FIFTH EDITION FIRST EDITION MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON. of boldness and perseverance. There are few

THE LATEST NEWS

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Despatch from the Pinins-An Impor-tant Report from Sheridan.

Sr. Louis, Jan 16 .- An Omaha despatch states that it is reported that a number of Indians recently engaged in the war on the Colorado, Ransas, have reached the Powder River country, where a council was held by a large number of chiefe. The object of the council is un-

The Indians are quiet at Fort Fetterman, and also along the Upper Missouri river,

A Denver despatch says that the party has returned from the pursuit of the Indians in Cache, La Poudre Valley, having succeeded in recapturing 100 horses and killing one Indian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—General Sherman tele graphs from 8:. Louis to Assistant Adjutant General Townsend the following despatch from General Sheridan:-

by special messenger to Lawrence, Kansas, Jan. 1, 1869.—To Byl. Major-Reneral W. A. Nichols, A. A. G .- General: - I have the honor to for-ward the following for the information of the

The destruction of the Camanche village by Colonel Eyans' command on Curistmas day gave the final blow to the backbone of the In-dian rebellion. At midnight on Dec. 31, 1868, a celegation of the chief fighting men of the Cheyenness and Arrapahoes, twenty-one in number arrived here on foot, their animals not being able to carry them on. They said they ruled the village, and begged for peace and permission for their people to come in, and asked no terms but only for a page to covere asked no term s but only for a paper to protect them from the operations of our troops while

They report the tribes in mourning for their losser. Their people are starving, having eaten up all their dogs and finding no buffslo. We had forced them into the carons on the eastern edge of the staked plains, where there was no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix, and delire to surrender unconditionally. I acceded to their terms, and will punish them

justly, and I can scarely make an error in any innishment awarde!, for they all have blood upon their hands. Yesterday we received a few papers, the first for a month, and I see it alleged by indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is a falsehood. The reservation extends but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb.

The battle took place 120 miles up the road from Fort Cobb. It is also alleged that the band was friendly. No one could make such an assertion who bad any regard for the truth. The young men of this band commerced the war. I can give their names. Some of Black Keitle's young men were out depredating at Fort Dodge when the village was wiped

out. Males taken from trains, matter carried by our murdered coursers, photographs stolen from the scene of outrages on the Solomon and Saline rivers, were found to the captured camp. In addition I have their own illus rated history, found in their captured camps, showing the different fights or murders in which this tribe was engaged. It is at the service of any one desiring information on the subject. It should e known also that I wanted Black Kattle and is family to come in, through the Arrapshoe chiet, Little Raven, in my interview with that ch ef at Fort Dodge, in September last, but they did not come in.

Yours, respectfulty, Major-General.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-Chi. and N.W. pref. 88
Chi. and R. I. R. 1294
Pacific Mail Steam. 1224
Pacific Mail Steam. 1224
Market steady.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.-The number of MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of draths in the city for the week ending at noon to day was 241, being a decrease of 24 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 111 were adulta, 130 minors; 176 were born in the United States, 54 were foreign, 11 were unknown, 11 were people of color, and 4 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the bain 25 is flammation of the lungs; 9 meal-mus; 4 dise se of the heart; 15 of typhoid fever; 14 of debility, and 10 of old age.

The gratia were divided as follows among the

ward :-	ded as follows among the
and the same of th	Wards.
First	Fineenth19
Becond	Sixteenth 8
Third	Seventeenth 6
Fourth	Eighteenth13
Fifth	Nineteenth
81xth	Twentieth13
Seventh	Twenty-first 6
	Twenty-second 7
	Twenty-third 6
Tenth	Twenty-fourth 5
Eleventh	Twenty finh 4
Twelfth	Twenty-sixtb10
Thirteenth	Twenty-seventh12
	Fwenty-eighth 2
Unknown, 4.	

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- This afternoon, at two o'clock, before Aiderman Kerr, a the Central Station--Bridget McCormick was held to ball in the

sum of \$1000 to answer the charge of using threatening and insulting language towards a certain Mrs. Hannah Payne and her chaidren. Thomse Ames also had a hearing upon the charge of breaking into and robbing the dwelling of Mrs. Mary Hoffman, No. 1113 South Seventh street, of a lot of table cuttery, etc. Held in \$3000 ball for a further hearing.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LBAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their oder is strong, diffusive, and some what arematic, their taste bitterish and analo-

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

CUBA.

