# FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Insurgents Ask Recognition from the United States as Belligerents.

The Relations Between the Mother Country and the Colony-Outrages on the Island.

Br. MARK'S, Fla., March 11 .- Colonel Stockton, of Pennsylvania, arrived from the Cuban rebel camps bearing the enclosed message from the chief of the rebels to President Grant. After some delay and difficulty I procured the enclosed copy, which rapid copying may have made slightly incorrect, The Colonel gives the most encouraging accounts of the prospects and future of the rebels, but his report will probably reach you before this by telegraph:-

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE United States-Sir:-The people of Cuba, by their Grand Supreme Civil Junta, and through their General in Chief, Senor Cespedes, desire to submit to your Excellency the following among other reasons why your Excellency, as President of the United States, should accord to them belligerent rights and a recognition of

their independence:—
Because from the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of the island of Cabago up prayers for the success of the armies of the republic, and from the sole and only want of arms and ammunition these patient people are kept under the tyrannical yoke of Spain. The unanimity of the masses of the people for the republic is ominous.

Because the republic has armies numbering

Because the republic has armies numbering over 70,000 men actually in the field and doing duty. These men are organized and governed on the principles of civilized warfare. The prisoners whom they take—and so far they have taken three times as many as their ene-mies have from them—are treated in every respect as the prisoners of war are used and treated by the most civilized nations of the earth. In the hope of recognition by the United States, they have never yet in a single instance retailated death for death, even in cases of the most provoking nature.

Because the Spanish authorities have almost

invariably brutally murdered the soldiers of the armies of the republic who have surrendered to armies of the republic who have surrendered to them, and have recently issued an official order requiring their military forces hereafter instantly to kill and murder every prisoner of the republic who surrenders. This is done, the order cheerfully tells us, "to save trouble and vexation to the Spanish civil authorities." This is an outrage the civilized nations of the earth ought not to allow.

Hecause the United States is the nearest civilized nations of the civil wind partier to Cuba whose political institutions.

ized nation to Cuba, whose political institutions strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all Cubans. The commercial and financial interests of the two peoples being largely identical and reciprocal in their natures, Cuba earnestly ap-peals for the unquestionable right of recogni-

Because the arms and authority of the repub. lic of Cuba now extend over two-thirds of the entire geographical area of the island, em-bracing a very great majority of the population in every part of the island.

Because she has a navy in course of construction which will excel in point of numbers and efficiency that hereto'ore maintained by the

Spanish authorities in these waters.

Because these facts plainly show the world that this is not a movement of a few discontents, but a grand and aubline uprising of a people thursting for liberty, and determined with this last effort to accure to themselves and their posterity those unquestioned rights -liberty of conscience and freedom of the in-

Finally, because she is following but in the footsteps of Spain herself in endeavoring to banish tyrannical rulers and in their stead place rulers of her own choice, the people of Ouba having a teniold more absolute and potent right than Spain had, because Cuba's rulers are sent without her voice or consent by a foreign country, accompanied by and with swarms of officials to fill the various offices created only for their individual comtert, drawing their sustenance and support from the hard earnings of the natives of the soil.

Allow us to add, with the greatest diffidence and sensitiveness, that the difference between the Rebellion in the United States and the present revolution in Cuba is simply that in the former a \*mall minority rebelled against laws which they had a voice in making and the privilege of repealing, while in the case of Cuba we are resisting a foreign power in crush-ing us to the earth, as they have done for centuries, with no appeal but that of arms open to us, and appointing, without our knowledge, voice, advice, or consent, tyranical citizens of their own country to rule us and cat out our

"Patria y libertad!"
Approved by the Supreme Junta and ordered promulgated by
SENOR GENERAL CESPEDES.

Commander-in-Chief Republican forces of Caba. HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 1, 1869. Another Version of the Relief of Puerto Principe—Spanish Losses. HAVANA, March 10.—After the publication in

the Gacea of last night, giving the official account of the "jornada" of Brigadier Lesca from Guanaja to Puerto Principe, many other versions thereof have been variously reported, all more or less uniavorable to the Spaniards, more so than appears both from the official organ and the Diario de la Marina. One account and the Diario at it Marina. One account states that the insurgents were not commanded by General Quesada, he being laid up by scarlet fever, but by Manuel de Arteaga Borrero and the Castillos. The former owns all the land on K-y Romano. The Spunish troops attacked with valor, and, under a deadly fire, passed to the other side of the sterra, by way of Hunojosa. They lost about two hundred men and sixteen officers hors de combat. The insurgents formed palisades, and while the Spanish gents formed palisades, and while the Spanish troops, with their sappers, cleared the way, the former were completely riddled. But the triumph on the part of the Government troops' was entirely due to their artillery; the grenides did great mischief to the enemy. The troops were thus enabled, though helter-skeller, to reach the other side, which is a plata quite unobstructed, and it was there where the artillery, has full play. The column of 500 men sent hao fult play. The column of 560 men sent from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz for pro-visious returned after the 26th, but lost tiffy men on the way in one or more skirmishes."

