CUBA.

Outrages by Spanish Naval Officers on British Shipping-John Bull's Back Up_Repation Demanded.

Men-of-War to Seek Redress.

Correspondence from Havana to April 1 contains

the following, which will be read with interest:-The Spanish officers of the West Indies fleet are in a fair way to embroil their Government in scrious difficulties with that of Great Britain. I have furnished you full particulars of the capture by them of the British schooner Galvanie and of the American brig Mary Lowell, the latter whilst in charge of a British Custom House officer, and both taken in British waters. I must now inform you that the British authorities have to-day two additional causes of just and serious complaint against the Spanish Government, resulting from two instances of violent disregard of the rights and immunities of British vessels.

The first relates to the British sloop Jeff. Davis, of Nassau, N. P., engaged in the sponge fishery along some of the lesser Bahama Islands. This vessel was Nassan, N. P., engaged in the sponge fishery along some of the lesser Bahama Islands. This vessel was contract on the 15th, in British waters, and not more than a mile or so from British territory, by the Spanish steamer Concha, once a merchant steamer, but recently purchased by the Spanish authorities and changed into a man-of-war. [The Jeff. Davis was in ballast, and had her papers regularly in order as a sponge-fishing vessel, but had on board two Cuban passengers that the officers of the Concha pretended to a now had been engaged in the Cuban insurrection, and were on their way to the United States as agents of the provisional republican government of Cuba. Unwilling to take into consideration that the two passengers might very well have come on board without the sloop having gone to the Cuban coast for them, and that the Jeff. Davis was unquestionably in British waters, the commander of the Concha took foreible possession of her, and brought her, with the captain, crew, and passengers, as a prize to Calbarien. There a naval court indorsed the seizure, and confiscated the vessel. The captain and crew are in prison, heavily ironed, and are to be tried for piracy. The two passengers were murdered by a crowd of volunteers, while being taken from the vessel to prison. It seems they were extensively insulted and hooted at by the volunteers when landed, which induced one of them to defiantly shout back, Vira Cuba Libre! Vira Cespedes! Whereupon the volunteers fired upon them, killing both instantly. This hellish deed has led to no arrests whatever on the part of the authorities of Calbarien. The two murdered Cubans were named Jimenez and Falero, and their killing, you see, differs somewhat in its incidents from those first reported, and given to you in my last letter.

The second outrage upon British shipping by the

cidents from those first reported, and given to you in my last letter.

The second outrage upon British shipping by the Spanish West Indies fleet is the overhauling and armed search of the British schooner Britannia, also engaged in the spouge trade of the Bahama Islands. This vessel, when in British waters, and not a mile from the coast of an inhabited British island, was taken possession of by a boat load of armed men from a Spanish man-of-war, and retained possession of for nearly an hour, while an examination of her was made from stem to stern. Not finding anything on board that appeared suspicious, the Spaniards left the schooner in charge of her captain, and returned to their vessel without offering a single word of apology for their arbitrary conduct. These two cases of positive disregard of the rights of British vessels within their own waters, and of direct invasion of British laws, have very naturally aroused no small amount of indignation among the British authorities of the Bahamas, and the British Consul-General at Havans, the Hon. J. Graham Dunlop, has been charged by them to convey their serious remonstrances to Captain-General Dulce and their spirited representations to their home government. The already complicated relations of Great Britain with Spain become from them very evidently still more complicated. The quadraple outrages of late committed against British interests and privileges by Spanish men-of-war are, indeed, of no small consequence and magnitude, and may well lead to trouble. The case of the Mary Lowell, on its very consequence and magnitude, and may well lead to trouble. The case of the Mary Lowell, on its very face the most outrageous and insulting one of the four to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, is perhaps, after all, the one that will be the most easily settled and arranged by diplomacy, since there are clear indications that the Spanish authorities are preparing to back down from the high and arbitrary positions they assumed at the start, and will make the amende honorable, returning the Mary Lowell and her eargo, releasing her crew, and paying damages.

In the case of the schooner Galvanic, however, not to say anything as to the affairs of the Jeff. Davis and the Britannia, since the Spanish authorities have furnished as yet no intimation of what shall be their line of conduct about them, we find the questions at consequence and mag

ine of conduct about them, we find the questions at line of conduct about them, we find the questions at dispute more clearly marked and antagonistical, and truly containing the germ of troubles, and even of war. The Spanish anthorities have unmistakably and plainly taken their position adversely to the ves-sel, crew, and passengers, condemning and disposing of the first, and trying the others for, and finding then guilty of piracy; and certain instructions from spain are only awaited before a decision in the last resort is rendered whether they shall be shot or not. If any departure from the actions resolved upon be made by the Spanish authorities, it will be only under the forms of favors and concessions. But upon be made by the Spanish authorities, it will be only under the forms of favors and concessions. But if I understand the British position, as ably assumed by the energetic consular representative of Grea-Britain here—and I believe I do—favors and concessions are neither asked nor desired, but rights and privileges are defended and their violation by the Spanish naval and civil authorities of Oubs in the case of the Galvanic resisted, and reparation demanded. This schooner was unquestionably taken Spanish naval and civil anthorities of Ouba in the case of the Galvanic resisted, and reparation demanded. This schooner was unquestionably taben in British waters, considerably north of Lobos Key, an English possession with an English light-house upon it, and far beyond Cuban waters. Her papers were all in order, regularly made out for Puerto Plata, in the Dominican Republic; no arms were found on board, and if her passengers were Cubans, none had up to the time of the capture of the vessel engaged in acts of hostility against the Spanish Government; and even if they had, the captain of the Galvanic had an unquestionable right to take them on board of his vessel, and carry them from Nassau to Puerto Plata. The trial of the captain and crew of the vessel the British representative justly deems of no weight, and farcical. The men were shown no justice or fairness, were denied all kind of assistance and defense, and were not even allowed to communicate in their emergencies with their Consul, and have the benefit of his presence during their trial. In view of the facts of the case, the demands of the British representative are, therefore, for rights and justice and not favors and concessions. They require that the Galvanic, a British vessel taken in British waters, be returned to her owners, and her captain, crew, and passengers set at liberty, and that damages be paid by the Spanish Government. With such wide differences and discrepancies in the views of the British and Spanish authorities as to this case, may it not be well said to be fraught with perils to the peaceful relations of authorities as to this case, may it not be well said to be fraught with perlis to the peaceful relations of Great Britain and Spain? And may it not assist, if not directly conduce, the former nation in resolving to give the second a good thrashing? I know many ns hope it may.