Arrival of Captain-General Dulce-His Proclamation to the Cubans in Full -The Condition of Things on the Island.

This morning's N. Y. Tribune has "he follow

HAVANA, Jan. &—The week has been crowded with events. On Sunday there was a grande revue of all the troops in the city and environs. The line extended from the corner of Refugio street and the Prado to the Campo de Maste, and thence out to the Pusco de Tac.n through La Reine street. It was about a mile long. The General looked sad. As the troops defined before him, he had something to say to pearly every commander, and repeated vivas for defiled before him, he had something to say to nearly every commander, and repeated vivas for Spain and Cuba Espanola were given and cheered. His farewell address was read to the troops, a copy of which is herewith forwarded to you. It had been arranged to have a mook fight at the Chorrera the next morning at 10 o'clock, but at 6 A. M. of that day a cannon was heard to fire from the Morro, which announce d the strival of the mail steamer Comilias, having on board his Excellency Domingo Dnice, Marthe arrival of the mail steamer Comilias, having on board his Excellency Domingo Dnice, Marquis of Castelliforito. It was uncertain at first whether the General had arrived a live man, or whether or not he had died on the route, and hence a great rush to the wharf of the populace to ascertain the fact. A delegation from the Ayuntamento and other private citizens soon went on board to ascertain the condition of the distinguished gentleman; among the very first of the number to visit the ship was General Lersundi nimself. The meeting between the two Generals was cordial. General Duice was found to be in ex-The meeting between the two Generals was cordial. General Duice was found to be in exceedingly delicate health. By 9 o'clock the troops were coming in and rapidly forming, and at 11 one could hardly get along on the streets between the bay and the palace. At 12 A. M. precisely, General Lersnindt, preceded by the City Council and various dignitaries, went down to the wharf, where he met the new Government of the council and control of the council and council down to the wharf, where he met the new Governor-General, and escorted him, through lines of troops and in the presence of many thousands, to the Government House. Perhaps 15,000 persons were present, General Dulce walked along seemingly suffering from pain and depolity; and when he reached the stairway of the palace, General Lersundi on the one side, and Senor Barbon of the City Council on the other, were not the him to mount the stear. There were no nded him to mount the steps. There were no hours of welcome; but, in Heu thereof, a pro-cond sympathy for the General, and, more than that, a deep uncertainty on the part of the Spaniards as to what was to be done, and a mingled look of pleasure and doubt on the face of the Cuban population. The General took the oath of office, and attempted a few remarks, which are reported to have been careely audible.

Jan. 9 - General Dulce has commenced in good earnest the consummation of what was achieved by the revolution. He has taken steps to abolish the remembrance of Isabel II as the Queen. On Thursday morning the city was surprised to know that the staue of hor late Majesty had been removed from the Pasco de Ysabei II. The statue was seriously damaged in its removal, the face having been partially in its removal, the face having been partially crushed by its fall. It was taken away at midnight of Wednesday. The next morning the portraits of the ex-Queen were bauled down from the walls of all the public buildings, and carted away. No great respect was shown in their removal, and it is not known whether the statue was intentionally damaged, or whether it became so by accident, as no one was permitted to see the operation of removal. was permitted to see the operation of re noval. Several persons were in front of the Hotel Yng-laterra, and in full view of it, but were ordered away before the work commenced. It is said that the statue of Co.umbus, now in the court yard of the palace, will be set up on the site of the removed statuary, and besides that, the one of Ferdinand VII. father of the ex Queeu, will be removed in a few days from the Plaza de

Proclamation to the Cubans,

The following is the text of the proclamation to the Cubans issued by Captain-General