Another report, from Spanish sources, states
the loss of the Government troops to have been one hundred and eighty men, including the offi-

one hundred and eighty men, including the offic rs, and, to complete, a revolutionary source
a steathat lew of the troops got into the town
o Puerto Principe, but were only in the suburbs of that capital.

The prisoners lodged in the fortress complain
very distressingly of the accommodations or
rather the want of proper treatment. Many of
of them have been ordered to the military hospital, owing to the eruntions that have broken
out on their persons. Don Mignal de Sanbil is
one of them. It was this gentleman the volun
teers objected to leaving the fortress a few days
ago. The number of prisoners in the fortresses
is not far from 700. We are told that they will
all be sent to Fernando Po, and it is now stated
that as no shipmasters and the terms offered

for their conveyance suitable, the Government intends to send them in the Spanish war steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, in which case there will be no need for volunteers to escort them to tacir A'rican dungeons.

Bels tions Between Spain and the Cubaus The foteign mail brings the details of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes on the 221 itimo, when the formal resignation of the Provisional Government was received. The followg letter was read:-

'To the Secretaries of the Cortes Constituents:
To the Cortes, definitively constituted—the Cortes who have to decree the political organization of the nation, he who subscribes in his own name and in that of the other individuals who compose the Provisional Government, solemnly and respectfully resigns into its breast the powers which the Revolution conferred upon them, and which they have exercised s ace the 8th October last. "Francisco Serrano,

"Madrid, Februry 22, 1869."

Serrano (Duke de la Torre) made a brief address, in the course of which he said: — "Oh! gentlemen! that there might appear among us a Washington, with as many virtues as that great man and distinguished politician as that great man and distinguished politician of the United States. Although it may be somewhat of a digression, you must permit me to give my thanks to each and ail of my companions, not for the patriotism they have displayed, for all have been as good pariots as the best, but for the amity, the deterence, and the consideration they have shown me, sharing with me my great responsibilities. All through my future life I ask them to look upon me as a brother, for the word 'friend' is too poor to express my leelings towards them. To you, Senores Deputies, I have only to say that I ask you that you will, as quickly as possible, constitute the country. Great crises, to be healthy, necessarily should be resolved promptly. The crisis through which we are passing is a great one, whose prolongation will be highly cangerous, and it is necessary we should quickly emerge from it. General Prim followed Serrano with a long

orderal Frim followed Serrano with a long speech. He said:—
"Gentlemen—I call upon you from the bottom of my heart, and in the name of the country which I love best in all the earth, to save and consolidate liberty. To do this, it is necessary you should reconstitute it quickly and rapidly. It will be less difficult if you do not lose time in sterile declamations, if you do not turn your gaze backwards to the sad past, and if you do not envenom your discussions with painful records and embittered recriminations. Liberty,

order, and union compose the great political There is interesting news from Cuba. The Cuban Revolutionary Assembly, which has convened in the Central Department, has decreed, by and with the advice and consent of the military commanders, the immediate and

unconditional abolition of slavery. Official despatches report that a battle has aken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the Eastern Department of Cuba. The Government account states that a column of 500 regular troops, supported by a heavy arillery fire, carried the fortifications of Mayari. and captured the town, which was defended by 2000 insurgents.

# THE FEVER SHIP.

Cruelty on Board the Ship James Foster—Shocking Treatment of Passengers. An examination is now being made into the conduct of the officers of the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., which recently arrived at New York. The charge against them is that

of inhuman treatment of the passengers. The testimony given yesterday was to the following

The following diary is a relic of the trip. It is written in a fair hand, and gives the beatings in chronelogical order:—
"Kicked in the eyes and nose on the 16th of December, 1868. Black my eyes in the Mersey "16th January—Beat with a rope ten minutes by carpenter.
"Kicked 18th of January in mout by carpen-

restricted by carpenter, a Febuary.

"Struck in the face aft, then ordered to the forecastle, puld down by the hair and kicked until I bled out of the nose and ears, by carpenter.

"In fact every day on the voyage.
"MICHAEL GANNON."

Michael Gannon was the first witness called at the examination, and after testifying that he was a laboring man from Cork, Ireland, and that the rations were not good, not half as much as promised in the contract, he said:— We had to go to work pulling the ropes; the carpenter beat me five or six weeks after being carpenter beat me five or six weeks after being out; that was the only time; the carpenter compelled me to puil the rope, and all the passengers were afreld they would not get anything to eat; we worked every day; the carpenter struck me: I went into the galley and be called me a —— or something, and then he struck me with a rope he had in his hand; he said the captain had ordered the Irish —— to pull the rope; I was in the galley again, and the boatswain struck me there two blows with a rope. If we got our rations on Saturday they boatswain struck me there two blows with a rope. If we got our rations on Saturday they would last until Thursday morning. The carpenter used to put the fires out in the galleyr.

