THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No. 22. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 12.

The Missing Steamer Hibernia—Affairs in Great Britain—The French Budget.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to January 12.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Loss of the Hibernia.

The Liverpool *Mercury* has the following:—

"We have received a report—through the kindness of Captain Gyles, of the brig Hannibal, of St. Ives, which has just arrived in Liverpool from Ceara—which tends to confirm Captain Munro's belief that the missing boat has been picked up, and that her passengers have been saved. The report is necessarily meagre, and further details will be anxiously awaited. Captain Gyles reports that while on the homeward voyage, in long. 30·25 W., lat. 42·50 N., he spoke the Bremen bark America, bound to New York. The weather was very stormy at the time, and it was with difficulty any communication could be kept up between those on board the two vessels. Captain Gyles understood those in the America to say that they had got on board 39 of the crew of the Hibernia, bound for Quebec. Captain Gyles, in consequence of the shortness of provisions and want of accommodation—his vessel being a small one—could not take the whole of the castaways on board his vessel. He offered, however, to take fourteen of them, but as he could not take them all, they preferred staying together, and proceeding in the America to New York. Captain Gyles was requested to report what had occurred on his arrival at Liverpool, and the vessels then parted company. Another report has reached us of this affair, and, although it differs in some particulars from Captain Gyles' statement, the facts are the same: —'The brig Hannibal, of St. Ives, from Ceara, has just arrived here, and it was stated that about a fortnight ago (December 25, the position not yet ascertained) she spoke the barque Ocean Spray, bound to New York. The crew of the Ocean Spray hailed that they had on board 39 of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Hibernia. From the scanty information obtained as yet, it is probable that the Ocean Spray would run for Madeira and land the shipwrecked persons.'"

How the Disaster Occurred.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the Hibernia gave judgment on Monday. The Court was of opinion that Captain Moore could not be held responsible for the loss of the ship, the accident having occurred in the engine department. It had no reason to doubt that the Hibernia was a strong and faithfully built ship, that her structure and the machinery of her engine department were sufficient, and that the diameter of the shaft was in proportion to the size of the engines. The Court went on to refer to the drawing of the shaft, and said there would have been no danger in this operation, even when it was seen that the shaft was broken, if the stuffing-box on the bulkhead had been intact. The evidence went to show that the water tight bulkhead had been interfered with, and that one manhole door had not been properly secured. Further, the Court had great reason to doubt that there was any damage sustained by the sternplates of the vessel. While any hope remained of the engineers being saved, the Court deferred pronouncing judgment on any alleged errors of commission or omission, and were of opinion that the inquiry should be deemed to be open. The Court would therefore make an *ad interim* report to the Board of Trade.

Extraordinary Scene in a Cork Theatre.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 11.

Our Cork correspondent reports an extraordinary scene in the theatre of that city on Friday night. It was known that the new Mayor (Mr. O'Sullivan) would visit the theatre, and either by concert or accident—most probably the former—the boxes and pit were filled with gentlemen of the class known as "strong Protestants." The Christmas pantomime is still the chief attraction of the house, and through this piece are scattered some covert allusions to local topics—the elections, the city members, the Mayor and Mrs. Scannell. Most of the "hits," which are by no means palpable ones, are made decidedly national, to catch the ears of the gallery; but the author is pretty impartial, all things considered, and says a good word or two for the Tories also. On Friday night every one of the sentiments having the faintest national tinge was loudly hissed by the occupants of the boxes and pit. The allusion to the city members was received with marked disfavor, and the Mayor's name provoked a storm on contemptuous sounds. Mr. O'Sullivan bore it all until there came a passage in which the patriotic Mrs. Scannell is applauded for her behavior in the court house at the city nomination. The expression occurs, "Down with the tories, down with the Orangemen." The Mayor took up this sentiment, observing, "That's right; down with the Orangemen." The gentlemen in the boxes rose and yelled, "Turn him out," and the Mayor, greatly excited, went on repeating, "Down with the Orangemen, I say." The bookkeeper and some of the theatre people came with scared faces to beg of his worship to be quiet, but he refused to be pacified; and seeing a young gentleman particularly demonstrative, made an attempt to get over to him for the purpose, it was thought, of inflicting summary chastisement. The pit seeing something wrong above them, and only half aware of the cause, added their voices to the uproar; and the gallery, which could only dimly perceive that there was a row among their betters, but quite ignorant of the cause, yelled and screamed in a frantic way. Had the gallery known what was going on, and that an attack was being made on the Mayor, who is a popular idol just now, they would probably have taken instant vengeance on Mr. O'Sullivan's assailants. At length Mr. O'Sullivan was induced to resume his seat, and by degrees the storm was quelled.

