FIRST EDITION

SPAIM.

Position and Prospects of the Revolution-The People Disquieted -The New Constitution and Religious Teleration.

A correspondent long familiar with Spair writes as follows from Madrid, March 27: "There is a decided majority in the committee to draft a constitution which insists on a comlete separation of Church and State, unlimited freedom of religious worship, and no sect to be maintained at the expense of the Government. Closage has come to reinforce the minority, and has been upon the point of carrying his plan, by which the Roman Catholic religion is recognized as the religion of the State, and maintained at the expense of the Government, while only a quasi toleration is to be extended to other faiths, to long as they use no external signs or manifestations repugnant to Catholics. Such a tolera-tion would soon be no toleration at all in prac-tise. The Cabinet has declared for it. The lishops are admitted to the commistee room. It has been on the point of appearing triumphant as the committee's article on that matter. All as the committee a article between going on. There have been sessions of the committee all night till 5 o'clock in the morning. The report on the Constitution has been announced over and over again as being about to be presented to the Chamber. They are not agreed yet. But the reaction has been gaining ground in the commit-

tec. Will it in the Assembly?

The people are getting very uneasy. The question of the conscription of soldlers for the army has moved them all over Spain. They begin to see that every one of the promises made to them at the outset of the revolution are being broken by the men now in power, and who have manipulated the election of the majority of the Deputies. The Republican minority works hard—works manfully, and the honors of every debate are theirs. They gain something by their outspoken boldness and loyalty to the revolution. They make many of the members of the majority shake. They shake ministers, and are gradually wearing them away—destroying their prestige—getting the upper hand morally. But public opinion is not an organized entity. It has no machinery by which to make itself felt and ot eyed. I think the course of things is not alterether bad. I think this clorious campaign of together bad. I think this glorious campaign of the Republican minority in this Assembly is not lost upon the country. In one way or another its effects will appear, notwithstanding the present appearance of the votes in the Assembly. I do not exactly say that this minority will bly. I do not exactly say that this minority will eventually defeat ministers, convert half the majority, and make itself supreme in the Assembly, though that result would not at all surprise me, and I should consider it logical and in order. But I do say that already, notwithstanding the immense numerical majority, there is no monarchy. Don Fernando of Portugal is the coming man, but his coming is already impossible. There is no throne in Spain. Perhaps not more than sixty men in that Assembly of three hundred and twenty in that Assembly of three hundred and twenty are fully aware of the fact. But it is a fact nevertheless, and a controlling one. The thing will come to an armed struggle perhaps; indeed it may be looked upon as almost inevitable. But to man, not an angel in beaven, could be seated on a throne as King in Spain to-day. Meantime, while things go halting and fretting along, a great lesson is being learned. Every month which passes thus opens the eyes of a multitude of robust Spaniards to the fact that the sun will rise and set, and that women in the provinces and in remote villages can give birth to child without there being a king on a throne at Madrid. That practical teaching is worth more and is doing more for the Spaniards than all the bilosophical theories and all the wise constitutions which were ever written. But the clerical party are waking up to a comprehension of that lact—the Monarchists are getting desperate. Nobody attacks them. Everything is tranquil,

"The Republicans have made a great effort to reduce the force of the army by denying the conscription of the 25,000 men asked for by Prim. But the conduct of Prim and his fol-lowers, I am afraid, will turn out to have been suicidal. I believe the army officers by a great najority to-day are retrograde—farther back than Prim—and on the first occasion would throw him overboard in favor of a restoration in th name of the Prince of Asturias, or, perhaps, Don Carlos. Why cannot these men see that their own preservation commands them to throw them to throw them to throw them to the fairly and squarely upon the people—to teck popular support and rely upon it, and lettle army go the wall? But Prim was bred a soldier, and bred in a country where it has always been recognized that a soldier was born to command, and a civilian was born to obey.

and the nation full of hope. Well, tranquility must be troubled, and hope dashed, or they are