The Government provisional of the nation, in

use of its legitimate faculties, has determined

to charge me for a second time with the superior political direction of this Antille, an integral portion of Spanish nationality. Fulfilling the measure of my outles, I have obeyed, without isking into account the state of my health, which was a great sacrifice demanded of me. Already you know me. There is no danger of my being intimidated, no obstacle which frightens me when your well-being is under consideration; there is no responsibility which I do not accept, however grand it may be, if in this way we may settle the principle of authority on the firm base of equity and justice. Cubans: The revolution has stripped us of a dynasty, and tearing up by the root the poisonous plant that poisoned the air we breathed, has given back to man his dignity, and to the citizen his rights. The revolution, in the exercise of its indisputable sovereignty, did not desire that over the taking into account the state of my health table sovereignty, did not desire that over the will of the people there should prevail imaginary prerogatives, both hereditary and traditional, and it seeks that, for the future, political and administrative legality should fix the destinies of the country, wrenched as it were from the deepest bowels of society by means of universal suffrage. In a short time you will meet at the polis and elect deputies to repre-sent you in the Constituent Cories. They will obtain from this power, supreme and national, the reforms that your legislature demands, the best that your administration needs, the rights in moral and political order that civilization bas conquered. Peninsula, we are all brothers; we recognize only one God; and this is for us the bond of the same religion; we speak the same language, and one same flag covers us. After to day the island of Cuba becomes one of the provinces of Spain. Doubtless, this change so radical in your political organization, would be sterile and even dangerous in its practical results if a public examination, though tranquil, should not precede it of everything which might be a remedy for the present, and a hope of larger increase in a not far of and a hope of larger increase in a not far off commands and custom sanctions; hence, there ikewise the convenience that men of imagina tion and of knowledge devote themselves to this discussion, prudent, reasoning and cold, which has made of the press one element of life for modern seciety. Painful is it that your reason as a being, and the respect for interests created, do not permit the trial of cerrain syscreated, do not permit the trial of the second comments and doctrines in which there is so much tems and homanity. Do not think strange of my speaking my sentiments so boldly. These are words which stain the paper on which they are written and scald the tongue which pronounces them. The posses-

sion of these three rights, the only ones which the prudence and the wisdom of the Provisional Government can grant us, in themselve alone constitute the true political liberty of a country; but if bad acts convert this noble aspi ration of our age in an insurrectionary band or cry of independence, inflexible it must exist, and be hard in the matter of punishment. There is no liberty without order and without a respect for the laws. Whoever volun tarily abandons the legal ground with which he at first commences is a wicked man in the eye of Him who is to judge in the tribunals of

justice-Islanders and sons of the Peninsula! I speak to you in the name of Spain, in the name of your mother. Union and fraternity! Forget-fulne sof the past and hope in the future! Live Spain with honor! Havana, Jan. 6, 1869. DOMINGO DULOE,

Abolition of Slavery.

The following is a copy of an order sent to the owners of slaves working in the mines at

Cobre:—

Lemy of Liberation of Cuba:—I give you the sews that our wise Government has procisized and put into effect the abolition of slavery; and as it is my dety, and as I am authorized to aid in carrying into effects disposition so wise and humane in the jurisdiction are charge. I now make it known to tion so wise and number in the jurisdiction under my charge. I now make it known to you, to the end that you abstain from collecting monthly wages for those for whom you have collected heretofore for labors from the mines, and said black citizens will be made useful in other works of the number importance. to enable us to carry out our enterprise of re-generation and true liberty.

Our Land and Liberty. Fell's Figurero.

Cobre, December 31, 1885.

From Our Own Overespondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1869.

The Banks Protectorate Resolution. The majority of your readers were no doubt as much surprised as the majority of the members of the House at the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the Mouse on Tuesday last. It had been hinted for some time previous that such a resolution was under consideration in the Committee, but few supposed that it would ever be brought before the House. It was a new question, and not one in ten of the members either understood its object or its meaning. The explanatory speech of General Banks himself was far from clear, and exhibited nothing of the ability of the Chairman

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately for Banks, as well as for the resolution, the Committee did not seem to be united in its support. Although one of the most important committees of the House, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, leaving out its chairman, is neither composed of the mos. prominent or the ablest members of the House-Banks, therefore, lacked support. He was per haps the only member of the Committee at all able to defend such a proposition, or to answer intelligently the questions put to him from all parts of the House. There was no member of the Committee who seemed either able or willing to second him. Toe matter was sprung upon the House at a late hour of the session, and the surprise and confusion were so greatupon all sides, that when an adjournment was proposed there was no opposition.