On cross-examination he testified that the passengers often swapped one thing for another; the Jews, not eating pork, would swap it for other things; the supply of water was not enough; we tried to catch rain-water on wet days; when I received the blows I was in the passengers' galley; the time the carpenter struck we was where I was going out. There were others present but he only struck me; I was doing nothing; he told me to go out, and I told him that I would; afterwards in the day he struck me twice again; a week after; that was in the last part of the voyage; then he called me' those names; I told him, "I would not thrive with him if I could. He struck me on the back of the neck. I was not strong enough to fight, but would if I could. I often saw the carpenter striking the sallors. Many light I we salled an to work three or town enough to fight, but would if I could. I often saw the carpenter striking the sailors. Many nights I was called up to work, three or four times anight. We worked putling ropes, cleaning cecks, scrubbing in the stcerage, etc. In the latter part of the voyage we were up at work five times every week, the water measure was half full of pitch; when I went into the galley to warm myself the boatswain called me "a Yankee"—," and then he hit me with his fist and knocked me down.

A PHYSICIAN BEATEN. Abraham Meyer, a Pole, sworn, testified—I was a passenger on the James Foster, Jr.; the provisions generally were very poor; I have seen the carpenter beating persons; he beat me once; when I got my share of water I was not quick enough, so he gave me blows; I was not quick enough to take it away; he hit me with this fit in the face; my business was that of a nis fist in the face; my business was that of an assistant physician.

THE BRUTAL CARPENTER AFTER THE COOK. Bartholomew Tobin sworn, testified—I am a passenger cook on the Foster; one morning the carpenter struck me; he hit me with a the carpenter struck me; he hit me with a hammer in the face, knocked me down, and threw water over me; he hit me most every day I was aboard; kloked me, knocked me down, and jumped upon my face with his boots; he was an awful man; I was forced to do sailor work too; he knocked me down with a hammer; I was senseless for a time,

NOT FOOD ENOUGH. James Burke, sworn, testified—I used the week's meals in three days; I had sixteen shillings, and spent them in buying food; I could eat in one day what I received for the week; the carpenter often misused the sailors.

THE OFFICERS' SIDE OF THE STORY. The officers' counsel requested to examine a sallor who was outside, and he was accordingly

sailor who was outside, and he was accordingly called in.

Griffith Richards, sworn, testified—He was a sailor; the food he received was about the some as on other ships; the amount about the same; most all the crew but himself became sick, and twelve passengers volunteered their services; if do not think any were forced; he only saw a few passengers work, and only for short time; seventeen or eighteen of the sailors died; I saw the carpenter strike the passengers sometimes with a heavy belaying pin, but did not know the reason why, he struck me sometimes; once when I was five minutes getting out of the forecastie.

A VICTIM DIES FROM STARVATION. The Coroner's inquest over the body of John

O. Southard, who died on Thursday night last from Ir juries received and privations undergone while in service on the ship James Foster, Jr., commenced on Friday last, was concluded yesterday at the Seaman's Retreat at Edgewater, Staten Island.

I. H. Bryan testified—I shipped as third mate; but, required to treat the sailors cruelly, I was, on refusing to do it, sent to the fore castle, and a man named Murphy selected to supply my place; on the day of his installment Murphy began to use the belaying pin quite freely, particularly upon Woodward, McCali, and the deceased; I have seen him beat a man steadily for almost haif an hour on the head and in spots near It; of the rest of the crew who died during the passage over, all became tasane; we had an allowance of five biscuit a day; when we asked for more we were horribly berated, and told that we had more than enough; we were not referred to the supplied of the passage of the passage over, all became to show the same to the fore than enough; we were not referred to the supplied to the fore t for more we were horribly berated, and told that we had more than enough; we were not refused more because there was a scarcity of rations; Southard was in the hospital for a long time and received while there uslf a pint, daily, of thin gruel; he received no care at the hands of the doctor, who was as cruel as the rest of the officers; he compelled a man whom he had been treating for gravel to strip himself naked one January morning and sit upon the chains on deck; the man died within a few hours afterwards.

hours afterwards. hours afterwards.

Some corroborative testimony was introduced, after which the jury retired to consider its verdict. Fifteen minutes' consultation resulted in the following verdict: —"John O. Southard came to his death through starvation and brutal treatment, the brutal treatment being received at the hands of the third mats, boatswain, and carpenter, and we censure the captain and the first mate, believing them to have been accessory to his murder."