"The partisans of Don Carlos are sanguing and are getting ready to put in the field an army of 15,000 men in the northern provinces to de fend the rights of the legitimate branch, and the priests, and the holy hold of Rome over her hitherto most ignorant and appropriate herto most ignorant and submissive vassals.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Belligerent Interview Between the President and Senator Ross-The Latter Ordered from

the White House.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent gives the details of the following affair, which will be read

with interest:— Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, beard of the Presidential lion in his den this (yesterday) morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far-off State. He had heard that the for his far-off State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the slate he (Ross) had made himself. Ross, like other Senators, is human, and has a soul not above yearning for the loaves and fishes. His soul felt sad at what e had learned concerning the designs of President Grant, and, to give his soul comfort, he wended his way to the White House. He was admitted at the same time as old Zach Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations hat may not harmonize with my desires, if you cem it worth while to consult them in the

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir?"
This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator. "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed

to your stated intentions to disregard my references in the matter of appointm resident?" inquired the Senator. "That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you alinde? Inform me, and then I can reply," re-

sed Grant. nator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightcament he was determined not to go away in a fog. The cenator, therefore, with suppressed rage, ex-plained the appointments to which he had

Frankly, sir," sald Grant, "I intend not to

make those appointments."
"What, sir! You scorn to accommodate me
in the least?" exclaimed Ross, boiling over with

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer,"
Armly but sternly replied Grant.
"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President,
nor as one gentleman should another," attered 'I have no intention to be dictated to, sir,

said Grant sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President, "excialmed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat. "I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant, between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

'You and your desires may go to --! out Rose.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.

Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible roge, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the Capi-tol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently much Old Zach Chandler approached and

was thus addressed by the President:—
"Excuse me for a few moments, Senator.
After that interview I must take a little time to cool off." Such is the account which I have learned, and which I give substantially as it came

CURTIN. Our New Minister to Russia. Andrew Gregg Curtin, appointed Minister to Russia by President Grant, was born at the village of Bellefonte, Pa., April 2, 1817. His father was an iron manufacturer of large means in Centre county, and his mother a daughter of Andrew Gregg, a well-known Pennsylvania poli-tician. Mr. Curtin was educated at an academy at Milton, a small village on the Susquehanna river, and read law in the office of Judge Reed, at Carlisle. He was admitted to the Bar in 1839, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. From this time forward he took an active interest in polities, supporting all the candidates of the Whig part for the Presidency from Harrison to Scott. In 1844 he stumped the State in behalf of Henry Clay. In 1848 and 1852 he was placed on the Presidential electoral ticket, and in both these years traversed the State in behalf of the candidates of the Whig party. In 1854 he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. James Pollock being the candidate for Governor in that year. After his election, Governor Pollock offered Mr. Curtin the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was accepted by the latter. Mr. Curtin was himself elected Governor in 1860, and re-elected in 1863. He was inangurated January 15, 1861, and during the next six years was one of the leading spirits among the loyal Governors of the Northern States. The militia laws of the State were remodelled at his instance only a few days before the fall of Fort Sumter, and from that event until the close of the war he was active in raising volunteers and defending the State against invasion. Among the soldiers he was always popular on account of his constant zeal in their behalf. He was pressed at the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with General Grant, but the current being in favor of Mr. Colfax, he caused his name to withdrawn. He took an active interest in the ensuing campaign, speaking in New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other States

The Dead Returned to Life.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Index publishes the following story:-"By the afternoon train from the West, on Wednesday afternoon last, there arrived in town a young man named John Collins, a former citizen of Petersburg, and known to many of readers. In the early part of the war he enlisted as a private in one of the companies which went out from the city, and which composed a portion of the 41st Virginia Regiment, Mahone's Brigade. He participated in several battles, but at Chancellorsville he was reported killed. His com-panions in arms believed him dead, and the sad ntelligence was communicated to his wife and child. His body was supposed to have been buried, as the bodies of many soldiers killed in a fierce battle are, unidentified; and it is even stated that his funeral sermon was preached. The war went on and the war ended. and incidents of the war are fresh in the mind and the dead are remembered with affection, and their deeds are not forgotten. Collins was only thought of as dead—as one of the patriots who had gone from all scenes of strife and trouble: and it was only when he stood before them in person that he was able to convince his friends of their great error. He left the Confederate lines at Chancellorsville, and remained out of them during the remainder of the war. He then went West, sought employment, never communicated with his friends at home, and on Wednesday only came in search of his wife and child, whom he found true to his memory."