The Butler-Spalding Substitute. Whatever may have been the astomsbment of he House on Tuesday, it was measurably magmuded on Wednesday, when General Batler offered his substitute extending the protection of the United States over all the West India Islands, and Spalding followed with his amendment taking in all the Islands on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans lying adjacent to the United States. Members looked first at one another, then at Banks, then at Batier, and finally at Spalding. They were manifestly at a loss to know exactly what these gentlemen had in view. Banks, having accepted Butler's substitute, had nothing to say. Butler himself gave a vague explanation, and Scalding intimated something about 'manifest de tiny," The debate took a very wide rauge, and was entered into by some of the ablest men in the House on both sides.

Finally, the whole proposition, as your readers are already aware, met with a most ignominious defeat. It was hinted in the debate, and rather broadly too, by Judge Woodward, that Butler had taken in all the West India t-lands for the sake of including the somewhat famous Aita Veta in the original proposition. Possibly Woodward, in this case, was not far from the truth. Genraal Butler is associated in some way with Jeremiah S. Black as counsel for the claimants of Alta Vela, and as they have falled to serve their clients successfully in every other attempt, it is po-sible that this was resorted to as a final effort. To be sure Alta Vela bas no government, and, as far as is known, there are no people there to seek protection, but the | Sellers & Co. and Messrs. Bemen. & Dougherty island is claimed by a Government over which of your city, which, being shown to these Butler proposed to extend the broad ægis of the American eagle, and it would have been but a slight token of gratitude for this Government to have surrendered Alta Vela to its alleged American owners. What islands in the Atlantic

thies more than either Hayti or St. Domingo. The Cuban Revolution and the Banks

and Pacific Spalding may have had his covetous

eyes upon is not known, but there can be little

doubt that Alta Vela enlisted Butler's sympa-

Protectorate. In his speech, General Banks intimated, though he did not expressly state, that he offered his resolution at the instance of prominent officials in the Governments of Hayti and San Domingo. Although repeatedly pressed by members for a more explicit statement up in this point, he declined to give it. Banks' object was to use flayti and San Domingo merely as an entering wedge. Had that proved successful, he would no doubt have gone as far as Butler, and included all the West India islan is, or perhaps as far as Spalding, and have taken in everything within reach in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is not perhaps generally krown that a quiet but steady communication has been kept up for some time between the revolutionists in Cuba and certain parties of no small prominence in this city. Every movement of the disaffected Cubans, their successes and reverses, their plans and their prospects together with the means taken by the Spanish authorities to subdue them, has been known here to certain parties at the earliest possible moment. The latest advices received in this way give assurances of the complete success of the revolutionary movement, and intimations have been received that at no distant day the provisional government of Cuba, that as to be, will formally ask protection and recognition from the United States. It is impossible to tell precisely to what extent the Banks movement was related to this matter, but it is safe to say that it was not entirely disconnected with it. Should the Caban revolutionists make such a proposition to our Government, Congress would of course be compelled to take some notice of it, and it is probable that more than thirty-two votes could be mustered in the House in its favor. Banks' proposition was probably crude, was reported to the House in a somewhat irregular way, and was unquestionably badly managed; but there can be no doubt that it embraces the elements of a policy which our Government will be compelled to

The Sue Murphy Claim. It might be supposed, from the elaborate consideration which this subject has received from the Senate, that that body had settled the question of the finances and all the other paramount interests of the country, and had resolved itself into an amateur debating society. The question-"Wao is John Scott," is not asked half so frequently now as "Who is See Marphy." That has been so thoroughly answered by distinguished Senators during the debate, that I shall not attempt a repelition. Any one observing ber in the gallery of the Senate (for she is there nearly every day) would hardly suppose that she was a person of enough importance to ou' gage the attention of the Senute for so long a time. Like all claimants who come to Washington, she possesses the great characteristics