On yesterday the British armor-plated war steamer On yesterday the British armor-plated war steamer Pavorite, of ten guns, Captain McCrea, and with a crew of 275 men, came into port and exchanged salutes with Fort Cabanas, and the divers Spanish, American, French, and Prussian war vessels in the harbor. The arrival of this powerful representative of England's navy at this particular juncture is somewhat extensively commented upon, and I believe has proven acceptable to the British Consulsomewhat extensively commented upon, and I be-lieve has proven acceptable to the British Consul-General and the English residents of Havam. There are now three British war vessels in port; the other two besides the Favorite being the gunboats Cherub and Heron. This looks somewhat significant

Shall the Cubans be Recognized?

The Army and Navy Journal, in the course of at

racic entitled "Cuba and the Confederacy.—A Contrast, not a Parallel," says:—

Spain followed France and England in their swift recognition of the Confederacy, and without containing our Government. The Spanish "Royal Decree" of recognition was dated on the 17th of June, inly thirty-five days after the proclamation of Queen Victoria, and it was much more elaborate.

It began by declaring that Queen Isabella had "resolved to maintain the strickest neutrality in the struggle undertaken between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South;" and it proceeded to put these two "Powers" on an exact par, though the Rebels had then fought no battle, save the bloodless attack on Sumter, whereof news had been received but five or six weeks before. We admit that Spain had the aame motive for her hasty and insulting decree as England for her proclamation, to wit—jealousy and fear. What England mation, to wit—jealousy and fear. What England feared for Canada Spain feared for Cuba—eventual

revolt and gravitation towards the Union. Like England, Spain played her game; like England, she lost it; and like England she must abide the conse-President Grant said in his inaugural

"I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent."

Let us "follow the precedent," which Spain set us in her state paper of June 17, 1861, and what shall we do for Cuba?

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. New York, April 7, 1869. And, pray, what do you think of the Imperialist? Have you read it? Have you seen it? Have your fingers clutched its sixteen leaden-colored pages? Have your eyes wandered down its forty-eight lugubrious columns ? How does it sell? I don't know. Nobody does. Its price is twelve cents per single copy, and its personnel is not attractive. It is too cadaverous and corpse-like. It has a clammy and mortuary tench. To speak in a slightly figurative sense, the blue around its eyes is the only thing about it suggestive of the purple of royalty, and the texture of the paper on which it is printed is certainly very far from suggestive of fine linen. I am afraid the Imperialist is foredoomed. The news-papers here have treated it very cavalierly, not even deigning to notice its existence. So far, the Imperial Publishing Company has been magnificently snubbed, and No. 37 Mercer street (the "Imperial" headquarters) has nothing to congratulate tiself upon beyond having given expression to its opinions. The first number of the new weekly made its appearance on "Monday. Its platform is revolutionary. Its object is to prepare the American people for a revolution that is as desirable as it is inevitable." Its publishers believe democracy to be a failure, whose practica workings have been found inadequate to the wants of the American people, and they promise that their hebdomadal shall "unite the high tone and thorough culture of the standard British weekly press with the lighter and more popular features of the best current literature of the day, free from the low and commonplace vulgarisms that have heretofore disgraced American journalism." The editorials of this first number are exceedingly long and heavy. One on "The True Idea of Government" is about three columns long; another "To the American People" is one and a half columns, leaded; two others, "The Empire is Peace" and "Will Our Debt be Paid," are each one and a half columns long. The tone of the new journal can also be pretty accurately gleaned from the titles of editorials selected from other publications; as, for instance, "Widespread Corruption," from the San Francisco Commercial Review; "On Financial and Political Plunderers," from the New York Herald; "More Impudence," from the Toronto Globe; "Government in the United States," from the St. Louis Republican: "The Empire is Approaching," from the Pittsburg Weekly Press; "Repudation Maide Easy," from the Morgan Gazette," "The United States: Its Degradation," from the Albany Aryus," etc. etc. The design upon the first page is an imperial crown, with mottoes "The Empire is Peace," and "Let Us Have Peace," upon opposite sides, the first being a quotation of the Emperor Napoleon's celebrated aphorism (uttered in 1852 when he was Prince-President of the French Republic, L'Empire cest la paix," and the second th rial Publishing Company has been magnificently snebbed, and No. 37 Mercer street (the "Imperial" headquarters) has nothing to congratulate itself upon