Spring Guns.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Johnsburg, Warren county, Pa., by the killing of a notorious character named Charles Pasco, alias Charles Dick, on the premises of a respectable and well-to-do farmer named Samuel E. Bahrer. The facts are substantially as follows:

For a long time past Mr. Bahrer has suffered severely from the frequent visits of a gang of burglars. His grain cribs had frequently emptied, his fowls taken, and his farming implements destroyed. He frequently kept watch about his premises, but never succeeded in capturing the culprits. As a final resort, he procured a spring gun, which he mounted in his barn, leaded. He warned all comers by a notice on the barn of the presence of the gun, and for a number of days he missed nothing. Some time on Sunday evening or Monday morning Pasco visited the premises for plunder, and endeavored to effect an entrance by tearing away a loard. The gun went off, and the contents lodged in Pasco's heart, killing him instantly. Monday A. M. his body was found, and also a ong which he had in his possession. The news of the strange occurrence spread rapidly through the neighborhood, the coroner was notified, and the body handed over to the family. How the case will terminate is not known. The deceased was a small farmer, and was looked upon with

Emigration of Jews.

suspicion by the community.

The Milwaukee Banner and Volksfreund (German) contained a notice the other day that a number of wealthy Jews at Berlin, Prussia, were contributing money for the purpose of compelling the emigration of destitute and de-prayed characters of the Jewish nationality from Poland to the United States. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State, and in the Banner and Volksfreund of April 8 the following letter is published in

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 9 "The particular of State, washington, April 2, 1869.—Sir:—I have received your communication of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a slip from the Milwankee Banner, in relation to a society which, it is stated, has been organized in Berlin for the purpose of transporting to this country destitute Polish Jews.

"A proper instruction upon the subject of your letter has been addressed to the United States Minis-

r at Berlin.
"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"Hamilton Fish."

Cuban Annexation.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph thinks that the acquisition of Cuba, bating the honesty of the thing, would be advantageous both to the Cubans and the people of the United States. But it

"Much of the Northern immigration which otherwise would be tempted South will transfer their destination to Cuba. That island will forthwith be the busy scene of Yankee adventurers, experiments, and speculations of all sorts, which will astonish the Cubans who have invited their will astonish the Cubans who have invited their fate. It political occupation will involve a heavy additional expense. It will demand a large addition to our military and revenue force, and this is but the beginning of acquisitions from the Antilies. The Dominicans in Hayti are already making overtures for annexation, and probably in a few years we may absorb island after island, until we get possession of all the group. It will

be a troublesome acquisition, but one thing it will accomplish, to wit:—It will make the collection of high tariffs impossible except at an expense which will consume the proceeds."

JAX.

Our New Minister to Austria.