## JOSHUA HILL.

The Georgia Senator Publishes a Card,
To the Editor of N. Y. Tribune—Sir:—In your paper of Saturday iast, in referring to the action of the Georgia Legislature on the adoption of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, you make what I consider an ungenerous allusion to myself. You describe me as "hanging by the eyelids before the door of the Senate at Washington," etc. If you mean by this expression that I vex the Senate as a body with my presence, or as individuals by my cally or my letters, endeavoring to procure admission as a Senator, it is an unwarrantable aspersion. I have not spent an heur in all with the Senate or Senators since the recess in December, and but little time before that. I did, about the lst of December, call on Senator Sherman to request him to present my credentials to the Senate. And although invited by several Senators to visit them, and faily appreciating the civility, I have thought it more dignified and independent not to do so. They will not charge me with obsequiousness, I think I understand what is due to my own self respect. It will be time enough for you to instruct me in manners when Senators shall complain of my importunities.

As for my "telegraphing solemnly," or in any other vein, what consequences were likely to ensue to my collesque and myself—by the refusal of the Legislature to adopt the amendment—and what Congress would do with Georgia, and how soon it would ac., I will merely say:—I have not ventured to predict the action of Congress in regard to Georgia or anything else. I have my opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by Congress to secure the best interests of both Government and people, but walls the present circumstances exist, I cannot expect it to influence others, The Georgia Senator Publishes a Card,

and people, but while the present circumstances exist. I cannot expect it to influence others, and therefore do not urge it.

Respectfully yours, Joshua Hii Washington, D. C., March 15, 1869.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

There is a steady demand for money at about former rates. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent, per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, and prices generally

were steady.

Government securities continue in fair de mand at a further advance. 105# was bid for 10 40s; 117 for 6s of 1881; 119# for '62 5-20s; 115# for '64 5-20s; 1174 for '65 5-20s; 1134 for July '65, 5-20s; 1131 for '67 5-20s; and 1131 for

City loans were uuchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 974.
Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold a 454, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 574, no change; Lehigh Valley at 554, a slight advance; and Minchill at 55, no change. 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 10 for Catawissa common; 334 for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 40, no change, 38 was bid for Fitth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth 26 for Spruce and Pine; 124 for Hestonville; 3 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard Col

lege. Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 124, no change. PHILADELPHIA STOOK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY



-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers 30 S. Third street, report this morning gold quotations as follows 131 11·00 " 131 11·47 " 131 12 M.

10.30 " 131 12 M. 131 12 M. — 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, 1164@117#; U. S. 5-20s. 1862, 1194@120; do., 1864, 1154@115#; do., 1865, 117#@117#; do. July, 1865, 1134@113#; do. July, 1867, 1134@113#; do. July, 1867, 1134@113#; do. July, 1867, 1134@113#; 5s, 10-40s, 105#@105#. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 131#@131#.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Go. quote Government scentific etc.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117½; 5-20s of 1862, 119½@120½; 5-20s, 1864, 115½@115½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 117½@115½; do., 1865, 117½@113½; do., 1867, 113½@113½; do., 1867, 113½@115½; do., 1868, 113½@113½; 10-40s, 105½@105½. Gold. 131½. Union Pacific bonds, 103½@104.—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, 116½@117½; do., 1862, 119½@120; do., 1864, 115½@115½; do., 1865, 117½@118; do., 1865, new, 113½@113½; do., 1867, new, 113@113½; do., 1868, 113½@113½; do., 6s, 10-40s, 105½@105½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103½@105½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 131½@13½; Silver, 125@126½.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 16 .- There is nothing doing Cotton is very quiet, with sales of middling uplands at 2814@28%c; and New Orleans at

The receipts of Cloverseed are small, and it is in fair request, with sales of 500 bushels at 89 70 @10; and some from second hands at \$10 25, Timothy ranges from \$2.35 to \$2.75. Small sales of Flaxseed \$2.65 % bush

The Flour market continues very dull, with

The Flour market continues very dult, with no inquiry, except from the home consumers. Small sales of superine at \$3.85%; extra at \$6.86.50; Northwestern extra family \$5.5067.25; Pennsylvania do. do at\$7.50.38; Onlo do do. at \$86.9; and fancy lots at \$86.12 Rye Flour is steady at \$7.56.775; an extra lot sold at \$8. In Coin Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market continues very dult and week. Sales of \$3000 bushels red at \$1.60; amber at \$1.656.175; white at \$1.856.190, 1000 bushels Carada Rye sold at \$1.55. Corn is very quiet. with sales of \$3000 bushels yellow at 90c.; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at the same figure. Oats are unchanged; sales of Fennsylvania at \$60.860c; and Western at 786.75c.

Whisky is very dult, and sales at \$56.85c.