established, there will be no more office-seekers then than there are now. The city is full of them; and when I think of the immense number of patriots that are willing to deny themselves and fill sinecures for the benefit of their beloved country, I place my left hand (when it don't happen to have the scissors in it) upon my bosom, and thank Providence that the supply of that kind of patriots is always greater than the demand. When I passed by the Custom House, yesterday, and saw the crowd of patriots besieging the door there, elbowing each other, and indulging some of the most vigorous vernacular that it has been my pleasure to listen to—all gathered to— other for the same great cause, that of serving their gether for the same great cause, that of serving their country at the highest rate of wages and the lowest rate 'of work, I felt my veins thrill as they are usually restricted to thrilling only on Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July. Such a swarin of applicants! You might have thought it was Ludiow Street Jall broken loose and mixed up with the audience part of the Tombs Police Court during a wholesale murder trial. The "squeeze" lasted from early in the morning until 4 o'clock, only one applicant being admitted at a time to learn his fate as to whether he had been deemed worthy to fate as to whether he had been deemed worthy to enter into the service of Uncie Sam. Precisely the same scene will be enacted day after day until the

same scene will be enacted day after day until the last applicant shall have come and gone; and I shall feel sorry for the utterer of oaths if the recording angel should prove less amiable than usual, and evince a disposition to bottle up her tears.

The thousands of pleasure-seekers who, during the summer months, are fond of making little excursions around New York, will be interested in learning how frail are their chances of safety on heard the steambacks in which they trust learning now frail are their chances of safety on board the steamboats in which they put their trust. The hopes of life held out by "life-preservers" and "life-boats" seem to be almost as frail as those pro-mises by the London swindles which Mr. James Greenwood has lately been exposing. The question arises whether straw and rushes do not greatly pre dominate in life-preservers over the cork with whi they are "warranted" to be exclusively stuffed. the passenger boats navigating the two rivers which embrace New York are required to have available a certain number of cork jackets, but numerous are the cases in which few or none are visible. Sometimes a few dozen will be found packed up in some inaccessible corner. Fire-buckets are scarcely to be seen, and axes are as much out of sight as though they were buried in the Yo Semite Valley. To have things in this condition is not quite as bad, perhaps, as to have them in that described by the London journalist, but it is bad enough. When one, in his innocent summer rambles, has escaped the cholera and the yellow fever, the railway collisions, the steamboat explosions, the bycicular run-over, and the hotel charges, it is rather too bad to be drowned to death in sight of home and happiness, by trusting too implicitly to a cork-jacket. It is enough to drive one out of one's wits to think of it, and a straight-jacket on land is infinitely preferthe passenger boats navigating the two rivers which

It is enough to drive one out of one's wits to think of it, and a straight-jacket on iand is infinitely preferable to one of these cork-jackets by water.

Vincent Wallace's opera of Lurline is to be produced in May at the Academy of Music. Parepa-Rosa was to have borne the principal part, but she has had her "rheumatism" to attend to, and it is pretty certain that the role must be confided to other hands. There was a rumor emanating from musical people that Parepa was a rumor emanating from musical people that Parepa was in some danger of losing her voice, or at least of suffering a great impairment of it for a time. It was said that she had over-exerted her organ during her Californian and Western tour, and that considerable rest and tact would be necesand that considerable rest and tact would be necessary ere it could be certain that the recreant warbler could be put in perfect tune again. But then the very same stories were breathed about Miss Kellogy, and when she last sang here there was nothing wheezy about her lovely organ. Next Monday night, at Wood's Museum, Robinson Crusoe in pantomime is going to be produced. Mr. Paul Juignet will take a benefit on Friday evening at the French Theatre, when Carrier, the tenor, will take the part of the "Grande Duchesse," with Madame Rose-Bell as "Fritz," Deschauzas as "General Boum," and the other male and femile characters visa versa, so that neither actors nor andience will know which end of them is overnor andience will know which end of them is over-most. I think the chances are in favor of my being right, when I say that of all the singers of opera-bouge who have been with us Irma is the favorite bouge who have been with us Irma is the favorite prima donna and Aujac the favorite tenor.

TOLEDO, April 7 .- Summit Street Hotel was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$10,000; in-

H	surance, \$3000.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
ì	Stock Quotations by T	elegraph-1 P. M.
3	Glendenning, Davis & Co. r	eport through their New
8	Glendenning, Davis & Co.	The state of the s
1	N. Y. Cent. R 164% Cl	eve and Toledo R. 964
3	Ph. and Rea. R 92 To	oledo & Wabash 67%
ı	Ph. and Rea. R	IL & St. Paul R. c 74
ı	MEDICAN AND RESERVE AND	il. & St. Paul R. p 824
3		dams Express 09%
š	I CALL MARKS AND THE COURSE IN THE COURSE	ells, Fargo & Co 81
1	Chr Bill Mar the passes and the	nited States 57%
9		ennessee 6s, new 65
g	P. Dieb. F. Train Street and Land	CHIMODELOG AND MOUTH IN THE
g	4 Larcing water matterns.	
	West, Union Tel \$136	Market irregular.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Governor Geary to Respite Gerald Eaton He will not Interfere in Twitchell's Case.