John Jay is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having come to America after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the political history of America probably no family occupies a more prominent position, or enjoys the reputation of such a useful career, as that of Mr. Jay. His grandfather, John Jay, held the post of Presigrandfather, John Jay, held the post of President of the First Congress, and that of Minister respectively to Spain and England. He was also one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace. His son, Judge William, the father of the present John Jay, married a sister of the late Professor McVicker, and was one of the earliest and most prominent leaders of the constitutional antislavery movement. John Jay, our new Austrian Minister, was born in 1817, and graduated at Columbia College in 1836. After a course of study of the law with the late Daniel Lord, during which Attorney-General W. M. Evarts during which Attorney-General W. M. Evarts was among his fellow-students, he was admitted to the bar in 1839. He continued in active pursuit of his profession until the death of his father, after which event he removed to the family estate at Bedford. Among the more noted cases in which Mr. Jay was pro-fessionally engaged were the Marie Field will case; the case of Williamson against Field, argued by him before the Supreme Court of the United States, with Daniel Webster as the leading opposing counsel; in re Kirk, one of the earliest slave cases in New York, which created at the time profound excitement; in re Da Costa, two time profound excitement; in re Da Costa, two
Brazilian slaves, who, pending the hearing,
escaped from the Eldridge Street Prison; the
celebrated Lemmon trial, on the original
hearing before Mr. Justice Paine, where
eight Virginia slaves, brought to New
York en route to Texas, were declared free
and despatched to Elgin, in Canada, to a
farm there prepared for them; in re Bret, which
litigation was made the basis of an appeal in the
United States Senate for additional legislation in United States Senate for additional legislation in behalf of slavery. Mr. Jay became a manager of the New York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in 1834, and from that time until the abolition of slavery by the passage of the constitu-tional amendment—of which he made a report to the Union League Club in 1865—he was an active supporter of the cause. In the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York he carried the admission of the Colored Church of St. Philip's after a vigorous struggle extending over a period of nine years. He twice presided over the New York State Convention of the Free Soll party, and we believe in 1853 was their candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. Jay has twice visited Europe—the first time in 1848, or which occasion he passed some months in England, where he was cordially received by a large and influential circle; and again in 1865 and 1866, when he presided at a Thanksgiving din-ner at the Grand Hotel, Paris—the first reunion

in celebration of Washington's birthday. It was during that tour that Mr. Jay was elected President of the Union League Club of New York, an office to which he has three distinct times been re-elected with marked una-nimity. The services of the Club during the war are now an important item in history, and its in-duence in the late Presidential campaign, as since, in discovering the frauds which Mr. Griswold was defeated, are familiar to the country. Throughout the war Mr. Jay was an active member of the Union League Club, frequently advising with Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. Mr. Jay married, Lincoln and his Cabinet, Mr. Jay married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Nickson W. Field—now residing in Rome—the oldest surviving member of the Chamber of Commerce. His son, Colonel William Jay, served through-ont the war, chiefly upon the staff of General Meade. Three of his daughters are married respectively to Mr. Henry G. Chapman, Major William H. Schieffelin, and E. Randolph Robinson, Esq., of the New York bar. Apart from his professional and public career, Mr. Jay has succeeded in earning for himself a far-famed renown, and has nobly maintained the traditional reputation of his distinguished family, by the publication of numerous literary produc-tions, which have more particularly been devoted to the discussion of questions of public interest

of Americans subsequent to the war. The speeches there delivered were reported in full by the London *Times*, and widely commented

on by the European press. He also presided at a breakfast given in Naples on the 22d of February.

The Mexican Mission.

There is just as much doubt now as to whether Sickles will be sent as Minister to Mexico as ever. The Herald's correspondent writes as

"It seems that after mature consideration General Sickles, after all, has declined the Mexi-can mission. He objects to it for other reasons than inadequate pay. Mexico, he says, may have attractions for one of those prosy philosophers who delight in punting up the historical records and ethnological distinctions of the extinct Aztecs, but for a live man like himself he don't think it affords the right kind of a field of glory. Spain is the country where our Daniel will be sent. No other nation of the Old World fills as large a share of the public eye at the present moment. How its present vague and nebu-lous political condition will finally crystallize may form for the astute mind of the General as a subject for florid thought and prediction as any that could be presented. His intellect and influence could hardly find a better theatre for their exercise. He embodies the force, vigor, and democratic thought of American breeding, and can do much for the spread of republican ideas among the awakening masses of Europe.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Hare. Barley vs. The Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained in being run over by one of defendant's cars. Before reported. Verdict

Kennedy vs. McNickie. An action on a book ac Robert Stewart vs. Robert Cassell. An action on a mechanic's lien, brought under the act of Angust, 1868, to recover for repairs done to defendant's house at Stockton street and Washington avenue.

District Court, No. 2 Judge Stroud. Adams & Co. vs. Michael Clark. An action on a book account to recover for marble sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs for \$129.53.