Female Suffrage.

Financial and Commercial

# FROM ST. LOUIS.

McCoole and Allen-Clergymen Denouncing the Womau-Suffrage Movement-Death of President Grant's Old Partner-The Government Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Sr. Louis, March 16.-McCoole and the backers of Allen had a meeting last evening for the purpose of making an arrangement for the mill. McCoole refused to fight on the basis of Allen's challenge, unless all the excursion money went to the winner. Billy Carrell wouldn't accede to this, and after several other propositions the affair fizzled. Joseph and James Kelly have brought suit against the Chariton and Randolph Railroad to recover \$100,000 for a breach of contract. The suit involves a dispute of sixteen miles of work.

Rev. Dr. Berkely, a leading Episcopalian minister, has denounced the woman's-suffrage movement from the pulpit, and other ministers are preparing to take the same ground. The weather is intensely cold here again, and the skating rinks are in full blast.

General Marcy left yesterday for Washington. J. K. Boggs, Grant's former partner in the real estate business here, and who was to have been appointed Surveyor of the Port, died on

The St. Louis nominations by Grant will give great offense to the radicals here, especially to the friends of Schurz. The Westliche Post and Missouri Democrat consider the nomination of Lindsey as Pension Agent, at the request of Mr. Drake, a direct thrust at them. Efforts are being made to heal the breach by having Mr. Maguire, the 9~ idate for Collector, and r whom the fight for the

www waged last winter, appointed Surveyor of the Port, the position left open by the death of Boggs.

## FROM CHICAGO. Sentence of Murderers-The Trotting

Season-A New Political Party Organizing. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 16 .- In the Superior Court, yesterday, Charles Stewart, convicted of the murder of George Herbert, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In the case of Charles Senter, convicted of manslaughter for killing William Rease, the motion for a new trial was overruled and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

The managers of Dexter Driving Park have completed their arrangements for the spring meeting, which will commence on June 8. The meeting will last four days. The total amount of purses offered is \$5050; one purse is of \$150, and is for gentlemen velocipedists.

Meetings are being held here of the supporters of the movement to organize a political party on the temperance platform. At one of these last night, strong resolutions in favor of prohihibition were adopted.

# FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Murderers Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15 .- Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, in October last, were to-day each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Indian Outrages

are reported in Humboldt county, California, One man, while ploughing his field, was shot and killed, his house plundered and fired, his family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence reports that Indian depredations and murders are numerous. The people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the Indians residing on the Government reser-

The New Hampshire Election. CONCORD, N. H., March 16 .- Full returns from all but three small towns give the following as

the result of the late election:-Republican majority . . . 3,764

Arrival of Secretary Fish at the Capital. Washington, March 16.—Secretary of State Fish arrived here this morning. There is no new "bulletin" at the Executive Mansion, as

### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Oable, This Morning's Quotations.

many newspapers have stated.

London, March 16 — A. M. — Consols for money 921, and 93 for account. United States 5 20c, 832. American stocks steady. Eric Rall-road, 244; Illinois Central, 974; Great Western Railroad, 34. PARIS, March 16 - A. M. - Bourse quiet. Rentes,

70f. 76c. LIVERFOOL, March 16—A. M.—Cotton quiet; upland middlings, 12@12\*d.: Orleans middling, 12/@12\$d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bates. sh pments of cotton from Bombay to Liverpoo

instant were (according to the Reuter's telegram) 25,000 bales.

London, March 16—A. M —Sugar quiet, both on the spot and affoat; on the spot, 39s. 3d. Lanseed Oil, £30 15s. This Afternoon's Quotations. Lospon, March 16-P. M .- United States bonds

Livenroot, March 16—P. M.—Cotton quiet.
Pork, 38s, 6d. Tailow, 46s.
Havne, March 16.—Cotton market opened un-

From Central and South America. NEW YORK, March 16 .- Tue steamship Henry Channey brings Panama dates to the 8th, and \$354,292 in tressure.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for Liver pool, ran on a rock in the Straits of Mageilan on January 26 and sank. All on board were saved except two sailors and a child.

By the junction of the Liberals and Conservatives, Mosquera's chances of election in Colombia are better than ever. Heavy earthquake shocks continue along the Peruvian coast, and in the interior. The yellow fever prevails in Peru and is very severe at Arica.

It appears that the passengers and crew of the Santiago were saved by the American schooner Sarah H. Merrill. The schooner had been beating about the Straits twenty-eight days, harassed by hostile Indians, and was short of provisions; still her captain immediately went to the relief of the sufferers.

The Merrill put the rescued on the English man of war Nassau, and then went to Vainaraiso, reaching there on February 9.