American Interests in Cuba-Official Despatches from Admiral Hoff The Revolutionists Strong in Numbers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Official Despatches to the Government from Admiral Hoff.
Washington, April 7.—Despatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Hoff, with late dates from Havana. The aspect of affairs was unchanged, and reports from the interior of the island showed that the insurgents were strong. The case of Mary Powell is being investigated by the English authorities. Vice-Consul Codrington, who had been arrested for conspiring against the Spanish Government, had been released through the interposition of our Vice-Consul and the Admiral.

He suggests that there be some public expression made by our Government against the principle of arresting foreign citizens on mere suspicion, and that such a course would check the despotism of those who control the island.

Some thirty American citizens, who had made application to our Consul to leave the island. had been granted passports for that purpose by the Spanish Captain-General.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Gerald Enton Will be Respited by the Governor Twitchell's Case Will Not Be Interfered With.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, April 7.—The act which passed both houses of the Legislature yesterday, authorizing the Governor to commute a sentence of death by the courts to one of imprisonment for life or for a term of years, it was generally understood, was pushed through for the express purpose of meeting the case of Gerald Eaton, who is to be hung in your city to-morrow. Advantage of its provisions will be taken at once, and a respite in Eaton's case will be sent by Governor Geary to Philadelphia to-day, with a view to the final commutation of his sentence. In Twitchell's case, however, the Governor will not interfere, and he will be executed at the appointed time.

The "Cattle" and "Insane" Bills. Senator Stinson offered a resolution for the recall of the Cattle bill from the House, but it was defeated by 14 yeas to 17 nays. Senator Miller, who was paired with Senator White on the bill, voted nay. The Insane bill, prepared by eminent lawyers in Philadelphia, has gone to the Governor for his signature.

The Death Penalty and Imprisonment for Life. The House has agreed to the Senate amendment authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life. The Governor has the bill, but as yet has signified no intention of signing it. Unless it is signed, Eaton will have to be the partner of Twitchell on the scaffold to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis to Compete with Chicago in the Grain Trade—The Manicipal Election. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

St. Louis, April 7.-The establishment of grain association here has met with great favor. Already the sum of \$80,000 has been subscribed A resolution subscribing \$90,000 on 'Change passed yesterday. The object is to establish formidable competition with Chicago as to the grain market of the West, and to recover the trade which St. Louis has lost during the past few years. One of the results will probably be the establishment of a line of propellers from New Orleans to Liverpool. Should the movement progress favorably, a few days will witness a subscription amounting to \$200,000. Arrangements will then be made to send agents to differ ent sections of the country and the West.

The city election passed off quietly yesterday, Cole, the Republican candidate for Mayor, being elected by 200 majority over the Citizens' candidate. Thomas received a respectable portion of the German vote, but the heavy element of the straight Democracy refused to vote for him; hence his defeat. The new City Council is Democratic by one majority. The Republicans elected the Mayor and all the other officers on the city ticket by a majority of 5000 and

Billiard Match.

MONTREAL, April 7 .- The great billiard match took place last evening, at Mechanics' Hall, between Joe Dion and Melvin Foster. It was a match for 1200 points, push-shot and crotch barred, on a second sized Carom table, for \$1000 a side. The umpires were Chris. O'Conner for Foster; Cyrille Dion for Dion. Referee, George Phelan. This was the third and deciding game, each winning one of two former games. The betting all along was slightly in favor of Dion. An immense crowd was present, among whom were a large number of New Yorkers, the majority of whom backed their man with spirit. The contest was very keen, and the excitement intense. Magnificent play was made on both sides. On the eighth innings the game stood neck and neck, even bets of \$50 and \$100 being freely made. Joe Dion was ahead near the end of the game. The score stood:—Dion, 1200 Foster, 1115.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—A. M.—Consols, 98% both for money and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 83%. American stocks open steady; Eric, 24%; Illinois Central, Liverroot., April 7—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 12%@12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%@12%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000

LONDON, April 7-A. M .- Linseed oil, £29 158, This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 7—P. M.—Consols, 93 for both m
ney and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 63%. Stock
quiet.

quiet.
Liverpool, April 7—P. M. — Cotton—It is now thought the sales will reach 19,000 bales.
Breadstuffs dull. Lard, 72s. 6d.
HAVRE, April 7—P. M.—Cotton opens at 146%1. on QUEENSTOWN, April 7—P. M.—Arrived, steamship Palmyra, from New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The local Money market is daily gaining strength by the payment of large amounts on Government account, and in the way of dividends and interest by a host of corporations throughout the country. Much of this finds its way into the coffers of our local banks in the way of deposits, and were it not that many have been forced to hypothecate these amounts to secure loans to meet April engagements, the market would improve more rapidly and tend to a more speedy decline of the loan rates. At present they are severe in the open market, where the bulk of the demand is pressed, in consequence of the poverty or conservatism of the banks, and no material softening can be expected until they are terial softening can be expected until they are again able to relieve the outside market of some of this pressure, as formerly. Call foans on Governments are generally made at about 7 per cent. and 8@9 per cent on other prime securities.
Mercantile paper is irregular, and the rates depend upon a variety of circumstances irrespective of credit. The range is between 9 and 12 per cent for good signatures.

