FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Monitors Fitting Out for the Protection of Our Interests—A Demand To Be Made for the Re-

Icase of American Prisoners.
The Washington correspondent of the New York
Tribune telegraphed the following yesterday:— Cuban matters are becoming more important and interesting each day, the interest being en-hanced by the action of our own Government, and the presence here of intelligent representa-tives from the insurrectionary forces, who are daily gaining influential friends by the repre-sentations which they are enabled to give. There can no longer be any doubt of the attitude of our Government in reference to the American prisoners held by the Spanish authorities, nor of the decision to maintain a faithful neutrality as between the contending parties on the island. There is no doubt, however, that our Government will unhesitatingly demand the immediate and unconditional release of all the American pri-soners, and that all efforts at interference on the part of citizens of the United States will be pe remptorily dealt with. This is rendered more apparent each day by the action of the President, and heads of departments. The Navy Depart ment is especially active in its preparations to prevent interference by our citizens. Rear-Admiral Poor, the commandant of the Navy Yard at Washington, received instructions to-day to fit out an iron-clad monitor with all possible despatch, and it is more than probable that the is destined to swell the largely-increased naval force in the West Indies. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to Commander John H. Upshur to proceed with the apprentice-ship Saratoga (now at New London, Conn.), without nnnecessary delay, to Havana, and report for duty to Rear-Admiral Hoff. It is also known, semi-officially, that instructions will soon be issued for the preparation for sea-service of the iron-clad monitors Dictator and Canonicus—two of the best vessels of their class in the possession of the Government, and now laid up at League

Efforts are being made by parties belonging to either one side or the other of the Cuban diffi-culty, to open negotiations with the Navy Department for the purchase of a certain few of our monitors, and have asked the lowest price which the Government will receive for them. Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter, however, are wary of these overtures, and have thus far declined to entertain them. Admiral Hoff communicates to the Government the fact that the Spanish authorities have upon several occasions arrested American citizens in Cuba upon the mere suspicion of their complicity with the rebels. Frequently they are held for a long time without trial, and when their cases come up they are discharged for want of evidence. This practice has become so com-mon with the Spanish authorities that Admiral Hoff deems it his duty to call the attention of the Government to the fact, in the hope that some action may be taken to prevent such ar-

THE BRODHEAD MURDER.

How They Escaped from the Strondsburg Jail

The Pursuit and Capture of Orme.

A correspondent of the Scranton Republican furnishes the following additional particulars of the escape from the Strondsburg Jail of Brooks and Orme, the appropriement of which

the escape from the Stroudsburg Jall of Brooks and Orme, the announcement of which was chronicled in The Evening Telegraph:

The episodes in the Brodhead murder case are many, exciting, and varied. The last chapter was heralded in by the ringing of alarm bells in Stroudsburg, at about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last. The citizens thus awakened listened to hear the cry of fire, but heard instead 'the prisoners have fied.' Very soon there was a large rally at the jail of a very excited multitude, armed and unarmed, on horseback and on foot, eager for the chase. foot, eager for the chase.

It seems one of the prisoners feigned sickness, and at length tumbled down on the floor of the cell as if in a fit or spasm. The other one called to the old jailor, who was watching in the hall, and asked him if he would come in and help him lift his companion on the bed. The old man unsuspectingly unlocked the door of the cell, leaving the keys sticking in the lock. The prisoners at once sprang to their feet, commanding the jailor to keep still at the peril of his life. Their hopples and handcuffs they had previously removed without keys by hammering them open, and they now sprang out, closing the cell door on the old jailor, and were soon at liberty outside the jail. They had failed to lock the jailor in, so in a few minutes after their escape the bells rang out the alarm, and at an early hour the chase began. Couriers on horseback were sent out in every direction, whilst those on foot took to the fields and woods. A bloodhound brought from Jersey for the purpose scenned to indicate that the fellows had made for the Pocono Moun-

An examination of the empty cell led to the discovery of an opening in the wall almost sufficiently large to have admitted their exit from thence. It was made by sawing out a piece from an oak plank about 12 or 14 inches wide by two inches thick, and then digging almost through the main wall of the building. The sawing seems to have been done in the prisoner style, with a case-knife filed for the purpose. It must have taken many hours of The stones taken from the wall were hid in their bed. Why they chose to operate on the old jailor instead of this opening we know

Throughout Saturday the excitement was very great in Stroudsburg and vicinity, and business came to a halt equal to the day of the murder. The Sheriff had offered a thousand dollars re-ward, private individuals had added other hundreds to the offer, and the pursuit was vigorous and earnest. Up to Suuday morning nothing had been heard from the criminals. Many of the pursuers had returned, declaring the chase in vain. At length, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it was rumored that they had been captured. Soon after a crowd approached Stroudsburg, when it was found that the prisoner, Orme, was in custody, while Brooks was still at large.