does from day to day, and bear not only the merits of her claim canvassed, but her character, her loyalty, her antecedents, and even ber virtue discussed. Un'ortunately for heras well as for her claim, she is but the representative of a class. To pass her claim is to open the flood-gates through which would flow similar claims amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. This is the secret of the stubborn resistance made by those who assume to act as the watch-dogs of the Treasury. But still there is no occasion for the Senn's wasting so much precious time in discussing a a matter which could be settled by a vote in a few minutes. There is scarcely a member of the Senate who has not made up his mind long ago just how he will vote upon this question, and it may be safely a-serted that a thousand speeches from as many different Senators would not change the result.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard Investigation. Since Judge Kelley presented the report of the Sub-Committee of Naval Affairs on the investigation of the fraudulent purchase of tools and machinery for the Phila leiphia Navy Yard, the parties implicated in these frands have been industriously at work trying to get up a white washing minority report. The history of this investigation is interesting as showing the manner in which frauds are sometimes discovered, and the efforts of officials to thwart the cade of justice. Judge Kelley's attention was first directed to this matter by a friend in Pailsdelphia who takes a deep interest in everything relating to iron and machinery, and who, noon a casual visit to the Navy Yard, observed large toxes of tools piled up which had been appareptly thrown saide. After the sub-committee had been appointed, Mr. Isherwood, Chief Engineer of the Navy, came to Judge Kelley and obligingly offered to detail a number of engineers to investigate the matter and report to the sub-committee. He was quietly informed that the committee could make its own investigation, as would be compelled to make its own report to the House. Isherwood, however, seemed determined that the engineer department of the navy should have some part in the investigation. Accordingly, when the committee resched Philadelphia, they found, to their astonishment, the engineers in charge of the Boston and Brooklyn Navy Yards, who reported themselves, under the orders of their chief, Isherwood, to assist the committee in their investigation. The committee, however, possessing full powers from the House to examine witnesses and to send for persons and papers, went quickly to work, Judge Kelley giving the engineers to understand that when they were wanted they would be called for. A disposition was manifested to throw every obstacle possible in the way of the committee, with a view to prevent a thorough investigation. This proving unsuccessful, less bonorable means were resorted to by Engineer Zelier and his subordinates to accomplish the same purpose. Fraudulent bids were produced purporting to come from Messrs, firms by Judge Kelley, chairman of the committee, were pronounced forgerles. All this was done, it appears, to produce the impression upon the committee that the bids of Mesers. Roach & Son of New York, for the tools and machinery required, were lower than those of any Philadelphia firms. Most of these tools and this machinery were proved by competent machinists and engineers to have gone out of use in all well-regulated establishments, by reason of their being superseded by more modern improvements and better patterns. The whole affair seems to have been what may be termed a "set-up job" between the Engineer Department of the Navy and Mesers. Roach & Son, to get a large amount of money out of the Government for old tools

that they have not the slightest chance of succeeding in their efforts.

and ancient machinery that could command a

market nowhere else. Having failed to throw

dust in the eyes of the committee, the enter-

prising gentlemen of the Engineer department,

including, of course, Engineer Zeller, of the

Philadelphia Navy Yard, have organized a little

lobby here for the double purpose of throwing

discredit on Judge Kelley's report, and of de-

feating his bill authorizing the President to

appoint a civilian to the position of Chief

Engineer of the Navy. The latter, should it

pass the Senate as it has done the House. would effectually dispose of the immaculate

Isberwood, much to the satisfaction, as I

happen to know, of the great majority of the

officers of the pavy. It may be gratifying to

the friends of these parties in your city to kno w

Soaping the Tariff Bill. An enterprising firm of your city, Mesars, McKeone, Van Haagen & Co., have inaugurated a new mode of reaching the Ways and Means Committee and the members of the House on the Tariff bill. Other interests send delegations here, who appear before the committee and nauseate them with argument. But your ingenious soap manufacturers have hit upon a novel and a different plan. One morning this week each member, upon entering the Hall, found upon his desk a small box containing two cakes of rich "flower scented soap," accompanied by a circular. This circular is an appeal to Congress to impose a duty on kryolite, an article enteriog largely into the manufacture of fine soaps. It appears that a single company located at Pitts burg has a monopoly of the importation of this article, which is found only in Greenland,