Government securities are quite active and strong to-day at a slight advance on last quota-tions. Gold is firm and rather steady. Price at tions. Gold 12 M. 18136.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the stock market this morning, but prices were rather weak. State loans were steady, with saleof the first series at 102; and second do, at 105. City 6s were stronger, with sales of the new issue at 1011/20101/2, an advance of 1/2. The Lehigh Gold Loan improved, selling at 931/2. Government bonds were in good request at a

slight advance,
Reading Railroad was hardly so active, and closed at 46%. Pennsylvania Railroad fell off %, selling at 59. Philadelphia and Eric Railroad was firmer and more active, closing at 281/6 281/4. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55. 42% was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 54% for Minchill Railroad; 33% for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 33% for Catawissa Railroad

Canal stocks were excessively dull. 17 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 47 for Delaware Division.

In Coal shares nothing was done. The following were the best bids: 4% for New York and Middle; 5½ for Fulton; 46 for Locust Mountain; 5% for Big Mountain; and ½ for Feeder Dam.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Mochanics, at \$11. Mechanics' at 31%.

Passenger Railway shares were but little inquired after. 43 was bid for Second and Third;

38 for Fifth and Sixth: 70½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Heston-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street. BEFORE BOARDS.

The state of the s	MA CHANGE MATOR	
100 sh Penna RR	******************	59
FIRST	BOARD.	
\$2100 Pa 6s 1 ser102	164 sh Penna R. ls.	59
\$1000 do2 ser.105		59
\$900 City 6s, New.c. 101 1/4	140 dols.	59
\$400 do10136	14 do	59
\$1000 dols.101%	5 do	59
\$4000 C & Am 68, 83. 86	65 do	59
\$1000 Leh Val old bs 96	100 sh Phil & E.b60.	2834
\$1000 Cam & Bur Co. 86	100 do	281
\$500 Leh gold 1 93%	100 dob60.	28 %
10 sh Cam & Am.c. 124	100 do	28.5
15 dos5wn.124	100 do	285
71 sh Leh Val R.d b.	100 dob60.	283
lots 55		

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

Messrs. De Haven & Brother. No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115%@115%; do. 1862, 118%@118%; do. 1865, 116%@116%; do. 1865, 116%@116%; do. 1865, new, 118%@118%; do. 1867, new, 118%@118%; do. 1868, 118%@118%; Stuer, 126.2128.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, 31, 115%@116; 5-208 rities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 115%@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118½@119; do., 1864, 114½@114½; do., Nov., 1865, 116½@116½; do., July, 1865, 113½@113½; do., 1867, 113½@113½; do., 1868, 113½@113½; do., 105½@105½; Gold, 131½. Pacifics, 103½@103½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 7 .- The Flour market continues quiet, and prices are barely sustained. About 600 barrels were taken for home consumers at \$4-25@ 5:50 for superfine; \$6@6:50 for extras; \$6:50@7:25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$7@8 for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$869-25 for Ohio do, do. and \$9.50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.50 @ barrel.

There is very little prime Wheat here, and the article is in steady request at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of red at \$1.60cml 65 amber at \$170@1 85; California at \$175@1.80; and white at \$1.95@2.10. Rye ranges from \$1.45 to \$1.50 for Western. Corn is quiet but firmer; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 88@90c. and Western mixed at 85@ 86c. Oats are selling at 73@76c. for Western, and 65 6 70c, for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Seeds.-Cloverseed is steady, with sales at \$9.500 10, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy ranges from \$3.35 to \$3.62%. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65@2.70.

Bark is good demand at the recent decline; sales of 1000 bushels No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 % ton.

Whisky may be quoted at 96@98c. @ gallon, tax

Latest Shipping Intelligence. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] FORTRESS MONROE, April 7. — Arrived, schr Nellie McNeil, from Swan Island, for orders. Salled, schr Thos. Clyde, for Hampton Roads.
NEW YORK, April 7.—Arrived, steamship Quaker City, from New Orleans and Havana. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Northern Light, Buckmaster, Portland, Lennox

Burgess. Schr Annie Gillise, Mitchell, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co. Schr Jona, Kendall, Portsmouth, Schr Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Stonington, Schr Wake, Gandy, New London,

Barquentine White Cloud, cleared yesterday, is bound to Rockport. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Northern Light, Buckmaster, from Millville, with sand to Lennox & Burgess.
Steamer Wood Duck, Martin, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mass. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., April 4-6 P. M.—Schr Senator Grimes,
from Savannah for Philadelphia, passed in this morning.
Brigs Hermes, for Laguayra; Marijuosa, for Cienfuegos;
and schr Eagle Wing, for Burbados, all from Philadelphia,
went to sea yesterday.

JOSEPH LAFETRA. MEMORANDA.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence via Havana, arrived at New Orleans 2 A. M. yesterday, to eail 9th inst. to re-

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, hence, at Savannah ye Schrs Hannah Little and E. G. Irwin, hence, at Charles 'yesterday. Irmenia and Oriole, hence, at Holmes' Hole 5th Boston; also, schr Caroline Hall, from Salem for B. 5th inst.
Bohr J. Allderdice, Willis, hence for Boston, at Holmes'
Hole 2d inst.
Bohr Warren Blake, Mosservey, hence, at Matanzas 26th Nohr Warren Dack.

Schr Lane T. Willette, hence, at New London 5th inst.

Schre C. E. Smith, Hanson; J. B. Smith, Williams; M. Standish, Rich; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; Henry Crockey, Crooky; and F. Nowell, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

THE DOOMED.