Not being accustomed to exercise, they had found it difficult to flee from their pursuers, and were found in a barn of one Mr. Long, on Sunday morning, only a few miles from Stroudsburg. boy had gone into the barn, and on getting hay for his horsel had come upon them. They asked him if he would betray them. He said no. Going to the house he told his father, who came to the barn and promised the same thing. took them to the house, gave them something to eat, and while they were eating Long set out for Strondsburg, where he inquired if he would get the reward if he informed the authorities where the prisoners were. Being answered in the affirmative, he told the story, when a party hurried back to the scene. Arriving at Long's it was found that not only were the fugitives gone, but Long's horses also. The party followed hastily on and soon came in sight of the fleeing convicts. These, seeing their pur-suers, and not being accustomed to horsebackriding, left the horses and the road and took to the woods in opposite directions. Orme was soon overtaken, when he turned around, threw open his arms, and begged to be shot on the But he was returned to the jail. It is reported that he said if he had known the boy would have revealed their whereabouts he would not have left the barn alive. It is also said that as he (Orme) was weakly and could not travel, he urged Brooks to leave him at the barn and he make his escape, but that Brooks refused to

The Governor has not yet fixed the second appointment for the execution.

The Pope interfered with a society in Rome which proposed to reduce the price of bread.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1869. The business habits and talents that distinguished the late Sir Edward Cunard, for more than thirty years a resident in this city, are known all over the world, but his social qualities and the social esteem in which he was held are not so well known. He had used his thirty years residence in the midst of us with equal aptitude in a social as in a business sphere, and had made himself very many friends. Though an out-and-out John Bull in many essential John Bullisms, he was yet a reverencer of much that was American, for the simple reason that it was so. He never carried around with him any of those aristocratic "airs" which are as repulsive to refined republicans as the assumptions of the parvenu are to the best peo-ple of any society. His death, pronounced by some to be apoplexy, by others to be heart disease, resulted from a simple cold that was ne-glected. Moderate care might have pro-longed his existence for many years, for he was but fifty-three at the time of his death. He had been for many years a communicant at Grace been for many years a communicant at Grace Church, where the obsequies are to be commemorated to-morrow. His wife has been particularly liked and distinguished among the ladies of New York society for her gentle and unobtrusive bearing. Sir Edward may be almost said to have divided his allegiance between the Queen of England and the President of the United States, and was as good a subject of both as the discrepancies implied in such a condition would admit of. Since his death the flags of the British Consulate have been at half-mast.

British Consulate have been at half-mast.

A funny, but almost fatal, attempt at suicide has been made by another escaped convict from Blackwell's Island. The escaped one's name is Fay, although I believe he has no connection with the Davenport Brothers. Whilst walking along Twenty-sixth street, he says he felt himself "impressed" (as the mediums say) to take his life precisely as the clock struck the hour of noon. The thickness of Mr. Fay's frontal bone I am not acquainted with; but this has nothing to do with the fact that the bullet was arrested thereby and flattened as flat as a penny, more or thereby and flattened as flat as a penny, more or less. It almost rolled out upon the pavement, leaving the victim unhurt; and he forthwith announced his ability to walk, and be conducted to the nearest apothecary shop. Since then he is pronounced a very promising lunatic, and bids fair to bid good-bye to Blackwell's altogether.

Mr. Collector Grinnell, since his return from Washington, has been so badgered and beset by office-seekers, that as a desperate remedy he has reduced the number of days on which they can be admitted to his presence to three, and the number of hours upon each of those days to one. No changes have as yet been made, and the No changes have as yet been made, and the thousands who have crowded around the Custom House doors since April Fool's Day are in a state of blissful philanthropic ferment and expectancy. As things were, only one applicant at a time was admitted; and as the same rule obtains under the new regulation, you may imagine the applicants' state of mind and body.

Between two and three months are two

Between two and three months ago two wretched-looking indices of human nature, Edward Reilley and John Robinson by name, were arrested in an obscure station-house, as accomplices in the celebrated Rogers murder. They were confined in the House of Detention, which, although it answers as well for its purpose as could reasonably be expected, is neither a palace nor a paradise. There they have been in service, there they are likely to remain until Judge Bernard undergoes the just ignominy of becoming recalcitrant to an opinion formerly expressed, and confesses that he was mistaken in declaring that the "real" murderer was in the possession of the authorities. Between two and three months is a very long time for innocent men is a very long time for innocent men to be incarcerated, shut up from home and friends, and everything that makes life enjoya-All that has been proved against Robinson and Reilley is that they are vagrants. Logan number one has been dismissed. Logan number two has simmered down so quietly that nothing has been heard of him. The negro boy, whose testimony was so conflicting that it amounted to nothing, was discharged about a week ago with a munificent gift of a few dollars. Robinson and Reilley are the last lingerers on the edge of the Rogers mystery, the tag-end of ex-Detective Deanoy's remarkable story, and no more is known in relation to the murderer than on the morning when the deed was done.