King & Baird vs. E. D. Miles. An action to recover for printing done at the defendant's order. On trial.

Court of Common Piens Allison, P. J. James Devine vs. William C. Loan and Samuel Haly. An action of trespass to recover for injuries done to plaintiff's premises by the defendants enter-ing wrongfully upon them, in order to post an adver-tisement. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Brewster. ing engaged with the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. William McKeever and others, who were charged with assault and hattery. John Haskell, the prosecutor, complained that the defend ants, who were police officers, entered his premises without warrant and proceeded to arrest him, and because he refused to go with them they dragged him along the sidewalk, beating and otherwise maltreating him. On trial.

The French papers in Egypt—supposed to be subsidized by the Viceroy—are becoming more and more outspoken in favor of Egyptian independence of the Sublime Porte. -The centenary anniversary of the birth

Napoleon I, which will occur on the 15th of August next, is to be the occasion of great fee-tivities throughout the French Empire. -A Democratic member of the Legislature Indiana is reported to have bought a plough with his "stationery," and a silk dress for his wife with his allotment of "postage stamps."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cuban Filibustering Expedition Admiral Hoff on the Look-Out to Intercept Them.

The Foreign Appointments Their Prospect in the Senate The Spanish Mission.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Reported Fillbustering Expedition.
WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is ascertained that the report of an expedition preparing to leave the month of the Mississippi for Cuba, to aid the insurgents, is without foundation.

Rear-Admiral Hoff has reported to the Navy Department his arrival in the flagship off the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. Afterdiligent inquiry he could obtain no information of the supposed expedition, and came to the conclusion that it had no existence. He was about to return to the station off Havana.

The Pressure for Office. The pressure upon the various executive departments is greater now than at any other time since the administration came into power. The usually large army of place-hunters is swelled to a considerable extent by Senators and members, who, having nothing else to do, have set about to act as attorney for their friends and

The Secretaries find it impossible to attend to any business beyond never-ending interviews. It would be much to the advantage and interest of public business if Congressmen would all go home; while they remain here office-seekers will also remain.

The Foreign Appointments.

The Committee on Fereign Relations has resolved to report only on the name of J. Lathrop Motley, Minister to England. The other foreign appointments were discussed, but the committee did not feel like making a favorable report on them until they ascertain who they are. It is understood that many of them were on Washburne's slate.

The Spanish Mission. An effort was made to send in the name of

Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to Spain, but Sumner and others have prevailed upon the President to give that place to Sanford, the present Minister at Brussels. The Indians.

The President is contemplating the appoint-

ment of a commission of eleven persons, distinguishedfor their intelligence and philanthropy, as provided by the Indian Appropriation bill, to advise with the Secretary of the Interior in the management of the Indians. At least two of them will be selected from Pennsylvania The Senate Adjournment.

It is thought that the Senate will be able to adjourn on Saturday. This is hardly possible, however, as the discussion on the Alabama claims treaty will take a very wide range, and several Senators have prepared themselves to take part in it.

United States Senate.

Washington, April 18.—After prayer by the Chaplain, the journal was read.

Mr. Hamlin presented petitions from several persons who served in the War of 1812.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution providing that five hundred additional copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, transmitted on the 7th instant, relative to claims against Great Britain, be printed for the use of the Department of State. State.
Mr. Sumner said that under ordinary circum

stances such a resolution would be referred to the Committee on Printing, but he desired the Senate to act upon it at once, and caused a letter from Secre-tary Fish to be read, asking that his department be furnished with that number of copies.

The motion was referred, and the Senate went into executive session.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from Honolulu A Ship Destroyed by Fire. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Honolulu advices

to March 20 report that the ship King Philip was nearly destroyed by fire, March 18, in the harbor of Honolulu. The fire was the work of an incendiary. One of the foremast men was arrested on suspicion. The King Philip was owned by Glidden & Williams, of Boston, and was under charter to load with gnano at McKean's Island for the United States.

