelings in these words:—"A profound political commotion has brought on as its immediate result the departure from the Spanish soil of the august sovereign who ruled its destinies. Don't believe that an unpremeditated act of the nation will disturb your peace and tranquillity. * * * As the representative of the Spanish Government in this island, it only concerns me to guide the high interests confided to my care. * * * Be patient, and wait for the solution of this supreme crisis." This document, which said a good deal in favor of the adhension of General Lersundi to the old *regime*, did not say anything in favor of the new one, and, as it was to be expected, brought forth the uneasiness and impatience that provoked the revolutionary movement in the Eastern Department.

The insolent manner with which General Lersundi received a deputation of fifty persons of the highest standing in the capital of the island that applied to him for the adoption of the new system decreed by the revolutionary junta of Madrid, so that peace and tranquillity might be restored; the resistance to publish the orders of the Government of Spain, although he had the exclusive control of the cable, and two mail steamers had arrived from Cadiz on the 7th of October and 2d of November; and the obstinacy in maintaining in all the public offices the royal emblems—show, with complete evidence, that General Lersundi, by his behavior, has provoked the revolution of Cuba, and that he, and he alone, is responsible for the actual situation of the country and its fatal consequences. General Lersundi has trampled upon the national will and character, and under pretense of maintaining public order and peace has resorted to every repressive measure employed by Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo in Spain to smother liberty and to silence the increasing dissatisfaction of the Cubans, and giving to this sentiment a false interpretation, so as to justify a line of conduct which is extremely revolutionary and contrary to liberty and justice. Therefore we protest against the government of Don F. Lersundi, and desire to proclaim hereby that if Cuba be lost to Spain—as it may happen, in consequence of recent events—the whole responsibility will fall on the Captain-General who unfortunately governed the island during the time of the national revolution against the dynasty of the Bourbons.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF HAVANA.
Havana, Nov. 14, 1868.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

General Grant at His Headquarters—The Secretaries all Busy—Seward's Opinion of the Other Johnson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Busy Time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—General Grant remains quietly at his headquarters, seeing all who call and transacting the business of his office. Secretary McCulloch is arranging the figures for his report to Congress, and will complete it in a day or two. The reports of Secretaries Welles, Schofield, and Browning and Postmaster-General Randall have been finished, and are being printed at the Government office. Neither of the other members of the Cabinet makes a report to Congress. Secretary Seward is presumed to be occupied with his foreign correspondence, and the Attorney-General is working up whisky cases and opinions, and looking after the trial of Jefferson Davis. Commissioner Rollins, not having finished his report, is said to be working on it during his absence from the city.

The Alabama Negotiations.

Secretary Seward does not conceal his dissatisfaction with the terms of the protocol for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and Republicans here say that Minister Johnson's action in respect of these claims has been purely in the interest of the Rebel wing of the Democratic party.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Reading, 99¼; Canton Co., 51; Erie, 49¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 122¼; Cumberland preferred, 40; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 80; Hudson River, 123¼; 5-20s, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 107¼; do. 1865, 107⅜; do. new, 110½; 10-40s, 106; Gold, 134⅞. Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cotton easier at 25c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 barrels; State and Western at $5·90@7·40; Ohio at $6·65@9; Southern $7·20@13; California $6·75@12·25. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c; sales of 19,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·48@1·52. Corn firm, and 1@2c higher; sales of 51,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·12@1·19. Oats active and advanced 1@2c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $26·75@27. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Cotton dull at 24½c. Flour quiet but steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm and steady. Corn active; new white 97@$1·01; yellow, $1·02@1·05. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork, bacon, shoulders, rib and clear sides, Hams and Lard unchanged.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—The shares of the Spanish Bank have declined 2d., and those of the Commercial Bank are at present 3 per cent. discount. Gold ½ per cent. premium. The savings Bank business is done on a gold basis and admits no notes; shares have therefore advanced 6 per cent.

THE ERIE WAR.

The Leaders Take a Sedative, and the Excitement Quiets Down.

Says the N. Y. *Word* of this morning:—

All was "quiet on the Potomac" (North river) yesterday, General Gould living encamped in the general offices. The sentries did not appear to be in such strong force as they have heretofore been, though a number might still have been seen walking around the halls, who would subject you to the keenest glances as you passed. Mr. Gould, Mr. Fisk, and Mr. Lane arrived a little before 9 o'clock in the morning, and the door was kept barricaded till after 10, at which time it was flung open. Though everybody was then freely admitted, there was a strict watch kept. The chief detective of the road, Mr. Masterson, stood at the head of the stairs and closely scrutinized every one as they ascended. If he became at all suspicious, the visitor was asked at once what he came for, and a satisfactory answer had to be given before further advance could be made. All the lawyers were there nearly the whole day, together with Messrs. Tweed, Sweeney, and other directors, and a deep and anxious consultation seemed to be in progress. Several prominent brokers were also in attendance, but whether their presence related to the late financial rumors or to something else could not be ascertained. Our reporter, upon sending in his name to Mr. Gould, was at once admitted and courteously received; but the greatest reticence characterized the President's conduct. He denied that Judge Davies was received on Wednesday otherwise than as every gentleman was and would be received. The Sheriff's deputies were, he said, there merely to take charge. Mr. Fisk's manner was not so affable. Our reporter met him coming up stairs, and Mr. Fisk curtly refused to have anything to say to him.

Judge Davies says that the reason he did not stay longer in the company's offices on Wednesday was that he saw that force was going to be used to eject him if he prolonged his visit, and all he cared about was to serve the different officers with Judge Sutherland's order, which would have the effect of compelling them to account to him for all the money they should receive while running the road. He further said that whatever he did would be performed openly and above board, but at the same time every power which he did obtain would be exercised to its full extent and as satisfactorily to the public as he knew how. In answer to question if everything then was to remain in *statu quo* until the Court of Appeals meets in January, he said:—"Oh no; something may be yet obtained from the Hall." From his conversation one would infer that he did not expect that those now in possession would have their own way for any great length of time.