It is semething of a sight to stand on Burling Slip, near the Fulton ferry-house, and watch the scene succeeding the arrival of a fruit-laden ship from some foreign port. Time out of mind this has been the locality where the ships are unladen, and the "good" part of the cargo sorted from the bad. Oranges and lemons from Baraeoa, figs from San Blas; bananas from Havana; melons from Casstellamare and Messina; cocoanuts from Nicaragua and Brazil, how they do come in! Bananas, by-the-by, have never been made thoroughly at home upon our dessert tables. Oranges and apples are generally considered the fitting accompaniments of almonds, raisins, and nuts, and the banana is, for the most part, despised, or at least unnoticed. Fruiterers give vidence, however, that this fruit is becomine more appreciated this year than ever before, and that its mellow meltingness is quite easting into the shade the sweet acidity of the orange and the cold-grained too "pronounced" apple.

At a meeting of the Workingwomen's Association, held in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute, it transpired that a building is process of erection intended exclusively women's offices and rooms for holding private or, if need be, public meetings. A long discussion took place in regard to the appointment of postmistresses. Miss Anthony thought it very well there should be such an institution, but did not think that they ought to be paid only ten dollars a year. This was apropos of dollars a year. This was apropos of Miss Van Lew having been appointed postmistress of Richmond. A Mrs. Bickerdyke. however, a backwoodswoman from Kansas, in stanced two or three postmistresses who received everal thousands of dollars per year. Mrs. Lozier, who is a strong-minded doctress, and has a good run of custom, thought you ought not to look the gift-horse in his mouth; and that General Grant having appointed Miss Van Lew, strongminded women were called upon to feel ful to him. A Mrs. Dr. Salford rose and delivered a eulogium upon Mrs. Bickerdyke, the backwoodswoman, whom she pronounced a strong-minded female angel, and Mrs. Cecilia Burleigh, who does "the good, the beautiful, and the true" of the association, read an essay on 'Womanhood." Not to throw ridicule on an earnest organization, however, it is only fair to add that the Workingwomen's Association better than any number of rose-water Sorosises, and that Susan the Sensible would be loved by newspaper men-if she were not dreaded!

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Pacific Mail Steam. .. 92 Gold

Markets by Telegraph. New York, April 9.—Stocks strong. Gold, 135%; Exchange, 108%, 6-20%; 1862, 119%; do. 1964, 115; do. 1965, 116%; new, 113%; 1867, 113%; 10-40%, 105%. Virginia sixes, 55; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Company, 59%; Cumberland preferred, 32%; Now York Central, 163%; Reading, 36%; Hudson River, 147; Michigan Contral, 199; Michigan Southern, 97; Hinois Central, 189%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 21%; Cleveland and Toledo, 94; Chergo and Rock Igland, 180%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191%.

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE THIRD EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Some New Developments in the Twitchell Case-His Wife Never Interceded in His Behalf, by Word or Letter.

Twitchell's Appeal to Governor Geary.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Twitchell and Eaton Tragedy—Some New Developments—Mrs. Twitchell Made No In-tercession in Behalf of Her Husband. HARRISBURG, April 9.—Several facts of inte-

rest have transpired in reference to the Eaton and Twitchell tragedy. It is found on inquiry that Mrs. Twitchell had never said or written a word to Governor Geary in behalf of her husband. On one occasion a closely-veiled woman called at the Executive department and obtained an interview, in company with a female friend. The friend spoke a few sentences in favor of Twitehell, but the veiled woman, who was afterwards represented to have been Mrs. Twitchell, remained both veiled and silent during the short

The only appeal made by Twitchell to the The only appeal made by Twitchell to the Governor was the following:—
"MOTAMENSING PRISON, 29th March, 1869.—
To his Excellency J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:—Sir—as in a very short time I have to appear before the bar of God, and knowing that for the protection of society the majesty of the law must be sustained; yet it does seem very hard that I must suffer for a crime which I know nothing about. I would ask that, if you might not deem it inconsistent with your official might not deem it inconsistent with your official duty, you will give me a little time before executing this dread sentence, for I feel that Providence will yet shed some new light on this awful deed by which I may be enabled to prove to the world my entire innocence of it. Hoping that you may not deem this request intrusive, I am, sir, very respectfully, "George S. Twitchell, Jr."