The U. S. steamer Ossippee was in port. Captain Kellett, one of the oldest foreign residents on the Island, died March 7, at Kanai.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Trenton Municipal Election. TRENTON, April 13 .- Returns of the election resterday show that Napton, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 450 majority, and the whole city Democratic ticket is elected by about 400 ma jority. The Democrats elect five Conneilmen and the Republicans two, giving the Democrats 14 out of 21. The county of Mercer elects nine

Democratic freeholders and four Republicans. THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, April 13—A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 83%. Ame-rican Stocks open steady; Eric Rallroad, 24; Illinois

Central, 96%.
PARIS, April 13—A. M.—Bourse opens firm. Rentes 96f, 7c. Liverroot, April 15—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher. The sales for to-day are estimated at not higher. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 13—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady at 39s. Ed. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 29s. for do. affost.

This Afternoon's Quotations. This Afternoon's Quotations.

Livenrool, April 13—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer. Breadstuffs declining: California wheat, 9s. 5d.; red winter, 8s. 8d.; corn, 29s. for new; Flour, 29s.

London, April 13—P. M.—Consols for money, 9314, and for account 95%. Railways quiet. U. S. Pivetwentles unchanged.

HAVEE, April 13.—Cotton quiet at 147f. on the spot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORY, April 13.—Cotton steady but quiet at 28% in the property of the pro

-The Providence Board of Aldermen have voted to raise the price of liquor licenses. licenses at c to be \$500.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, April 13.—Among other bills reported negatively was the one regulating the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery in Philadelphia.

The following bills on the private calendar were

passed:—
House bill to incorporate the Frankford Manufacturing Company,

House bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Dyking

Company,
House bill requiring Supervisors of Bucks county to
make stiewalks when requested by a majority of the tax-payers.

Senate supplement to an act incorporating Clear
Creek and Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Con-

pany.

Bense bill incorporating the Soldiers' and Sallors' Monument Association of Delaware county.

Monument Association of Delaware county.

House bill to incorporate the Intercourse Association of Lancaster, for the recovery of stolen pro-

tion of Lancaster, for the recovery of school property, etc.
Heuse bill to incorporate the Robert Morris Dock
Company, of Philadelphia.
Heuse bill for the relief of George T. Perry.
Heuse bill establishing a district for road purposes
in Chester township, Delaware county.

House of Representatives.

The Session of the House was prolonged last night until 2 o'clock A. M.

An amended Tax bill was passed. It was originally considered by the Senate in the early part of the session, having been prepared by a board of commissioners.

the session, having been prepared by a board of commissioners.

The House last night took up the Sanate bill, and amended it by revising the tax upon a number of articles, among which was whisky. It is impossible, at this stage of the bill, to give its items, as it embraces 167 sections.

An effort was made about 1% o'clock A. M. to consider the Cattle bill, but it was not agreed to, having been opposed by Messrs. Kleckner, Bunn, Hong, Hoigate, Foy, Hovey and Subers.

This morning the House met at 10 o'clock.

The Speaker presented a communication from William V. McKean, Esq., general manager of the Publib Ledger, stating that the use of his name as an incorporator in the burlesque Broad street rallway bill was entirely unauthorized and without his knowledge or consent, and requesting that the records of

bill was entirely unauthorized and without his knowledge or consent, and requesting that the records of
the House might set forth this fact. It was so ordered.
The Appropriation bill was considered in the form
of the report of a committee of conference of the two
houses. Among the Items was one giving Thomas
Greenbank the pro rata pay of a Judge during the
time he was acting as such in the District Court.

Mr. Adams offered the following:—That it shall be
the duty of the State Treasurer, out of any fnads in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay
to the shipper of petroleum, whether crude or
refined, from any port of entry in this State to foreign
ports a bounty of one-eighth of one per cant, upon
every gallon of said petroleum so shipped after June
1, next, to be paid upon the certificate of the collector
or other proper officer, at such port of eatry that
such shipment has been actually made, and proof
that the tax upon said petroleum has been paid. Laid
upon the table.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Newsboys' Home
was called up by Mr. Dailey, and passed.