Testimonials to Gladstone.

From the Liverpool Post.

On Friday night a meeting of workingmen was held at Liverpool for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to obtain subscriptions to a testimonial intended to be presented to the Prime Minister. It was stated that between £500 and £600 had been already subscribed, and that, inasmuch as Mr. Gladstone had, in reply to a communication forwarded to him, expressed the pleasure it would afford him to receive the proposed testimonial, it was desirable that the different centres of work in the town should be represented in the movement. It was not the object of the originators of this movement to obtain large subscriptions from individuals, but rather to get up, with the aid of the masses, such a testimonial as would do honor to the distinguished statesman, and reflect credit upon the workingmen of Liverpool and the town at large. It having been suggested that a committee of one hundred workingmen should be formed, about forty names were subscribed, and Mr. Thomas Cope was unanimously elected chairman of the committee.

SPAIN.

Shocking Scenes During the Malaga Insurrection.

The *Times* correspondent at Madrid gives a shocking account of the fighting at Malaga, which he says exhibited all the best and worst features of the national character, and was remarkable for that headlong and ferocious contempt for life—for his own as well as other people's lives—of which the Spaniard is more capable than any other race in Europe when his blood is up. The hopelessness of the contest seems to have struck some of the popular leaders from the beginning. The volunteer battalions were forsaken by their superior officers, and the consequence was desertion from the barricades almost *en masse*. It seems that a priest, by name Don Enrique Romero, went among the people, and by his words, spoken and written, prevailed on the popular combatants to go forth again. No less than three priests were conspicuous at the barricades. We hear of one firing upon the troops from a window in the Church of the Carmen; of another whose weapon was an air-gun, with which he was enabled to do great execution before the attention of the soldiers was directed against him; we hear of children ten years old being raised by their fathers above the barricades, holding mere toy pieces, which, however, they managed to discharge at their assailants; we hear of young girls with cartridge-boxes at their waists and pistols in their hands. We hear of soldiers advancing under shelter of the prisoners they had taken, and the bullets of the volunteers finding their way to the soldiers' bodies through the bodies of their sacrificed companions. We hear of girls rushing forward to clasp the soldiers in their arms, that their lovers might despatch them by stabbing them in their backs. Nothing but despair could suggest the insane resistance which took place. Instances are mentioned in which, as in some of the narrowest lanes of the district of Perchel, a handful of volunteers held their ground against 300 soldiers. Most of the wounds were inflicted by the bayonet; not a few were dealt in cold blood after the conflict. The greatest number of the dead belong to the most abandoned class of society. The Government reckons the killed on its own side at forty-eight and the wounded at one hundred and fifty.

Manifesto of the Republican Party.

The *Pueblo* of Madrid publishes a manifesto which has been issued by the republican party in view of the approaching elections in Spain. The substance of the advice given to the electors is to reject all doubtful candidates and to sacrifice personal rivalry and ambition in order that the whole strength of the party may be turned to account. The electoral operations are to be closely watched, and all illegal influences strenuously opposed. On the other hand, the fullest use is to be made of the means of legitimate agitation supplied by the press, by public meetings, and political organization. Union is to be the watchword of the party, and constitute its strength amid the "divisions which are undermining the monarchical party." The proclamation concludes by exhorting the citizens to exert themselves to the utmost in order to obtain the triumph of the republican candidates, and says that if they are successful the last vestiges of the old *regime* will be swept away and Spain will be saved.