The letters sent to the Governor in behalf of Twitchell were from the utmost variety of sources. Some were sentimental, some legal, and quite a number gave the history of cases in which innocent men had been hung on circumstantial evidence.

FROM MINNESOTA.

The Details of a Frightful Tragedy—A Mother and Four Children Brained With an Axe—The Father and Murderer Insane. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 9 .- A despatch to the Times from St. Paul gives the details of the horrible murder which occurred on Wednesday morning in Oakdale township, ten miles from that city. A farmer named James B. Grey, well known in that section, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and four children, the latter consisting of two boys, aged eighteen and eight, and two girls aged five and three years. The murderer was about forty years old, a large and powerfully-built man, and has many relatives in the neighbor hood. He has lately been suffering from deafness, and grew insane over it.

The deed was committed about daylight. The neighbors heard Mrs. Grey scream, and going to the house found the wife and four children cut to pieces with an axe, and the murderer endeavoring to hang himself. He was arrested and lodged in the St. Paul Jail, where it required three or four men to hold him. In answer to inquiries he would only reply, "I killed them all with an axe. Oh, hang me!" The wife was murdered first, being cut in the head and stabbed several times. The children were then murdered and placed in a row on the floor, their throats so badly cut as to nearly sever the heads from the body.

The murderer had evidently chopped their heads with an axe, mutilating them so as to render recognition almost impossible. The prisoner, at intervals of the paroxysms of maniacal fury, made a statement detailing the particulars of the murder. He says his motive was that he feared he was coming to poverty and the family would be left destitute, and so thought it would be better to send them to heaven at once. The prisoner tried to beat his brains out several times by jumping against the sides of his cell.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Gold Hill Conflagration. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8-Gold Hill-9 P. M. Twenty-eight bodies have been recovered, and the fire is still burning on the 800 feet level in the Yellow Jacket mine. The debris of tae cave-in this morning has been removed, and water was being thrown on the flames at 4 P. M. It is expected that the fire would be subdued before morning. It is now stated that at least forty men perished by the awful calamity. The bodies recovered presented a terrible appearance, indicating desperate attempts to escape the intense suffering before the breath left them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. William H. Barnes Again Renominated for the Collectorship,

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senators Cameron and Scott have succeeded in having William H. Barnes' name sent to the President, from the Treasury Department, for renomination as Collector of the First district of Pennsylvania.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 9—A. M.—Consols, 934 for money and 934 for account; U.S. Five-twenties, 834. Stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 244; Illinois Central, 964; Atlantic and Great Western, 304.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—A. M.—Cotton dull at 124d. for middling uplands, and 124d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. The sales of the week were 47,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. This Morning's Quotations. which 8000 were for export and 5000 for speculation Stock, 519,000 bales, of which 145,000 are American

Breadstuds are unchanged. LONDON, April 9—A. M.—Tullow, 46s. 3d. This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotative-twenties and stocks dull and unchanged.
Liverpool, April 9—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties and stocks dull and unchanged.
Liverpool, April 9—P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat, 425,000 bales, of which 152,000 are American. Pork, 1048. Refined Petroleum, 18. 9d. Cheese, 77s.
HAVRE, April 9.—Cotton opens unchanged.
Liverpool, April 9—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. Corn firm. Flour quiet and creaty. California Wheat, 9: 5d.; No. 2 red Western, 5s. 80,688, 9d. Pens, 39; 6d. ern, Se, So. 458, 9d. Pens, 39s. 6d.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 9, 1862.

There is considerable activity in financial quarters to-day, the demand for loans being quite in excess of supply, and rates of yesterday firm. The banks are not disposed to relax their conservative course, though they are evidently gaining strength by remittances of currency from the interior. As it cannot be considered profitable to keep their funds idle in the vanits, we must presume that they find employment for profitable to keep their funds idic in the vanits, we must presume that they find employment for them in some way or other. The applications made to them by regular enstomers are often rejected on the plea of non est, whilst a decided preference is manifested for those of the brokers, to whom currency is advanced apparently on liberal terms. We limit ourselves to the bare fact, without attempting to account for the choice. It is by no means so noticeable here as in New York, but the simple truth is that the bulk of the bank loans is taken by the brokers when the commercial and business wants are when the commercial and business wants are forced upon the outside market, where heavy shaves are invariably inflicted.

The rates for call loans continue at about 7 per

cent. on Government collaterals, and at 8@9 per cent. on other securities. Mercantile bills continne at a wide range, between 9@12 per cent. according to credit.