McKeone, Van Haagan & Co., in behalf of the soap manufacturers, ask Congressmen who received their circular and their little box of 'flower-scented soap," to vote against admitting kryolite free without a corresponding advance in the tariff on soaps, or to make any further increase in the duty on sal sods. As this establishes a new precedent in the manner of directing the attention of Congressmen to needed legislation, we may expect hereafter to see members, desks piled up with bars of iron and steel, sacks of wool, nuggets of copper, lumps of coal, and, possibly, demijohns of whisky and boxes of tobacco and cigars,

-Chicago has had an "Anti-Temperano -Illinois grew 25,000,000 bushels of pota-

toes this year.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Grant's Intended Visit to Baltimore-The Late Darwin A. Finney-The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Baltimore, Jan. 16 .- A letter from General Badeau,

General Grant's secretary, received here, s'gnices that Grant intends to visit Baltimore on the 21st instant, when he will remain until the following Saturday.

Preparations will be made for his reception. lie will also attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

The British barque Bonz is now A Total Wreck

at Cape Henry, having gone to pieces. The Northern Central Hailway Company has accepted the Bond property of eighteen acres in the suburbs of the city, for

A New Depot and machine houses, etc., taking It at the late jury's valuation of \$05,000.

George Deaver, an employe of the company. was killed yesterday near Baltimore, by being

DARWIN A. FINNEY.

Bringing the Remains of the Late Con-gressman to Philadelphia.

Special Desputen to The Eventing Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The special committee of the United States House of Representatives, appointed to proceed to this city and take charge of the remains of Hon. Darwin A. Finney, late member of the House from Pennsylvanis, left here this morning at ten o'clock, with the body in charge. They will arrive at the West Philadelphia Depot about two o'clock. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Finney had gone to Europe some months ago, hoping thus to secure the restoration of his health. The remains are to be interred in Laurel Hill

The committee appointed to convey the body of their late associate consists of Judge Pettis and Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, Hou. S. J. Randall, Hon. George W. Woodward, and Hon. George V. Lawrence, of the Pennsylvania delegation; Hon. J. G. Blaine of Maine, Hon. J. K. Birch of Kentucky, Hon. L. McCullom of Illinois, and accompanied by Harrison Stricker, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations. LORDON, Jan. 16-A. M .- Consols for money and account, 93. Stocks firmer and higher.

Liverpool, Jan. 15-A. M .- Cotton firmer, but not higher. The sales to-day will probably LONDON, Jan. 18-A. M .- Sugar quiet and

steady. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 16-P. M .- United States Fivetwenties quiet and steady at 75}. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 26;; Great Western 45‡.

LIVERPOOL, Jun. 16.—P. M.—Cotton quiet; midding uplands 11id., middling Orleans 11id.

Lard declined; sales at 72s. Pork quiet and HAVRE, Jan. 16 .- Cotton opened firm; sales at 134:, on the spot, 1371, affoat.

SHIP WRECK.

Loss of the Steamer Gulf City, with Nearly All on Board-Details of the Disaster. The New York World of this morning has the

following:

Scarcely has the excitement over the loss of
the Hibernian died away, when the publicare
startled by the report of another disaster—the
shipwreck of the Gulf City, of the New York and Galveston Line, with the loss of nearly all on board. Starting from Galveston on the 24th of December, with twenty-five passengers on board, the steamer had comparatively pleasant weather until last Sanday night, when a strong southwester set in, which the vessel succeeded in braving. On Monday the weather became milder, and as the day closed, continued to improve. About this time the lib-fated steamer had approached the coast of North Carolina, and was directing its course towards Point Lookout. The shoals off this point are avoided by all mariners as exceedingly danare avoided by all mariners as exceedingly dauerous, even in the mildest weather. Taey are
numberless, and in many cases are unseen until
it is too late to steer clear of them. About ten
o'clock on Monday night the Guif Clity ploughed
the sea among these breakers and struck one of
them with force and grounded. Only three
hours elapsed before the steamer went down,
with all on board but three persons, a part of
the crew—Patrick McCabe, who lives in Jersey
City, and Anthony Thomas and Henry McArdle,
both of whom are residents of this city. These both of whom are residents of this city. These survivors were picked up by the steamer W. P. (llyde, on Wednesday, about two o'closed Another steamer was also around the wreck on Wednesday night, but has not been heard from yet, and there is a slight hope that a few more of the unfortunate passengers may be found. The names of those on board it is im-possible to procure as yet, but the number is known to be as stated, leaving twenty-two probable deaths as the sequence of the terrible dis-aster. The steamship Leo, Captain Dearborn, passed the wreck about noon on Wednesday, and that gentleman reports that two vessels, one bound north and the other south had hove to near the Gulf City, and were engaged in pick-ling up cotton and other freight from the sea. Many bales of cotton the captain reports hav-ing seen, and a large amount of woodwork be-longing to the steamer. In the distance what was supposed to be the hurricane deck was seen. Top pieces of houses belonging to the beat were also floating around.