Earthquake stocks occur very frequently in Chili. President Melgarejos' murder was re-cently attempted, and he has made it a pretext for suspending the Constitution of Bolivia and declaring himself Dictator.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

HABRISHURG, March 16.—The following bills on the private caler dar were passed fluxily:—

The Senate bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphis; the House bill increasing the compensation of the Associate Joeges of the Courts of Backs county; the Heuse bill providing for the payment of damages awarded to F. Ladner, of the Asocher Jacks county; the Heuse bill providing for the payment of damages awarded to F. Ladner, of the Asochern Military Hail of Philadelphia, by reason of the occupation of the Hail by the Bisse, under the act of May 18, 1861; the Senate bill or ating a new ward in Pottaville; the House bill relative to tolls and preferred alock of the Perklomen and Sameytown Tarnolke Company; the House bill suitorizing the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company to declare stock dividuces; the House bill to confer on Henry C. Heron, of Philadelphia, all the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock; the House bill changing the name of the State Camp of the Patrio.ic Order of Junior Sons of America; the Sanate bill incorporating the Pennusylvania Industrial House for Blind Women.

The House bill incorporating the Roxborough Passeoger Railway Company; House bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Grant Gold Mining Company, with amendmen: House bill supplementary to the act hocorporating the Mercantile insurance Guarantee and Trust Company of Philadelphia; House bill relating to the settlement of the affairs of the North Carbondale Coal Company of Philadelphia; House bill increasing the capital of the Knickerboot er Ice Company; House bill anthorizing the opening and improvement of Leblah avenue, between Broad street and Frankford road.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees, as follows:

By Mr. Jackson, that no person shall have more than three years after the lest payment is due on a morrigage to pay it off, and nold the property described in the mortgage, but the said property shall fail back to the mortgage, but the said property shall fail back to the mortgage, or, any laws or decisions to the contrary notwithstanding.

By Mr. Chamberlain, authorizing the citizens of the various consties to vote upon the question of allowing liquor to be sold in such counties.

By Mr. McKinstry incorporating the Pineville and Sahakis Turnpike Road.

By Mr Ames, authorizing parties to be witnesses in their own behalf.

By Mr. Lectom, authorizing the West Chester and

By Mr. Leedom, authorizing the West Chester and Philadelphia Ralfroad to extend its road from West Chester to the Susquehanna river, between the mouth of P.qua C.eek and the Maryland State

line.

By Mr. Foy, extending trial of jury to appeals from decisions relative to laud damages where the laud has been taken f. r railroads.

By Mr. Josephs, a supplement to the Fireman's Insurance Company. Passed. This bill reorganizes the company, and provides for the manner of voting, etc.

etc.

Also, requiring the lessor of land assessed as garden or farm land in the rural districts to give six months' notice to vacate to the lessee. This is

Also, requiring the lessor of land assessed as garden or farm land in the rural districts to give six months' notice to vacate to the lessee. This is intended to secure the crops to the lessee. Also a supplement to the act regulating escheats. By Mr. Rogers, an act repealing all laws exempting property from taxation, except devernment, bate or municipal property. An effort was made by Mr. Rogers to consider this bill, but the House refused at this time.

H. M. Stokes offered the following:—That all practitioners in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, male or female, residing in this State, shall be graduates of some medical coilege; that none shall have the privilege of practising medicine, surgery or midwifery unless they have a diploma from some meaical coilege, under a pensity of \$20.00.

By Mr. Davis, an act for relief of the he'rs of James Rankin, deceased

Mr. Dunn introduced the following bill:—
That if any person bereafter shall wiifully take, lead, conduct, carry off, throw or empsy, or shall cause to be taken, led, conducted, carried off, thrown, or emptied into that part of the civer Schuyikiil, which is between the Norristown dam at or near Norristown dam and the dam at Fiat rock, any carrion or carcase of any fdead horse, or other animal, or any excrement or flith from any slauguler-house, vanit, well, sink, culvert, or any offsi or putrid or noxitous matter from any develones still-house, tan-yard, or manufactory or mill, any refuse from any coal cill refinery, gas works, or any other noxious matter or ilquid whatever, calculated to render the water of said river impare every such person or person shall for each offense forreit and pay not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and the pensities of the act of February 7, 1882 relative to the purity of the Schuylkiil water shall be the same; that no length of po session shall bar the remeval of, any nuisance between the width of icrty feet. Passed—

By Mr. Hong, an act tixing the lines of Brandywine street, between Fitteent

pany.

Alvo, incorporating the Chesnut Hill and Wisna-bloken Balirond.

Also, incorporating the Chesnut Hill and Wissahicken Railroad.
Also, providing for the transfer of the Cheannt Hill
Water Works to the city.

By Mr Cloud, gving the city of Philadelphia control of all springs, streams, etc., necessary for water
purposes and punishing the defilement thereof.