The stock market was active this morning and prices of almost everything on the list were higher. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 1011/4 for the new senes. Government bonds were dull at about former rates. Reading Railroad was in active demand, and

old as high as 47, an advance of 34; Philadel-bia and Eric Railroad was steady at 293, @293; atawissa Railroad sold at 35 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railrond at 59%; and North Pennsylvania Rail-

Canal stocks were neglected. 17% was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 30% for Lehigh Navigation; and 13 for Susquehanna. Canal stocks attracted but little attention. Bank shares were quiet but steady at former

In Passenger Rallway shares there were sale of Second and Third at 43½, and Hestonville at 12½, an advance of ½. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 60½ for West Philadelphia.

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

FIRST BOARD,	
\$500 City 6s, New.c. 10134	100 sh Read R 85, 46 kg
6 sh Cam & Am R.124 %	200 dols. 46%
17 sh Penna R. Is. 59 %	200 dols.b5, 46%
20 do85, 5936	100 dob30, 46%
21 dols, 5936	200 dos60wn, 46%
200 do.ls.s30wn 59	200 dols, 46%
200 sh Cata Pf. b60, 35	100 dob30, 46
100 dob30. 35	100 do 463
100 sh Phil & E., 85, 29 1	400 do ls.b30 . 463a
100 dob30, 29 kg	100 do b10, 46%
100 sh Penna R., s5, 35%	100 dob5, 462,
6 sh Leh Stk 30%	100 do, b5&t, 46%
40 sh Locust Mt 45	100 do 810, 4674
5 sh 2d & 3d Sts 43 %	100 do 10d, saf5, 46%
100 sh Hestonville., 12%	100 dob30,45*94
100 do 810wn , 12 %	
42 sh Leh V., ls,d,b, 55	
100 sh Reading c. 46%	
	ers, report this morning's
Gold quotations as follows:—	
10.00 A. M	
10.50 4	12:15 "

**Street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 11534@116; 5-20s of 1862, 11934@11934; do. 1864, M434@115; do. 1865, 11634@11634; do. July, 1865, 11334@11334; do. July, 1867, 11334@11334; do. July, 1868, 11334@11334; 5s, 10-40, 10534@10534. Gold, 13234

1868, 113½@113½; 58, 10-40, 105½@105½. Gold, 132½

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 115½@116; do. 1862, 119½@120; do. 1864, 114½@115; do. 1865, 116½@116¾; do. 1865, new, 118½@113½; do. 1865, new, 118½@113½; do. 1867, new, 118½@133½; do. 1868, 113½@133½; do. 1868, 113½@133½; do. 1868, 113½@133½; Silver, 125@126¾; Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 68, '81, 118½@116; 5-208 of 1862, 119½@120; do., 1864, 114½@116; do., Nov., 1865, 116½@116½; do., July, 1865, 113½@114; do., 1867, 113½@114; do., 1868, 113½@115; colono, 1864, 114½@116; do., Nov., 1865, 116½@116; colono, July, 1865, 113½@114; do., 1867, 113½@114; do., 1868, 113½@115; do., Nov., 1865, 113½@114; do., 1868,

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, April 2.—Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bushels at \$9.50@10, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy may be quoted at \$3.3500 \$3.62%. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65

Bark is held at \$52 70 ton for No. 1 Quercitron. There is less activity in the Flour market, and only few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5-2565.50 for superfine, \$6-2566.50 for extras \$6.50@7-95 for Iowa Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$76.9.25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$10@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@750 7 bbl. Nothing

loing in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is dull, but with light receipts and stocks; holders of prime lots are firm in their views; sales of red at \$1.60@1.65, amber at \$1.70@1.80, and 1200 bushels California at \$1.78. Rye ranges from \$1.45 to \$1.50 % bush, for Western. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88,690c., and 2000 bushels Western at 85,6850c. Oats are in better request, and 6000 bushels Western sold at 73,675c., nd some Pennsylvania at 656-75c. Nothing doing in

Whisky is held at 95@98c. & gallon, tax paid.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived, steamships Columbia, from Havana; Main, from Southampton; and Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

Boston, April 9.—Arrived, steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 9.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, St. Thomas, Andenried, Norton & Co. Brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co. Co.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weeden, Lynn, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. & L. Marts, Marts, Hoston,
Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, Boston,
Schr Abagail Haley, Haley, Boston,
Schr Frank Herbert, Chaso, Boston,
Steamer Old North State, Coster, Portsmouth, D. Cooper.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., with iron to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr J. W. Haig, Diebl, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Glayton & Lowber, Jackson, I day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jaz. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Diritorough, I day from Camden, Del, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Rotary, Brown, 7 days from Janesville, with shingles to Patterson & Lippinicott.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with make, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
Liewes, Dol., April 7-6 P. M. Schr Cordelia Newkirk, from Matangas for orders, arrived at the Breakwater this P. M., and remains, in company with schrs Lochiel, from New York for Baltimore; Alex Wiley, from Washington, N. C., for New York; and Emma I. Gregory, from Bockland for Richmond, Va. There are two barques beating in the Capes this evening JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Ardressan for Philadelphia, was speken 7th inst. off Nantucket Lightship. Barque Ellen Moore, from Cardiff for Philadelphia, was spoken 5th inst. off Shinnecock.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 3ist uit.
Brig Potost, Coalfeet, at Palermo 14th ult., for Messina.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Messina 16th uit., from Cardiff.
Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, salled from Lisbon 19th ult., for Boston. for Boston.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffill, sailed from Antwerp 25th ult., for Boston.