THE COUNT JOANNES.

He Writes a Curious Letter.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was received by Justice Dowling, of New York, yesterday:—

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 26, 1868. No. 357 Fourth Avenue.—To the Hon. Joseph Dowling, Magistrate, etc.—My dear Judge Dowling and brother-in-law:—Many a time and oft upon the Riffo of life you have done me the honour (I always write honour with U, and Heaven forbid that in using that word I should omit *you*—hear! hear!) of saying that you always read my public letters, etc.—because you received instruction, etc. I return the compliment. I perceive by the New York *Herald* (22d inst.) that you had before you—*ex officio*—a prisoner of the apostolic name of St. Paul's physician; and inspired by his pure confession, you imitated our great Master of life and pardon, amen. "Luke, you are honest enough to confess your guilt, even in the absence of the complaining witness, now go and sin no more. That's for your honest confession." It illumines a man's true Christianity when he quotes from Jesus Christ, and follows His holy example, as you have done in this case. I pray that when we both appear before that final tribunal, literally rising from the tombs, we may both anticipate the evidence and confess our sins by anticipation of proof, and that the same result will be awarded to both of us, as Luke received from you. I know of no record more to the Christian honor of a magistrate than the foregoing, and this I write to you in congratulation.

Yours very truly, etc., and respectfully,
GEORGE, THE COUNT JOANNES,
Of the Supreme Court, etc.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 28
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, New	102½	200 sh Leh Nav	29¼
$2 00 do. New	68	100 do	29⅜
$8500 do. New, 1s	103	100 sh Penna R	54½
$ 00 do. New	103	100 do	54½
$5·0 Pa 6s, 2 series	106¾	100 do b30	54½
$1000 Allegh Co 6s	77	100 sh Reading	49 40
2 sh C & Am	128⅜	100 do	49⅝
20 sh Phil & Tr	12⅞	50 sh Manuf Bk	30
4 sh Acad Music	96½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s gold	94	100 sh Leh N b30	29½
$2000 Leh V R 6s cp	94	100 do	29⅝
$2500 Pch N 6s' 82 2d	71	100 do b30	29½
$1400 Phila 6s, new	75⅞	100 sh Girard Coll b5	26¼

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R	127⅞	Pac. Mail S. Co	118½
N. Y. and E. R	39¾	West. Union Tel	35⅞
Ph. and Read. R	29⅞	Tol. & Wab. RR	59
Mich. S. and N. I. R	89½	M. & St. Pl. R. com	70
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	Adams Ex. Co	50½
Chi. and N.W. com	85¾	Wells, Fargo	27
Chi. and N.W. pref.	88¾	U. S. Express	47
Chi. and R. I. R	109¼	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	112⅞	Gold	135½

Market steady.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The final end of the Alabama claims, we apprehend, will be a settlement at the cost, practically, of our own Treasury. It occurred to us soon after the close of the war in 1865, that the Treasury had received quite as much if not more money for captured cotton at Savannah which would ultimately be claimed as British property—if in no other way by counterclaims against American property destroyed by the Alabama—than the sum total which will be found due to our merchants for this piracy on the high seas. It will be remembered that the Savannah cotton was all sold in this market for gold, and so covered into the Treasury among its miscellaneous receipts. This was done not because the Treasury then needed the gold, for its sales were to an equal amount at the time, but to provide against the contingency of the future recognition of private foreign claims for any part of the proceeds. That such claims have since been made at Washington or filed with the British Government for future international adjustment, there is every reason to believe. And the slow progress made by diplomacy, on our side, if not on both sides, in the Alabama case, until very recently, may be due in part to the circumstances—all the time familiar to Mr. Seward—last referred to. We allude to the facts now because a rumor already comes from Washington that the British claims in the United States, of every description or color, growing out of and happening in the course of the war, amount to the fabulous sum of forty-five millions of dollars. We have no apprehension that so much as one-fourth of these claims will be adjudicated and allowed by the mixed commission which it is said has been agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, but there is a strong probability that a very considerable sum will be made to our claims for the Alabama piracy."

From the Tribune.

"Money is in good supply at 6 per cent. on call. Government brokers have large balances left at 5 per cent. At the close of business the offerings of money to stock houses was very heavy at 6 per cent., and in some instances lower rates were accepted.

"The weekly report of the Bank of England is published to-day. The bullion in vault as we learn by Atlantic Telegraph, has decreased £203,000 since last week.

"Sterling Exchange is firm at quotations:—London 6 days, 109⅝@109⅞; London, sight 109⅞@110; Paris long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris short, 5.15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5 2@5 17½; Swiss, 5·20@5 17½; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 78⅞@78⅞; Berlin, 71⅞@72⅞."

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.—The First Mortgage fifty-year seven per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall street, New York, at 97½ per cent., and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, giving fuller information, may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange, at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELIZATION OF SPAIN.—The friends of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union, will hold a third union meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at half-past 7, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY (Rev. Dr. Newton's), FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to further evangelical efforts in Spain.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, of New York, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D., Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D.D., and Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D.D. 11 28 stu2t*

REV. WILLIAM R. CULLISS

Will Lecture on
"OUR YOUNG MEN,"
In CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the Rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No 1320 CHESNUT Street. *

THE INDIAN'S HOPE.—THIS newly formed association, to aid the Indian missions of the Episcopal Church, will hold its first public meeting to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, ELEVENTH