FRANCE.

Official Report of the Minister of Finance

A telegram from Paris, dated January 11, gives the following synopsis of the official report of the French Minister of Finance:—

The official report of M. Magne, Minister of Finance, published to-day, states that the floating debt has been reduced from 902,000,000 to 727,000,000 francs, and that the revenue from indirect taxes in 1868 has exceeded that of 1867 by 34,000,000. The estimate of 1869 will not require a corrected budget, because the supplementary credits which will be asked for do not amount to 28,000,000, and are therefore amply covered by the increased receipts from taxes. The estimates of the ordinary budget for 1870 are:—Revenue, 1,736,000,000f., against expenditure, 1,650,000,000 francs. The surplus of 86,000,000 francs, together with the surplus left from the preceding budgets, will be applied to the requirements of the extraordinary budget. The sinking fund for 1870 will amount to 42,000,000 francs, which is to be applied to the purchase of rentes. The Minister remarks on the year 1868, that "it was characterized alternately by confidence and fears, activity and stagnation. However, public opinion has by degrees accustomed itself to judge political affairs more correctly. A sensible recovery has been observed, principally during the latter months of the year. This result, due to the revival of confidence, proves how much peace is necessary to this country, and to what degree prosperity will be developed by it, and how much public opinion is right to approve the efforts of your Majesty to prevent, as much as depends on you, by friendly intervention, any conflict by which peace might be disturbed."

More Press Prosecutions.

From the London News of Jan. 12.

The editor of the *Diable a Quatre*, M. Pfeifer, was summoned yesterday before the Tribunal of the Police Correctionelle, on a charge of having, in a recent number of that journal, published a libel against the person of the Emperor. M. Lockroy and the printer of the journal were charged as accomplices, the former for having written the offending article, and the latter for having printed it. The Court, having heard the imperial advocate, M. Herbetot, and the counsel for the defense, M. Laurier for M. Lockroy, and M. Lachaud for M. Pfeifer and the printer, condemned the writer of the article, M. Lockroy, to four months of imprisonment, M. Pfeifer to two months, the printer to one month, and all three to the payment of 3000 francs fine. It seems as if the *Diable a Quatre* were determined to emulate its forerunner and model, the too famous *Lanterne*. I hear that a circular has been sent out to the diplomatic agents of the Government abroad, to the effect that no prosecution for libels published against the Emperor in foreign papers should be instituted without the previous consent of the French Government.

TEXAS.

Persecution of Union Men—Deplorable Condition of Affairs.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Sulphur Springs, Texas, January 3:

"A most terrible state of affairs exists in Texas, especially in the northern and eastern portions of the State. Armed bands of banditti, thieves, thieves, cutthroats, and assassins infest the country. They prowl around houses, they call men out and shoot and hang them, they attack travellers upon the roads, they seem almost everywhere present and ever intent upon mischief. You cannot pick up a paper without reading of murders, assassinations, and robbery in its neighborhood; and, while the editors of the conservative Democratic papers denounce the report of the Committee on Lawlessness and Crime made to the State Convention, their own columns give the lie to their own denials. And yet not the fourth part of the truth is told; not one act of violence in ten is reported. Go where you will, you will hear of fresh murders and deeds of violence.

"The truth is, there is no place in this State where you or any other Northern man could express yourself publicly with the freedom you do in Ohio; there is scarcely a road that you could travel without being in danger of being robbed and murdered. And the houses that you could enter without being insulted and abused are 'few and far between.' These Texans claim that they have never been subjugated. The old secession party has been revived, and arrogates to itself the right to control. By the cold-blooded and heartless murder of freedmen they have overawed and cowed the loyal negroes, and by the reign of terror they have established they have intimidated a large majority of the loyal whites. How long shall we be compelled to endure this condition of things? We look to a loyal Congress and to a loyal Northern population for relief from our trials, troubles, and perils. We hope that presses like the *Commercial* will espouse the cause of suffering and persecuted Union men in Texas.