THE CHILIAN MISSION.

Letters from Kitpatrick in Reply to

General Kilpatrick has written a letter to Hon, John Hill, member of Congress from N. J., con-cerning the proposition of General Butler to abolish the Chili mission. He asks, after ex-plaining the case as it stands, "What does General Butler know of Caill? Absolutely pobling—instabout as much as he does of nothing—just about as much as he does of finance. He desires to pay off the national debt without paying it, and he desires to reduce our expenses and punish me without accomplishing either." Further on he says:—"The effort to abolish the mission is worthy of Butler; of the past record and present efforts of the of the past record and present efforts of the man who, in 1860, could vote fifty-two times for the traitor Davis, and afterwards urge upon the American people the election of B inridge, when he knew that success was our ruin; who could in advocate repudiation and fluancial

who after his protestations that he was the troe friend of Utyssis S. Grant yet ran away from Lowell to avoid him, and on the same day accepted the hospitality of a New York Democratic club, and there talked over the reorganization of the Democratic party when he anould have been extending words of welcome to his future President to the city of Lowill; the quast-d radical who could write to the Lonisville Journau that although he had been the bitter enemy of the South during the war, he now could do them more good than any other man; the advocate and lawyer, the Republican and statesman who, after most vitely denouncing the Fresident of the United States before all the world, dares to meet him face to face, extend the two hands of friendship, and wish him a happy, happy, happy New Year."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

The Money market is reported rather easier. but the rates are without change. Call loans are quoted at 6668 per cent. Prime business paper ranges from 8@10 per ceut, per annum. The Stock market was quiet this morning, but prices were firmer. Government securities were firmly held at full prices. City loans were bigher; the new issue sold at 1001@1001, an ad

bigher; the new issue sold at 1007@ 1003, an advance of §.

Railroad shares were higher. Reading sold at 47;@48, an advance of §; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56\$ an advance of §; Lehigh Valley at 56\$, an advance of §; and Philadelphia and Eric at 26\$; an advance of §. 129\$ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown: 55 for Minchill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 33\$ for Catawissa preferred; and 48\$ for Northern Centrel.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices, Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123; an advance of a and Guard at 59, no chance; 235 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 108 for Southwark; 31 for Mann'acturers'; 71 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 123 for Ceatral National.

Caual shares were dull, 'Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 9@10, a decline of 1; 10 was bid for preferred do.; 294 for Lehigh Navigation; and 125 for Susquebauna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

TRUE OFFICE DA	Tin. 20 121 - Bitte 313	
FIRST 1	BJARD.	
\$400 City on, New 100%	100 ab Phil & E 26	69
\$100 do,1003a		
\$2000 do RR.c. 953a		
# 00 do	1 do 10	
£5000 dobā 100%	100 ah Read 430 - u. 4	
\$1000 Pa R 2 m 68, v6	410 do10_860_ 4	ń
\$:000 Len 68 gold Lis. 8:36	03 do-5we&1, 4	8
\$61:0 do 8816	100 do_siwnai_ 4	8
\$ 000 do 88 a	108 do 2d.47	ĕŧ
\$ 2 00 Leh RR loan 3%	100 do	8
\$SEO GO F8		7
\$1000 do 83%	100 do 85dan_47	24
\$2700 do	5 dod bc. 4	7:
8 sh Far & Mec H., 12315	200 do	13
45 sh Penna B c. 5619	2:10 49	
26 do 1634	100 do \$	п
50 sh Leh V R 547	100 do bdcin 4	
100 ah Girard Bkis., 59	200 do18.0917	15
-Messra. Jay Cooke		
and the second s	a fallament IT O for	50