Brig Speed, Larkin, hence for Stettin, was off Dungeness Schr H. W. McColby, Hubbard, and R. Seaman, High, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Schr L. K. Coggswell, Swett, hence, at Newburyport 6th

Sohr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Bath 5th inst.
Sohr Cohassett, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 6th inst.
In the Centre street where, carrying away flying jibbayan and doing other slight damage.

AFTER THE EXECUTION.

Further Developments in the Cases of the Two Murderers-Extraerdinary Conduct of Two Jurais-The Governor Threatened - Eaton's Death to be Avenged.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

The Conscience-Money Fund President Grant and the Foreign Appointments Southern Reconstruction.

TWITCHELL AND EATON.

Harnishung, April 9.—Among the persons who visited the Governor on behalf of Twitchell was Altgelt, the witness who swore that he saw two men eave the scene of the murder. An aunt of Twitchell was also at Harrisburg. Not the least singular feature of the matter was the conduct of Giberson and Dyke, two of the jurors who convicted the accused. On the 24th of March, 1869, they signed a paper alleging informality or impropriety in the trial and t was sent to the Executive on the 27th of March,

hree days afterwards. They sent a private letter to Governor Geary urging him not to pay any attention to their first statement. The pressure upon the Governor was intense, but the appeals lacked the one great essential, viz. : evidence. The course of the Executive was marked with courtesy, and every opportunity was given to those

who desired to change his views. From the day of the verdict he has seen no evidence to shake his faith in that verdict. Every human probability has asserted the guilt of Twitchell. In the case of Eaton strong appeals were also

Eaton was the associate of thieves, and was himself a runner for gambling houses and an instrument for reckless characters. It was this class of men who asserted his innocence, and here, as in the case of Twitchell, all the appeals for mercy were unsupported by a shadow of evidence. Heenan, the pugilist, and brother of the murdered man, telegraphed on Wednesday to the Governor on behalf of Eaton, but his Excellency deemed the safety and good order of society required the execution. Since that event a threatening letter has been received at the Executive department, declaring that the death of Eaten will be avenged. The letter shared the fate of

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The President and the Foreign Appointments.

all anonymous communications.

WASHINGTON, April 9. The President refused to see visitors to-day, and was busily engaged, prior to the Cabinet meeting, with the Secretary of State in arranging the foreign appointments. It is his intention send in the principal foreign appoints either to-day or to-morrow. The delay in these appointments has been occasioned by the nominations made by Washburne, which have embarrassed the Secretary to some extent.

The Pacific Railroad. The Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to-day

that, pending the investigation now in progress, there shall be no more bonds issued to the Central Pacific Road east of Monument Point, nor to the Union Pacific west of Ogden, leaving eighty miles in possession of the Government until the disputed point is settled. Southern Reconstruction.

The Senate has adopted Morton's amendment to the Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas Reconstruction bill, compelling those States to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution before they are restored to representation in Congress. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Conscience Money. WASHINGTON, April 9.—A letter was received at the Freasury Department this morning containing \$100 all, with a request that it be deposited in the science fund. It had been wrongly addressed by the sender to Mr. Fisk, Secretary of the Treasury, and postmarked Princeton, N. J. Another conscience leter from Oxford, Pa., contained \$1.50, sent in payment of revenue stamps amounting to that sum which the writer had found and used. Naval Orders.

Chief Engineer John H. Long has been detached from special service at New York, and ordered to the

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, April 9.—Mr. Henszey offered a resolution to recall from the House the bill passed yesterday, preventing the city from removing the tracks on Broad strest until damages are assessed and paid. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Henszey stated that he had always been opposed to the bill, and its original consideration had struck out the cause allowing consequential as well as actual damages. He now offered the resolution for the purpose of killing the bill, which contemplated a wrong to the city of Phills delphia.

the bill, which contemplated a wrong to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Parcel and Local Express Company. Passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kleckner moved to take up and defeat the bill which had been under consideration last evening, allowing the tracks to remain on Broad street. The House would not agree at this time to suspend the regular order of business.