By Mr. Hong, giving the western quarter of Fenn
Square to the Franklin Institute.

By Mr. Cloud, incorporating the North Penn Passenger Railway Company. Corporators, William
Nuttall, Beejsman Mullion, George W. Rates, Sept
A. Jones, William Eillott, Samuel Kelley. Route of
road beginning at the east end of Columbia Bridge,
thence along Said avenue to the place of beginning,
with power to extend their road to make connections
with any other-road morth of Columbia avenue, west
of Howard, south of York, and east of Schuylkill
avenue.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a

of Howard, south of York, and east of Schulffell avenue.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a joint resolution paying the witnesses in the Buun, Witham case the sum of \$16\*83 each, and \$15.50 each for the two or three days' services which they had performed. They were paid six cents per mile milesge for 215 miles, and \$1\*33 per diem. Among the names of the witnesses were those of Daniel Reddin and John Rowan. These men were denounced by Mr. McGinnis as having perjured themselves, and of being of infamous reputation. He moved that the amounts appropriated to them be stricken out. stricken out.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 16.—Stocks firm. Gold, 181%.
Exchange, 8%: 5-20s. 1867, 119%; do. 1865, 115%; do. 1865, 117%; new, 118%; 1877, 118%; 10-40s, 105%; Virginia &s. 60%; Missouri 8s. 88: Canton Co., 50%; Camberland preferred, 55%; New York Central 160: Reading, 91%; Hudson River, 140: Michigan Southern, 93; Ilitoola Central. 188: Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Claveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Claveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Ilitoola Central. 188: Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88%; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wavne 121.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cotton dull; midding, 28%; C. Fiour very duit. Wheat very duit, and almost unsalable. Cora duit and lower; prime white, 82%; S8c: prime yellow, 57%; 59c. One duit at 62%; 70c. for good to prime Rye nominally \$1.0 Mess Fock firm at 82.0 Mess Bacon active and firm: rib sides. 170; clear do. 172%; 616c; shoulders, 143(%); hams, 20%; 21c. Lard quiet at 20c. Whisky firm at 95c.

San Francisco, March 15.—Flour quiet: sales of shipping grades at \$4.50(%); 50c; choice Wheat, \$1.65; Legul-lenders, 77%.

Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M: 

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS - YII St Session.

Washington, March 16.— The Vice-Provider t 1 ild before the Senate the House resolution for an adjournment on March 26.
On motion of Mr. Summer it was isld on the table, Mr. Wilson presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities. Tabled.
Mesars. Wilson and Ramaay presented petitions for woman soffrage.
Mr. Trumouli called up the joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution respecting the previous tovernments of Virginia and Texas, which was assed,

toveraments of Virginia and Texas, which was assed.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to incorporate the Washing on General Hospital Asylum. Referred to the Committee on the Listrict.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill granting lands to Minnesota and for aid in improving the navigation of the Mi sasippi above the Falls of S. Authory. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill establishing a post files and incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Comessay. Referred to the Committee on P. at Uffices and Post Roads.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution anthorizing the recognition of the independence of Coba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Pomercy introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Hurlington and Miscouri Rairond, a branch of the Pac'fic Rairond. List on the table.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill relative certain grants of land to Alabras. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Pomercy introduced a bill to define the gualic Lands.

of land to Alabrma. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to define the qualication of voters in Utah.

It establishes woman suffrage.

Mr. Drake it troduced a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Wyoming, and to provide for the survey of the public heads therein, and for other purpose. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Grimes the Senate reaumed the consideration of the unfinish d business of yesterday. The remaining amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that the pay of midshimen shall be \$1000 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. Cragin offered an amendment, which was agreed to, continuing the office of Boileitor and Naval Judge Advocate General until Jane 30, 1869. The bill was then passed.

A message was received from the Prevident transmitting the report of the Directors of the Union Paci-

was then passed.

A message was received from the Prevident transmitting the report of the Directors of the Union Pacific Rahrond.

On metion of Mr. Patterson, the Senate insisted on its amer dments to the resolution providing for a Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was taken up.
The Secretary read the bill and the amendment reported by the Juciciary Committee yesterday siriking out the word 'repealed' and inserting instead "suspended until the next sension of Congress."

Mr. Trumbull briefly reviewed the practice and legislation in regard to appointments.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cultom presented to memorial of Mesars.
Biss and Masterman, in retation to their imprisonment in Paraguay by President Lopez and subsequently on board the United States gunboat Wasp
and the flagably Guerriers, and in that connection
offered a resolution for the appointment of a select
committee or five to inquire into all the circumstances, and into the conduct of the late American
Minister to Paraguay and the officers commanding
toe South Atlantic Squadron, with power to send for
persons and papers, stc.

Mr. Wood moved the reference of the memorial
and resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
Agreed to.