"Old slave drivers and slave-breeders from Virginia and Kentucky, nullifiers from the Carolinas, border ruffians from Missouri, Quantrel murderers and thieves, partisan rangers and guerrillas, criminals of every grade, and from every Southern State, have thronged in this country, and here they are continuing the evil practices in which they are adepts. The civil authority is powerless—the military insufficient in number, while Hell has transferred its capital from Pandemonium to Jefferson, and the Devil is holding high carnival in Gilmer, Tyler, Canton, Quitman, Boston, Marshall and other places in Texas."

THE ROGERS MURDER.

How the Assassination was Committed—Theory of the Murderer's Escape.

The New York *Telegram* of last evening gives an account of how the officials have been foiled in their efforts to find the assassin of old Mr. Rogers. It speaks as follows:—

A gentleman assailed in front of his own door, and in broad daylight! Two daring thieves seized him, attempting to intimidate him by a show of murderous weapons. He had pluck, and made a desperate struggle against the robbers, who to save themselves and aid their robbery killed their victims and fled after robbing the body. The police were not on hand, and the daring villains found not the slightest difficulty in getting away. In a very short time the body of the murdered man was found in the area way of his house, the police came on the scene, there was a great stir, and the detectives were summoned to take the matter of the arrest of the guilty parties in their hands. They soon found what they supposed to be a clue. This was a piece of a coat which had evidently been torn from the back of one of the murderers by the victim in his death struggle. In this remnant was a pocket of the coat to which it had originally belonged, and in this pocket was an old crumpled envelope addressed to a person in this city. It was now plain sailing. At least so the detectives thought, and they accordingly proceeded to arrest every man named James Logan whom they heard of. None of these proved to be the right party. Then they tried to find the man Tom, whom an endorsement on the envelope led them to suppose had written the letter. Every variety of Old Tom was tried, with the same result as at first. Then, almost despairing, they tried to find the rest of the coat to which the remnants in their hands belonged. In this, too, they failed. Nothing came of all their bluster and show of enterprise. Then the Mayor took the matter in hand, and, with the first display of brains or skill in the entire case, placarded the city with offers of high reward for the identification of the man who wrote the letter found in the mysterious remnant left on the body of the murdered man. Even this effort has proven thus far of no avail.

The police force, who consider themselves *au fait* in all tricks of the criminal classes, were made the victims of a very simple though novel "put-up job." The highwaymen, before starting out on their tramp, laid their plans, considered every possibility of detection, weighed well the consequences of different courses of action, and finally, after having prepared for the most desperate emergency to which they were liable, put their plot in execution. That their idea was new and remarkably brilliant cannot be denied, and that their plan was creditable as a piece of fine brain work is shown by the success which has resulted in their design of throwing all suspicion from them. The means they prepared to this end were the coat and the letter.

The remnant was carried with them for the purpose of affording a misleading cue to the police, if they should find themselves in a tight place. The necessity for putting the well-laid plan in operation arose when it was found necessary to proceed to extreme measures to rob Mr. Rogers. He was killed, and the murderers found no one to prevent their escape. Then they purposely dropped the remnant containing the mysterious envelope, all made up for the occasion, and took to flight. Then the police came on the scene as usual and blustered a great deal, pretended they knew a great deal, worked up the case a great deal, winked a great deal, practised mystification a great deal, and actually did very little. The detectives, with their usual pomposity, took the matter in hand, and in the fulness of their egotism fell plump at the first spring into the shallow snare that had been set for them. They found the clue which they were intended to find. The envelope was brought to light, and the hearts of the astute officers were made glad. Here was a piece of the murderer's coat, with a pocket containing an envelope addressed to him. This was plain sailing, of course. So the detectives set about arresting every man by the name of Tom or Jim who was to be found within a radius of fifty miles. Of course they learned nothing. The murderers did not intend that they should.

While this ridiculous search has been going on, the ruffians have been kept in close concealment, although there was actually no danger in their even presenting themselves as spectators at the inquest, for all the chance there was of their identification as the guilty parties. Now, after the authorities have relaxed their efforts, in despair of ever making out a clean case, mysterious murmurings are heard among the rough classes of the west side. It is rumored that the guilty parties have left the country—that they have gotten beyond the reach of the authorities, and their friends in their jubilation cannot resist the temptation to hint the fact of their escape.