Mr. Hunter, of Westmoreland, as a member of the General Judiciary Committee, took exception to certain comments in a Harrisburg paper upon the action of that committee. He was understood to argue that newspapers had no business to investigate the acts of committees, as their proceedings, according to well-established parliamentary rules, were private.

The Philadelphia Trust bill, already passed by the Senae. Was reported favorably by the House committee.

A supplement to the Boiler Impaction law, the House bill requiring owners to obtain certificates as to the safe condition of their boilers, was reported favorably.

The House refused to concur in the request of the Senae to return the bill allowing the tracks to remain on Broad street.

Mr. Dayles stated that finasmuch as the Senate had passed

The House refused to concur in the request of the Senate to return the bill allowing the tracks to remain on Broad street.

Mr. Davis stated that frasmuch as the Senate had passed this bill, the responsibility of the measure should be allowed to remain with them. He did not desire to call up the bill before the House, and would not do so, as his only object was to have the matter estited, so that the rails could be remained speedily from the street. The majority of the Philadelphia members express a determination to see that the rails are speedily removed.

Mr. Dailey introduced the following.—That all sales, pledges, or other disposition of concors, bends stocks money, or other property acquired by barglary or larceny heretofore or hereafter made, are hereby declared to be unlawful and void, and no title to any purchaser, pledge, or other receiver thereof shall be held to pass thereby, but the title of the owner thereof shall be adjudged to be and remain unaffected, and not to have been divested by such burglary or larceny, or such sale, pledge, or disposition thereof referred to.

The House bill of Mr. Josephs to divorce Margaret From from her hasband was passed.

The Metropolitan House Poliqe bill was passed to a third reading, and laid over by a party vote, Mr. Josephs and other Democrate objecting to its consideration, and Mr. Bunn and other Republicans urging its passage.

The following House bills were passed.

The following House bills were passed.

The constitution of the property of the Germanton Land Company; incorporating the Germantown Land Company; incorporating the Germantie Library and Social Club; incorporating the Germanties Library and Social Club; incorporating the Germanties Lib

Marine Disaster.

KEV WEST, Florida, April 9.—The ship Dolores, Captain Regarte, from Havana for Hong Kong, was ranover by the British brig Principality, from Pensa-cola for Montevideo, and was badly damaged. All hands were saved, and the ship was brought in by thesteamer Bibb.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

Weenston, April 2.—Mr. Anthony was again elected I resident pro tem., in the absence of Mr. Coffar.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the House hill authorising the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Miscissippi, and Texas to a vote of the people was taken up.

Mr. No erton offered as an additional section the joint resolution effered by him the other day, providing that be fore Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress their several Legislatures shall ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Trumbull did not think it west to add this section to the bill. Congress had already with great deliberation passed several acts prescribing the conditions of reconstruction, and several States had complied with these conditions and were administed to representation, and for Congress now to impose additional conditions would be a breach of faith with those people. He had no doubt that those States would ratify the fitteenth amendment without its being made a condition of reconstruction.

Mr. Morton denied that it would be a breach of faith. No agreement had been made between Congress and the nareconstruction upon certain conditions, but they had refused to accept the offer, and had stood out in horselfly to the Government, and now it was the right of Congress to impose whatever conditions it pleased, provided that they were right and just in themselves. He would rather see the pending bill fail than pass without this amendment. The desire of the Democratic party was to keep this question of 1872. The Democratic calculated that without the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Indiana, the fitteenth amendment must tail of ratification, and the only way to defeat that result was by maxing for ratification is a condition of the readmission of these States.

Mr. Conking said the imposition of the new condition prepared by the Section from Indiana (Mr. Morton) would be a threach of faith. That Semator contended that the States in question remained unrecons

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate amendments to the Whisky and Tobacco bill were taken from the Speaker's table, and non-concurred in, and a committee of conference requested.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report back the bill permitting defendants in criminal cases in the United States Courts to testify, and to make the State laws govern in the United States Courts in the respective States on questions of the competency of witnesses.

witnesses.

Mr. Bird objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Cook moved to suspend the rules to enable him to report from the Judiciary Committee the bill to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney.

Generals, and for other purposes.

The rules were suspended, and the bill came before the House for action, and was passed under the previous question.

House for action, and was passed under the previous question.

Mr. Paine, chairman of the Committee on Elections, moved that the Representatives elect from the State of Connecticut be sworn in. They had not the usual regular certificates, because the canvass was not yet fully completed, but they had credentials from State officials which satisfied the Committee on Elections, unanimously, that they were duly elected.

Mr. Brooks suggested that this would establish a very dangerous precedent. What was the particular object of this haste? Was it simply to anticipate pay and milesge?