TWITCHELL -- EATON

The Crimes for Which They Are to Suffer Death.

The Crooks and Onibbles Which Have Failed to Avert Their Fate.

Arrangements for the Closing Scene To-Morrow.

To-morrow the majesty of the law will be avenged in the cases of Twitchell and Eaton. Philadelphia will witness the uncommon, though not totally unprecedented, tragedy of a double execution. Both of these men, formally indicted, tried, and convicted of murder in the first degree, were sentenced by their judges, and doomed to die on the 8th of April by the Governor. The interest attached to their crimes and their fate has been unabated for months, and such a wide-spread notoriety has their cases a:quired, that not only here, but throughout the country, they and the murders they perpetrated are well known. In behalf of both of them motions have been made for new trials, and every conceivable expedient devised to avert their doom. In vain. The Supreme Courts of the State and the nation decided against them, the Executive of this Commonwealth has refused to be swayed by arguments or petitions for pardon, and the people at large, while involun-tarily pitying the men themselves, are satisfied of the right, fairness, and justice of their sentences. They pay the rightcous penalty for their offenses. They took life, and now their lives are to be taken. When the last scene of the frightful drama in which they bore the chief parts shall have closed on the scaffold, will any one declaim against the fitness of the

TWITCHELL.

The Circumstances of the Murder.

The murder of Mrs. Mary Hill greatly differs from any crime committed in this city for many years. Arthur Spring and Anton Probst amazed the community by the terrible ferocity and savageness of their bloody deeds; but they were both of the lowest order of humanity, Spring being a man of considerable natural intelligence, but of vicious habits and instincts, while Probst was little more than a brute. They seemed to come up out of the very dregs of society. But in this murder, which startled Philadelphia in November last, the elements were en-

society. But in this murder, which startled Philadelphia in November last, the elements were entirely different, if we accept as true the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, the verdict of the Court, and the universal opinion of the public.

On Sunday night, November 22, Sarah Campbell, a servant girl in the family of Mrs. Hill, residing at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, returned about 9 o'clock from church. She was obliged to ring the bell repeatedly, when finally Mr. Twitchell, but partially dressed, opened the door, and, after remarking that it was a cold night and saying "I wonder where mother is," returned to his bed-room. Sarah opened the door leading to the yard, and was horrified to see the dead body of Mrs. Hill on the pavement beneath the windows of the sitting-room. In her own testimony before the Coroner's jury she said:—

said:—
"I rang the bell several times, when Mr. Twitchell came to the door and let me in; he said, 'Is that you, Sarah?' I said, 'Yes, sir, and thanked him for opening the door; he said, 'Where do you think mother would be?' she always came and let me in; it was a strange affair for him to get up out of bed and let me in; I think he went up the front stairs and called 'Mother!' The kitchen door was open, and a candle burning on the table; I went into the kitchen and put coal on the fire; I then went to close the outside kitchen door before I did anything else; I saw something in the yard, and turned back and got the candle, when I in the yard, and turned back and got the candle, when I saw Mrs. Hill lying in the yard; I called Mr. Twitchell; he came, and said, 'My God' what is this?' he said, 'Will some one assist me in carrying her in?' Mrs. Twitchell came down in her night clothes: I then came and assisted in carrying her in; I don't know whether he called for water first or not; we carried her in and laid her upon the settee in the kitchen; I don't know if he called for the doctor or water first; he applied water with a cloth to her head."

head."

This was all that Sarah Campbell knew of the murder. Neighbors and passers by, becoming aware of the commission of the crime, hurried into the house, Among others was a certain Mr. Morrell, who charged Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell—one or both of them—with the deed, and directed the police officers to place them under arrest. They were arrested and eventually incarcerated in the County Prison. An inquest was held upon the body of the murdered lady, and the jury rendered the following verdict:— "That the said Mary E. Hill came to her death by vio-lence (blows on the head) at the hands of George S. Twit-chell, Jr., and Camilla Twitchell, his wife, on the night of November 22, 1868, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine

The Case Against Mr. Twitchell. Of course the Grand Jury found true bills against both Mr. and Mrs. Twitcheil. The case went to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After great difficulty ontr of over and terminer. After great dimentify in the empanelling of a jury on Monday morning, the 21st of December, the tweifth one was obtained, and the trial formally began.

Richard Ludlow, Esq., made the opening speech in behalf of the Commonwealth. He described the circumstances connected with the murder of Mrs. Mary

E. Hill, which was committed on the 22d of November, 1868, stating the facts as they would be proved, and the manner in which the Commonwealth expected to show a malicious motive in the prisoner.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the physician of the Coroner, was the first witness called. He described the appearance of the body of Mrs. Hill and the nature of the wounds which she had received.