LOUISIANA.

The Murder of Two Brothers.

The New Orleans *Republican* of Friday last says:—

We transfer this report from the Monroe *Intelligencer*:—We learn that on Wednesday last a terrible tragedy occurred in Caldwell parish, about six miles below Columbia. It seems that three brothers, named James, Henry, and Thomas Duke, went to a young man named Cain to get some explanation relating to a few remarks the latter was stated to have made. They found Cain splitting rails in the woods, and after some conversation, the tenor of which was unknown to our informant, left for home.

Before getting away they met J. H. Cain, father of the young man before mentioned, when, after some words, the old man brought his gun to bear on the three brothers. Firing one barrel he killed James Duke instantly, and with the second wounded Henry Duke mortally. The latter, after falling, drew a pistol and fired at old Cain, but missed him. Thomas Duke tried to get a pistol from one of his dead brothers while old man Cain was reloading his gun, but had to leave, as young Cain got after him. On Thursday the two brothers James and Henry were buried in one grave. Some citizens are reported to have met old man Cain in the woods, but finding him heavily armed, concluded not to arrest him. Another report is given that old man Cain would surrender himself to the Sheriff when called on by that officer.

After the Pacific Railroad, What?

The necessity for the establishment of a line of steamships to Australia by way of the Sandwich Islands, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, is shown by recently published statistics in a San Francisco paper. The value of our trade with the Hawaiian kingdom and Australia combined, for the last fifteen years, amounts to about $38,000,000 in round numbers. The Sandwich Islands commerce employed 1090 vessels, representing 373,135 tons; the Australian trade employed 1095 vessels, representing 514,223 tons. This commerce is rapidly augmenting. In the article of sugar alone an increase is noted of from 550,000 pounds in 1856 to 20,000,000 pounds in 1868. Steam communication between our Pacific coast and Australia will enable passengers from New York to reach Sydney in less than a month, after the railroad shall be finished.

—The Supreme Court at Cleveland, Ohio, is soon to try a breach of promise case, in which the fair one is sixty and the defendant seventy.

GRANT.

His Opinion on the Pending Alabama Claims Treaty.

General Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama Claims Treaty. The following is his position, nearly in his own words:—The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure injury inflicted upon this country by money value of ships actually destroyed, whereas the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-Rebel pirates. In addition to this, the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South prolonged the war at least a year, and for all lives lost and money expended, for this time, England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the paltry value of a few ships.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The President Elect and Stanton.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:—