Mr. Paine retorted, that whatever satisfied the House of the election of its members satisfied the constitutional requirement. The canvas could not be fully completed before the adjournment of the session.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Strong, Kellogg, and Starkweather were sworn as Representatives from the State of Connecticut, Mr. Barnum, the fourth Representative, not being present.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Schenck, Atchison, and Marshall the conference committee on the Whisky and Tobaco bill.

ported a bill to establish a land district in Wyoming Territory.

After a short discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill granting to the New Orleans, Mobile and Pan Handle Railroad Company the right of way, grant of lands, etc. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Julian presented a conference report on the Osage Indian lands, and it was agreed to.

The House then, at half-past one, resumed the consideration of the Myers-Moffet contested election case from Pennsylvania.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Excitement-The Federal Appointments. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—A mad bull broke loose on the streets here yesterday, and caused a terrible con-sternation by running cv r and upsetting acveral persons, injuring some considerably but not danger-He was finally captured. The Federal appointments for Baltimore give general series forther. The Judge Bond party are somewhat disappointed and will make some opposition

toos the sauge is provided for. From Aspinwall.

New York, April 9.—The steamship Rising Star brings \$222,295.77 in treasure, and Panama ndvices to April 1. It was reported that forces were being raised in Costa Rica for an invasion of Chiriqui. The smallpox is raging fearfully in Panama. The advices from all other sections are barren of news.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, April 9.—Cottom steady; 900 bales sold. Flour steady; sales of 5000 bbls. Wheat firmer, at a decline of 2605c; sales of 4000 bush.; No. 2, \$1'48. Own firmer at a decline of ic.; sales of 28,000 bush.; mixed Western, at 876:89c. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beginner, Pork heavy; new mess, \$31. Lard heavy; steam, 18 (6)18%c. Whisky heavy at 92c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.
Prison cases were before the court to-day.
William H. Cole was tried upon the charge of embesslement. The prisoner was employed as collector by John H. Gould, furniture dealer, at Ninth and Market streets, and it was alleged by the prosecution that he was sent out by Mr. Gould to deliver a lot of goods, collected the bill, amounting to \$5^{\circ}25, and appropriated it to his own nee. The defense offered no evidence, Amedes Brezy, Eeq., arguing to the jury that the Commonwealth had failed to make out a case, no one having testified that he did not pay over the money. It was also alleged as statement that the money was accidentally lost out of his pocket, and of this he gave notice to Mr. Gould, but there was no evidence to this effect. Jury out.

NOTICE TO THE BAR. On and after Wednesday next untried bail cases of the February and March terms will be taken up in their order. Twenty cases will be called and disposed of each day. District Court, No. 2-Judge Stroe

District Court, No. 2—Judge Strond.

aWright et al., Building Inspectors vs. Beatty & Lentman, lessees of Concert Hall. An action to recover penalty for an alleged violation of the act of Assembly prohibiting the blocking up of the means of entrance and exit of places of public amusement. Before reported. Verdict for the defendants.

Henrick Stark vs. Bayman and Jonathan Fox. In this case he plaintiff alleged that in answer to an advertisement inserted in a paper by the defendants, his son, a minor, applied to them for the situation of errand boy at their mill in Crown street; but instead of umploying him as errand boy, as they had agreed in their advertisement, they put him about the machinery, where, from want of experience, he lost an arm.

This action is brought to recover damages for the loss to the plaintiff of his son's services, in consequence of this disaster.

The defense denied that they put the boy to work at the machinery, but allege that they expressly commanded him to keep away from it. On trial.

A New Morror.

We have had many fire-damp explosions and mine-floodings in England, and occasionally a calamity of the kind in this country, but there has never been as yet, we believe, an accident of the nature occurring on Wednesday morning last in the Nevada gold mines, at Gold Hill, in that State. So far as the telegrams give any particu-lars of this terrible affair, the timber-works in the shafts and cuttings of the Kentuck mine took fire in some unexplained way, and thence the flaines spread to the Yellow Jacket and Crown Point mines, with the result, at latest dates, literally roasted to death underground. From ome of the few details in the despatches we are inclined to suppose that, though the shafts are not deep, the hoisting machinery was so entirely destroyed in the first ravages of the fire as to heave a number of miners to perish within very sight of their companions above. As the fie were subdued in the Kentuck mine eight bodies were taken out of the shaft, and others were seen at the bottom of the shaft. It is stated that this is the most dreadful calamity ever occurring in the Western mining regions, and it might be added, or in any other in any part of the United

TO COMMISSION MEN, &C.—FOR SALE—ton avenue; lot 80 by 265, 530 feet railroad track. Call and examine.

TRUSSEL WORK COAL YARD FOR SALE, with large stone building suitable for storage purposes uply to A CARTY, TWENTY THIRD and PENNSYL.