Mr. Wood moved the reference of the memorial and resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Buffinton introduced a bill to extend the laws re ating to the registry of vessels. Beferred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then, at one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mi. Kelley, from the Committee on Colnage, for the coinage of nickel cop, er pi-ces of five cents and under.

Mr. Kelley moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Butler (Mass) moved an amendment providing that the purchase of all material to be used in the colnage, except where old coins are redesmed, shall be made by public advertisement for contracts to be given to the lowest bidder on the percentage of pure metal required.

He explained that the object of his amendment was to prevent the possibility of a job

Mr. Kelley expressed himself in lavor of making a general law, embracing the sa me priociple, but was opposed to adopting an amendment to this bill, which would embarrass the Director of the Mint in in carrying out the law.

Canada Merchant Absconded.

TORONTO, Match 16. -A. M. H. Taylor, a promisent produce merchant, known on 'Change as the "Barley King," has absconded, with heavy liabilities.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce. The prison cases were resumed to day.
John Bozath was convicted of the larceny of
a blanket, which he was seen to steal from a
horse that had been left for rest in a shed.

horse that had been left for rest in a shed.

George Wisier was tried upon a charge of the larceny of leather. It was testified that he was employed in a shoe shop at Ridge road and Spring Garden street, and that on various occasions he was seen to take away with him pieces of leather, until, at length, he purioined goods amounting to a considerable value.

The defense denied felonious intent, and offered evidence of the defendant's excellent character; and it was also alleged that the prosecutors had offered to settle this case privately for money. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. twenty-nine barrels of whisky, claimed by John Carr, before reported, the Government falled to make out a case of forfeiture, and the jury rendered a verdiet for the claimant. The jurors were discharged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY THLESAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived, steamships Britannia, from Giasgow, and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwali, Also, Steamship lews, from G asgow, Forthers Mondow, March 18.—Arrived, brig Franco Theonin, from Patermo for Baltimore, Passed out—Schr Echo, for the West Indies.

San Francisco. March 15.—Cearsd, ship Mary E., Riggs, for New York, with 18 000 sacks of wheat. Arrived, ship Celestial Empire, from New York.

Brest, March 18.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......MARCH 16. 

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. P. Ohl.
Schr Transit. Young. Providence. Singlesson & Co.
Schr Abnie E. Saffyrd, Poweil, Norwich. do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston, Hammett &
Neill.
Schr Cilo, Brannin, Millville, John Street & Co.

Scar Cilo, Brannin, Miliville, John Street & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baser, 43 hours from Boston, with midse, and passergers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Capea, saw a ship standing in; yesterday florning, saw a fui-rigged brig ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones. 20 hours from New York, with midse to John F. Ohl.

Brig Mary C, Comery. Comery, from Measton Dec. 25. with fruit and brimstone to N. Heilings & Bro. Capt. Comery reports:—Feb 15. lat 35. long. 38. waz spoken by barque Cremona (as before reported), who kindly supplied as with provisions and medicine, and for which I desire to recurn blum my heartiest thanks; Feb. 25. lat. 29. long. 59 43 spoke brig Milwaukee, from New York for Hemerars. Experienced very severe weather, and a succession of gales since crossing the Guif Stream.

Schr Transii, Young, from Greenport.
Schr M. O, Wells, Reeves from Greenport.
Schr Cito, Brannin, from Miliville.

Schr M. O. Wells. Reeves from Milville.

BELOW.

One ship. three barques (one French), names unknown; brigs Mechanic and Nigretia, both from Cardenas-reported by S. Schellinger, pilot.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., March 14—3 P. M.—Srig Eaglet, from Rio ce Janetro for New York, and schr Georgie Deering. from Matanzas for Sattimore, arrived at the Breakwater this ovening. The Georgie Deering lost three men overboard, and has a subboom broken.

Schr Emily and Jennie, from Zaza, for orders, arrived y sterday, and iemains, in company with those reported by telegraph, besides the following, which are detained by bead winds:—Schr Silengarry, from Philadelphia for Matanzas; S. L. Stevens, do. for Baltimore; J. L. Schwers; Only Laughter; Snowflaker J. T. Way; Argo; Robert Stockhos; Tench in: Lissic Raymond; and P. Bolce, all from New York for Virgibia; Minquas, do. for Baltimore; J. H. Boye, do.; M. Pilimore from Boston for Battmore; George Nevinger, from Wareham for de.; Rose theorem, George Nevinger, from Wareham for de.; Rose theorem Wood's Hole for Michimose; Maryland, from Fall Stiver for Virginia. The brig Clars P. Gibbs. from Maianzas, reports:—John inst., lat. 55 20, long, 75 was struck by a Besvy sea which stove stern, f. ind cable with water, and did other damage.