As the period approaches when a new Cabinet must be formed, the plotting and scheming, mining and countermining, increase to such an extent that much leaks out and gives the public an occasional glimpse of the manner in which the wires are worked. A few days ago the country was treated to a chapter in the secret history of the past, in connection with the military services of General Grant, exposing facts not generally known as to who were and who were not friendly to the rising chief. Although many of the statements made therein were erroneous, and some were exaggerated, the main point of the disclosure cannot be denied, that from the time Fort Donelson was captured up to the surrender of Vicksburg, Stanton, Halleck & Co. were manœuvering to depose General Grant from the command of the army and consign him to one of the darkest corners in obscurity. This object was sought to be obtained in the consolidation of the armies under Grant and Banks either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Mr. Stanton has not only denied the assertion that the order directing Banks to relieve Grant was issued by or through him, but would have it understood that at no time during the period mentioned, or since, has he harbored untriendly feelings towards General Grant. In connection with this subject I may mention a few occurrences of a later period which may serve to furnish additional light. In the summer of 1866 Mr. Stanton felt not only an indisposition to assist General Grant in his duties of commanding the army, but did much to embarrass him. He regarded General Grant as opposed to the great work of radical reconstruction, and spoke of his report on affairs at the South as an attempt at whitewashing. Mr. Stanton at this time issued an order that information in relation to matters appertaining to the army should be given directly to no officer or person who should apply for it, but that all such communications to any of the bureaus or officers in the War Department, together with the replies, should first be submitted to him. This order was considered by many subordinates as not referring to General Grant, and they continued to correspond directly with him; but Mr. Stanton insisted on a strict enforcement of the order, and thus caused great annoyance to Grant in the transaction of his duties. When the General sought information from any of the bureaus he was referred to the Secretary of War, and at times these official endorsements were quite insulting to the Commander of the Army. The effect of this order was so humiliating to General Grant that he thought seriously of resigning, and he felt the indignity so keenly that he was frequently observed by his friends to look quite dejected. At this time the President and General Grant were on the most friendly terms, and although the President was entirely ignorant of the existence of the order in question, Grant's modesty was so great that he never mentioned the matter to Mr. Johnson. The subject was first brought to the notice of the President while on the trip to Chicago to attend the dedication of the Douglas monument. General Grant and one of the officers who accompanied the President were sitting in the smoking car, and the General was enjoying his cigar while relating some of his trials as Commander of the Army. Among those trials he mentioned the order issued by the Secretary of War. The officer having never heard of such an order, asked Grant whether he had spoken to the President about it, and he answered that he had not; but he had made up his mind that if the obnoxious order was not soon rescinded he would be compelled to resign. The officer asked him whether he had any objection to having the matter mentioned to the President, and he replied that he had no objection. The officer went immediately into the President's car and informed Mr. Johnson of the facts in connection with Mr. Stanton's order and its effect. The President was greatly astonished, and said that immediately after his return to Washington he would see the Secretary and have the order countermanded. When informed of what the President had said, General Grant thanked the officer very cordially, and requested him to see that the promise did not escape the President's mind. At the first Cabinet meeting, after the close of the Chicago trip, the President called the attention of Stanton to the order, and directed him to rescind it by order of the President, so that General Grant would be able to obtain any information he wished by direct application to officers of the War Department bureaus. Mr. Stanton complied with these instructions to a certain extent. He sent for General Grant and said:—"General, I find an order in force forbidding information to be given to any person until my pleasure shall be known. I am sorry it has been so worded. It must have caused you much annoyance, and I will countermand it at once." General Grant was under the impression that Stanton made this *amende honorable* of his own free will, and gave him the credit until recently, when it came to his knowledge that the order was rescinded only by the direction of the President.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 26—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s easier at 75¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 26¼; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26 — A. M. — Cotton market dull; middling uplands, 11⅞@11¼d.; Orleans middling, 11⅞@11⅜d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 22d inst., since last report, have been 5000 bales. Corn, 35s.@35s. 3d. for old. Linseed cakes firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 26—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s quiet and unchanged. Stocks ditto.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—P. M.—Lard active at 74s. 6d. Bacon, 57s. 6d.

Cotton at Havre dull, both on the spot and afloat; sales on the spot at 133f., and afloat, 136f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and nominal. California wheat, 11s. 8d.; red Western firm, but unchanged. Corn, 35s.a35s. 6d for old, and 34s. a34s. 3d. for new.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	164¾	West. Union Tel.	36⅞
N.Y. and E. R.	38⅝	Cleve. & Toledo R.	107¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Toledo & Wabash	63⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	94½	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	82⅜	Wells, Fargo	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅛	United States	50¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	133⅜	Tennessee 6s, New	68
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123¾	Gold	136⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	121	Market steady.	

—The largest window pane in New England is owned by a Bridgeport tea store. It is 12 by 9, and weighs 600 pounds.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Outrages in Kentucky—The Recent Bank Robbery in Maryland—Another Murder Discovered—Destructive Fires.

Financial and Commercial

FROM KENTUCKY.

An Unauthenticated Report—Horrible Outrages in Jefferson, Spencer and Bullitt Counties.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.—There is no truth in the report that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the guage will be changed. Gould and other railroad men came to this city upon invitation of H. D. Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The party left for Cincinnati yesterday evening.

Last Wednesday a negro man entered the residence of Mrs. Haldeman and in the presence of the whole family outraged her person. The negro was captured the next day and confined in jail in Owenboro. Great indignation prevailed among the citizens. It was thought he would be taken from jail and hung.