Concerning the character of the wounds, Dr. Shapleigh gays the following, description:—

leigh gave the following description:—

"The right half of frontal bone, the anterior portion of parietal bone, the maiar bone, including the cavity of the orbit of the eye, were comminuted, broken into simall, irregular pieces; there was a hole into the brain at the right temple, downwards, inwards, and backwards, it was quite as deep as my finger is long; there was a fracture extending entirely scross the head through the right and left parietal and through the temporal bone, extending to the base of the brain, dividing the whole skull; another on the left side, irregular; a lacerated wound is a torn, irregular one; that was the character of one in the temple and in the forehead; the contused wound was straight, caused by a non-cutting instrument, the tissues being broken apart instead of divided by a cutting instrument." eigh gave the following description:-He said that such wounds might be produced by an instrument like the poker which was found smeared with blood, close by the body of Mrs. Hill

"The wounds on the hands could have been produced by an instrument like this poker; the blows were crossways; if the hands had been thrown up on the face it would account for them; the trisingular wound might have been produced by the angle of the instrument; the right cheekbone—the malar bone—I have said, was broken on the right side." He described the condition of the house, the ap-

He described the condition of the house, the appearance of blood in various parts of the room where the tragedy occurred, in the yard, and upon the side of the building out of which the body was thrown. On the wall immediately above the sofa on which Mrs. Hill had been lying blood was spattered as if it flew from a blow, and in a spray. A drop of blood on the door towards Teuth street indicated that it had the door towards Tenth street indicated that it had been open an inch or two. The drops from the sofa to the window, out of which the body is supposed to have been thrown, were such as would be produced by direct dropping down from a body carried perpen-dicularly. Blood on the window was besmeared as if by bloody hair or clothing. The body, he thought, was dead, or nearly so, when thrown out of the

window.
Sarah Campbell, the servant girl, was then ex-Sarah Campbell, the servant girl, was then examined, and, in addition to her testimony given above, she went on to describe the conduct of Twitchell, the bringing in of the body, and his bathing or washing the head of the murdered woman with a pocket handkerchief. Also her going for the neighbors, and subsequent scenes. She said that there were four dogs in the house, "and when they heard any noise they were noisy. If they heard people come in they barked." She did not remember that she saw or heard the dogs when she first went into the house on that evening. When the witness went out by the Pine street gate, to obtain assistance, she found it boited on the inside, thus showing that if the murder had been done by some other person than an occupant of that house, he must have climbed the fence to get into the yard, and climbed it again to get out into Pine street.

Frederick H. Wesver, John Phillips Montgomery, Daniel Doster, Channing Leidy, Policeman George W. Howard, W. H. G. Morrell and his son, Dr. Zantzinger, Edward R. Bowen, Lieutemant John Conpelly, Detective Warnock, Policeman White, Police-

prisoner when the murder was discovered, the following facts were shown:

Sarah Campbell said he had "a short dark coat and pants on when he came to the door. Did not observe anything further."

Mr. Montgomery, next door neighbor, who, after being called up, had gone for a doctor, said that when he dist went in he did not observe Twitchell's dress, but that when he returned "he had on a dark colored coat, with large collar, buttoned up quite high. Did not notice a white shirt on him. Had not a good opportunity of observing. Don't think he had a collar; it's my impression that he had none. Did not notice if he had boots on."

Mr. Doster said that although the coat was buttoned up, the shirt showed. There were no pialts in it, it looked to him like a white undershirt.

Mr. Leidy said that Twitchell wore a short sack coat, and undershirt light in color; saw no white muslin or linen shirt.

man Elder, Rev. William H. Hare and others, testi-fied as to the appearance of the body and of the house on the night of the murder. In regard to the wearing of an undershirt by the prisoner when the murder was discovered, the fol-

coat, and undershirt light in color; saw no white muslin or linen shirt.

Mr. Morrell sald he wore a sack coat, buttoned well up, and a grey mixed undershirt; he had no white linen or muslin shirt and collar on.

Policeman George W. Howard said that he had on a pair of light pants, dark grey undershirt, and a coat buttoned up; he had on no muslin or linen shirt.

When Twitchell changed his clothes after the arrest, and the officer went up stairs with him, he put on a white shirt, black cloth vest and coat—the same coat that he had on when he was down stairs. He also put on boots at that time. It will be observed, therefore, that the white shirt and vest he did not wear when he carried in the body of Mrs. Hill from the yard—yet the shirt and vest were both spotted with blood. The prisoner said he got the blood on them by carrying in the body of Mrs. Hill.

Several experts on the part of the prosecution

Several experts on the part of the prosecution were then examined to prove the impossibility of the shirt having received the blood sprinkles in the way the accused alleged. Witnesses were then called to prove the existence of a feeling of ill-will between I witchell and his mother-in-law; and yet the Commonwealth rested.

J. T. Pratt, Esq., opened the case for the accused.
During his preliminary remarks, the following points
were indicated as those which the defense would
endeavor to enforce:—
The danger of convictions upon circumstantial
evidence.

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The good character of the prisoner; his kindness and humanity of disposition.

The absence of motive that Twitchell should commit the deed, inasmuch as upon the death of Mrs. Hill the real estate of her late husband would go to the heirs of the latter, and not to the heirs of Mrs.

That Mrs. Hill had given the house at Tenth and Pine streets to her only child, the wife of Mr. Twit-

chell.

That nearly all the furniture in the house had been hought in the name of Mrs. Twitchell.

That the custom of the house was that Twitchell should take the dogs to an upper room, and that when Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell retired on the day of the murder they took the dogs up stairs with them see usual.

the murder they took the dogs up stairs with them sensual.

That the room where Twitchell and his wife were sleeping on the night of the murder was too far from the dining-room for them to have heard any noise at the time when Mrs. Hill was killed.

All through the trial of both Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell the court-room was packed to suffocation, but more especially was it the case when the defense opened. Then the jam was insuferable.