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112‡@112‡; 5-20s of 1862, 112‡@112‡; 5-20s, 1864, 199‡@109‡; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109‡@1016; July, 1865, 109‡@108‡; do., 1867, 108‡@108‡; do. 1868, 108‡@108‡; 10-40s, 107‡@108, Gold, 136‡; Union Pacific bouds, 101‡@101‡.

Gold. 1364: Union Pacine bonds, 101 21012.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., oankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881. 112 21124; U.S. 5-20s, 1862, 1124 21124; do., 1864, 1084 21094; do., 1865, 1094 21094; do. July, 1865, 1084 21094; do. July, 1867, 1084 21084; do. 1868, 1084 21084; lo-40s, 1074 21074. Compound Interest Notes, past due, f19-25. Gold. 1364 21364.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother. No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U.S. 6s of 1881. 112 21124; do., 1862, 1123 21124; do., 1864, 1092 1094; do., 1865, 1094 21094; do., 1865, new, 1086 1084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 21084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 108

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIM RE, Ian. 16.—Ootton quiet, but firm; midding uplands 29%c. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat dul; Pennsylvadia red, \$17560; Corn dul; white, \$5687c. Oats dull at 76675c. Bye dull at \$1 46150. For firm at \$35-28. Bason quiet, rib siden. 176017%c.; clear do, 17%617%c; shoulders, 14%614%c. Hams. 19620c. Lard quiet at 20c.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16 .- The Flour market is inactive, and prices have a downward tendency. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels, including superfine at \$5%5.50; extras at \$6@6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Mionesota extra families at \$725@775 for fair and choice, and \$776@8 for fancy; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do at \$875@1050; and fancy brands at \$11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$750@8. Nothing

quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7,0000. Products doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is du'l at the recent decine; sales of red at \$1.800195; amber at \$2.00 2.05; and white at \$2.2002.40. Ree is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.00163. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of new yellow at 87.000.; 1500 bushels damp do., by auction, at 200.; and new matter at 850. Oats are nuchanged; sales of 2000 white at 85c. Oats are unchanges; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 73@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is firm, with sales of 200 bushels prime at \$9. Timothy ranges from \$3 to \$3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2 60 32 62. Whisky is dull at \$1 12 31 03 per gallon, tax -The Mikado of Japan left his palace in

November, the first time such a thing has happened in 2000 years. -Governor Hoffman is 39, and the youngest Governor New York ever had except Seward,

who was elected when 37. -Theodore R. Davis, of Harper's Weekly (Croquis) is in Washington making sketches

for the forthcoming inauguration. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Jas. 16. — Arrived, steamship Caba, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELB-CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson

& Co.

Steamship Fantta, Freeman, New York, John P. Obl.
N. G. barque Kosmos, Weinrichs, Bremsn. L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig aesolute, Lippincott. St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Sou-Brig Speed. Larkin. 50 days from Louden with mose. to Workman & Co. 8th inst., off Huttersa spoke barque agnes from Rio Jaueiro, for Rautmore Schr H. simons, God'rey, from Salem, Mass., with robs to captain.

Exche to cautain, Schr M. D. Steelman, Ireland, from Charleston via Witmington, Det., in ballast te captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 18-6 P. M.—Barques Amelia Genring from London, and Louise from Liverpool, both for Philadelphia arrived at the Break water this even'ng. Brig Mary Flaher, from — for Patiadelphia, passed in tast night. Sohrs J. W. Hall, from Jacksonville for Boston, and A. Liccoln from New Caule, Dol., for New York, were at the Break water this morning. Wind SW.—JOSE? H. LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Bicamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York reaterday.

Brig Alice Lea Poster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja. 26th ulf.