Portions of Jefferson, Spencer, and Bullitt counties have been for a long time infested by a band of robbers, who have committed many depredations, the most flagrant of which was the violation of a number of negro girls a short time ago.

The citizens of that part of the country have formed vigilance committees, and are warning obnoxious persons to leave immediately, under penalty of condign punishment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Heavy Bank Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—No clue is yet had to the robbery of the National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, which was discovered on Saturday. It is now ascertained that the whole amount stolen is about ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, and between one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Government and other bonds. The bank offers ten thousand dollars reward. It is believed that the robbers have gone North. The bank, it is believed, will not be permanently injured.

FROM BUFFALO.

Discovery of a Terrible Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—One of our daily papers contains the partial particulars of a mysterious affair in which later developments may show that a terrible murder has been committed. About a week ago a trunk was received at one of the express offices in this city, marked "to be called for." Owing to the fact that a very disagreeable smell was emitted from the box, and no one having called for it, it was opened yesterday, and found to contain the body of a woman, badly mutilated. Just above the heart a stab was discovered. There is much excitement here over the matter, and the police are endeavoring to ascertain from whom and where the trunk came from.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

More Libel Suits—Legislative Affairs—A Velocipedist.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Nicholas Engle, the City Surveyor of this city, has begun a suit for libel against the *Herald*, a German paper, laying his damages at $10,000.

The members of the Minnesota Legislature are invited to visit the Legislature of this State at Madison this month, and it is probable the invitation will be accepted. Probably the parties will also visit this city.

A man named Bolto proposes to run 40 miles an hour on a velocipede, on a wager of $1000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Shooting-Match Championship—Heavy Breach of Promise Verdict Gained by a Factory Girl.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—At a shooting match for the championship of America, yesterday, between John Taylor, of Jersey City, and E. Tinker, of this city, Tinker won by seventy-five birds.

In the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, Anastasia Slatterly, a factory girl, received a verdict for $13,000 against Barney Fanning for breach of promise of marriage.

FROM DETROIT.

Burning of a Music Hall.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—During Saturday evening the Young Men's Hall of this city was discovered to be on fire at the conclusion of a performance by the Richings English Opera Troupe, but was extinguished with trifling loss. The fire was accidental.

Fires.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Two brick buildings, owned by F. Mason and Isaac Schier, and occupied by Lyon, clothier, and Blanchard, Mulliner & Schier, tobacconists, were burned last night. The losses are $12,000.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 26.—A fire broke out last night in a large brick block on Monroe street, occupied by E. H. Johnson, Nichols, and Sanborn, and Johnson, all shoe manufacturers, and O. Phillips, manufacturer of needles. The flames extended rapidly to the manufactories of Harrison Newhall, T. P. Richardson & Son, H. R. Hafley, C. H. Aborn & Co., George W. Downing, and John Monroe & Son. The first five stores, with their contents, were entirely destroyed, and the others partially. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. Insurance not ascertained.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Daley & Stanton's brewery, in this city, was burned to-day. The loss is $10,000. Insurance unknown.

FROM EUROPE.

Return of a Transatlantic Steamship Badly Damaged—The Disaster at Sea—Six Persons Killed.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, from Havre, January 15, for New York, returned to Havre to-day, badly damaged. The precise nature of the accident has not yet transpired, but full details will be furnished as soon as obtained.

Six persons on board were killed, and many injured. A son of the Hon. N. Green, of Louisville, Kentucky, was a passenger, but uninjured. Simon Camacho, Consul at New York from Honduras, was also a passenger, and is safe.