A large number of witnesses, principally inhabitants of New Jersey, were called to testify to the good character of liwitchell for peace, good order, and humanity. Several witnesses proved that the principal articles of furniture in the house at Tenth and Pine streets were brought in the name of Mrs. Twitchell, and that Mrs. Hill was generally present when the purchases were made and the goods selected, and that she acquiesced in the manner in which the bills were made out, and, in some cases, herself paid the money to the storekeepers.

Ellen Dolan, a servant girl, testified that when she lived with Mrs. Hill the latter had told her several times that the house and furniture and all in the house except the piano were Mrs. Twitchell's.

One or two other witnesses testified as to similar declarations by Mrs. Hill.

Ellen Dolan was interrogated as to the visits to the house of an old German named Conrad Smith, who did various little jobs about the house and yard, and with whom the dogs were familiar and on good terms. The design evidently was to create an inference that the deed might have been committed by this poor old man. Smith was subsequently produced by the Commonwealth, and swears, as did his wife, that he was at home sick on the night of the murder.

that he was at home sick on the night of the murder A very serious attack was made upon the character for truth and veracity of Joseph Gilbert, a witness for the Commonwealth, who testilled to Twitchell's frequent deciarations that he would kill the old woman. About thirteen witnesses testified against his general character. The Commonwealth afterwards intro-duced as many witnesses who swore that Mr. Gilbert

character. The Commonwealth afterwards introduced as many witnesses who swore that Mr. Gilbert
was a man of veracity.

There was a lively contest over the medical features of the case. The defense introduced physicians
to discredit the theories and inferences of Doctors
Shapleigh and levis, who testified for the Commonwealth. Dr. S. W. Gross, a son of Professor S. D.
Gross, of Jefferson Medical College, was the first
examined on this side. He declared it as his opinion
that the blood of Mrs. Hill could not have been coagulated when her body was found; that it might
have flowed freely after she was carried into the
house from the yard in which she was lying; that the
blood stains upon Twitchell's clothing might have
been all obtained while he was with Sarah Campbell carrying in the body, and while washing the face
and head. Dr. Gross also testified that he did not
believe that the wounds could have been produced
by the poker which was produced in evidence
(upon which there was blood, a grey hair,
and a portion of woollen stuff corresponding with
the cap which was on Mrs. Hill's head.), Dr. Gross
had experimented with pokers on skulls since the
case attracted attention. It was his opinion that the
hardness of the human skull was such that no poker
could have been struck into it without bending that
instrument. He also thought that a poker could not nardness of the human skull was such that no poker could have been struck into it without bending that instrument. He also thought that a poker could not have been struck into the brain without a portion of the brain sticking to it. His opinion was that the wound could have been made with a leaden "dipsey," such as had heretofore been introduced in the case.

the case.

Drs. F. F. Maury, S. Weir Mitchell, Richard Thomas, and William Faine sustained the theories of Dr. Gross as to the coagulation of blood.

On the other side, to combat these views, were introduced Drs. William H. Pancoast, son of Professor Pancoast of Jefferson College; Thomas G. Morton, Harrison Ailen, William Thompson, C. H. Thomas, and — Tyson.

A very important witness for the defense was Charles Aitget. Mr. Altgelt said that he was a singer in the choir of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Lombard street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; that on the night of the murder he left the church after service, about 2 o'clock; that he heard a clock strike 2 when he was at Eleventh and Lombard streets, and that in from three to five min-

the church after service, about 9 o'clock; that he heard a clock strike 9 when he was at Eleventh and Lombard streets, and that in from three to five minutes after 9 o'clock he had arrived at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets; and that when opposite Mrs. Hill's house he saw two men come out of the front door of that house, apparently in a harry; that they bent forward as men do when walking in haste, and went away rapidly. He described one man as dark and very tall, and wearing an overcoat that hearly touched the ground. He had seldom seen so long an overcoat. He said his attention was called to the house particularly, because there was no light burning in the hall visible from the transom sach—a circumstance which attracted his notice, as he had lately had a dispute as to the propriety of being charged at his boarding-house for a light burned in the hall. He thought, "Here are rich people who have no gaslight burning in their hall." The morning after the murder, upon reading the account of it in the daily papers, he said, at the breakfast table, that the deed must have been done by the men that he saw come out of that house.

Some evidence was given with the intention to discredit Altgelt's evidence by persons who were in the neighborhood of the Pine street house about the same time as he, but who did not see any persons come out of that house. One of these witnesses, a private watchman in the neighborhood, was in the Hill house after the murder was discovered. He was asked if Twitchell had a white shirt on; he answered promptly, "He had not."

At length the testimony on both sides was concluded. Speeches were made—lengthy, able, and cluded. Speeches were made—lengthy, able, and exhaustive—by both the Commonwealth's counsel and the counsel for the prisoner. Judge Browster delivered a justly praised charge, and the case was delivered a fustly prised charge, and the case was delivered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first deepree.

Immediately upon rendition of the verdict, the primmediately upon renditi

degree.

Immediately upon rendition of the verdict, the priImmediately upon rendition of the verdict, the prisoner clapsed his hands and raised his eyes; and his
soner clapsed his hands and raised his eyes; and his
soner clapsed his hands and been with him
friend John McCully, who had been with him
friend John McCully, who had been with him
friend John McCully, who had been with grief.

Subsequently the prisoner was again brought up to
Court, and sentenced to death, "to be hung by the
neck until he was dead, dead!"

[Continued on the Third Page.]