[Note.—New York, Jan. 26.—The agent of the line in this city thinks that the accident must have occurred in the engine-room, in which case the casualties were probably confined to the employes of the vessel.—*Associated Press Reporter.*]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Stocks steady and firm. Chicago and Rock Island, 133⅛; Reading, 97½; Canton Company, 61¼; Erie, 38⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 107¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93½; New York Central, 165; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 87¾; 5-20s, 1862, 113¼; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110½; new do., 108½@109; 10-40s, 108. Gold, 136¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109⅝.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Cotton dull; middling uplands nominally 28½. Flour dull for low grades. Wheat dull; prime red, $2·40@2·45. Corn firm; sales of white at 87@88c.; yellow, 85@87c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·55@1·60. Pork firm at $31·50; Bacon active; rib sides, 17½; clear sides, 18¼@18½c.; shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Hams, 20c. Lard active at 20@20½c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

The Stock market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were lower. The new issue sold at 100¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48⅜@48½, no change. Little Schuylkill at 43¾, no change; North Pennsylvania at 34¼@34½, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 57, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 124, no change.

Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railroad sold at 38, no change; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 18, an advance of ½; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 10½ for Hestonville, and 27 for Girard College.

North America Bank sold at 238, an advance of 1; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 124, no change; and Commercial at 57½, no change; 108 was bid for Northern Liberties; 103 for Southwark; 58½ for Girard.

Lehigh Navigation sold at 31⅞@32, a slight advance; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20⅜, a slight decline; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 10¼, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New..c	100¼	7 sh C & Am	124
$1000 do	100¼	5 do	124
$500 do	100¼	50 sh Lit Sch R...b5	43¾
$200 do ...ls	100¼	100 do ...b60	43⅞
$2500 Leh RR l'n..ls	91	200 sh N Penna..ls.b60	34¾
$1000 do	89⅛	100 do ...s60	34½
$9000 Penna RR 1st mt 6s...ls	98¼	22 sh Leh V R	57
2 sh Read R...c	48⅜	5 do	56⅞
62 do ...ls	48⅜	6 do	57
5 do ...trf	48⅜	100 sh Leh N	31⅞
100 do	48½	300 do ...ls..b5	32
2 sh Far & Mec B	123½	100 sh 13th & 15th	18

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@112⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@109⅛; do. 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 136¼.

—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, 112⅞@112⅞; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 108⅞@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136¼@136½; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅞@112⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@109; do. 1868, 108⅞@109¼; 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136¼@136⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and prices are steady. Sales of good and prime at $9@9·25. Timothy is held at $3·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·60@2·65.

Bark is held at $45 ꝑ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

The Flour Market continues quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers, at $5@5·25 for superfine, $6@6·25 for extras, $7@7·25 for Northwestern extra family, $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7·50@7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is limited to the immediate wants of the local millers, who purchase principally of prime lots. Sales of red at $1·70@1·90, and amber at $1·90@2. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·62 for Western. Corn is without change. Sales of new yellow at 90c. for dry and 88@89c. for damp. Oats are without change. Sales of Western at 72c@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull at 98@1 ꝑ gallon for tax paid Western in wood and iron bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.—Arrived, steamship England, from New York, yesterday.

Arrived to-day, steamship Aleppo, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........19 | 11 A. M..........30 | 2 P. M..........33

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Norw. barque Panther, Terjelsen, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, Trinidad, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Armstrong, Owens, 30 hours from New York, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn. Towed round by tug America.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. brig Hermes, Blackert, 14 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, etc., to John Dallett & Co. Reports brig A. B. Patterson, hence, at Laguayra 2d inst.
Steamtug America, Virden, 30 hours from New York. Towed round ship Armstrong, and brought up from Brandywine brig Hermes.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 24—6 P. M.—Barque Brothers' Pride, from Liverpool via Bermuda, passed in last night. Wind SW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Jan. 25.—Ship Helios, from New York, passed in this afternoon; also, one barque, name unknown. Schr Emily and Jenny, for Zaza, went to sea this morning. Wind NW. THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Amazon, Svinhuford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst.
Barque Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 9th inst.
Brig Nellie, Caffiero, hence, at Leghorn 4th inst.
Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Donaldson, from Glasgow.
Steamship Deutschland, Brickenstein, fm Bremen.
Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, from New Orleans.
Ship Ocean Express, Horton, from Canary Islands.
Barque Yokohama, Paul, from Yokohama.
Barque Express, Darmer, from Malaga.