Mr. Brant celled up the Secate bill tearging roller

was called up by Mr. Dailey, and passed.
Mr. Bunn called up the Senate bill requiring police
officers to convey prisoners to the nearest station,
but the House refused to suspend the rules.

officers to convey prisoners to the nearest station, but the House refused to suspend the rules.

The Senate bill in relation to port wardens, etc., was passed, as follows:—

That all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money for which the captain and officers of any vessel in Philadelphia may be liable, shall be sued for and recovered by the master warden with costs of suit, before the Recorder, or any alderman of Philadelphia. The process thereof being Issued and returnable like lawful process requiring the apprehension of any person charged with a criminal offense, but subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas from any judgment rendered in such a suit, provided such appeal be taken within twenty-four hours after judgment rendered, and upon the giving of absolute security, to be approved of by such Recorder orsalderman, for payment of such judgment, interest, and costs if the same be affirmed by said court.

This bill was hurriedly passed, and immediately afterwards Messrs, Hong and Foy moved to reconsider it, on the ground that it would act injuriously to the commerce of Philadelphia, by actually inposing a criminal penalty for a civil offense, and by only allowing vessel-owners twenty-four hours to appeal, a time entirely too short for the purpose.

The House, by a viva voce vote, refused to reconsider.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Voung Man Blows his Brains Out-Extracts from his Last Letters-A Singular Document. Officer Keenan was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of Daniel H. Dickinson, one of the boarders at Mrs. Moore's boarding-house, No. 1 College place, situated over the Grocers' Bank, New York.

From what could be learned of the circumstances surrounding the melancholy case, it appears Dickinson was a native of the United States, twenty-eight years old, and was employed as clerk at his uncle's store, No. 48 Murray st For nine months past he has boarded at Mrs. Moore's house, and for about two weeks past has been notified to leave because habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors. At noon yesterday Dickinson returned home from the store and went to his room, which is located on the fourth floor of the house. Soon after, Mrs. Moore heard a pistol-shot, accompanied by a strong odor of gunpowder, but she appears to have paid no attention to the matter, until at 6 o'clock hast evening, when some of the male boarders returned home, as Dickinson had not made his appearance since noon. She informed them of what she had heard. The room was visited, but found to be locked on the inside. An officer was called, and the door was broken open. Dickinson was found lying dead on the bed, with a fearful pistol shot wound in the right temple, and a large Colt's navy revolver partially grasped in his right hand. He had doubtless been dead for several hours. From the position of the re-mains it is supposed that he laid down on the bed, and, placing the muzzle of the pistol to his head, fired. The bullet from the weapon passed through into the brain, where it lodged, causing almost instant death. Coroner Keenan was summoned and took charge of the case. Among the effects of deceased were found a large batch of letters, extracts from which are given below:-

. I feel that I have been a disgrace to you and to mankind generally; I wish you would give my Marcia Maltby box back to her. She is the only woman I ever loved, and my first drunk was when I learned that she was married. Poor, sick Sallie I shall soon meet (if there is life hereafter). My poor mother may mourn for me, but she did not treat me right when I was home and without money. She constantly put me in mind I was living on charity. God bless her, any way. God knows I don't 'lay up'

have no malice against any one excepting Holges, but he is a raseal, and not nt to be recognized as a white man anywhere. He is a villain, and I affirm it with my last breath. He has a nice wife—poor Helen! I am sorry for her. Hope he won't live

ong.
"In re Allie—For God's sake don't allow him to touch liquor of any kind; my dying love Minerva; I love her next to my dear Sall Minerva; I love her next to my dear Sallie.

"Now about my body. I would like to have it burled on the island where I experienced the only happy days I ever knew. My dear father will, I am sure, take pleasure in fixing my grave all right. Now about my last account; it will bal, adding ex. acct., Hunting I think), \$6; Col., \$2. My own ticket any way I was always honest. Good-bye to all; this life is of no account any how, and I am giad that I am going away. going away.
"Lida Reed Rogers also loved me. Please send her

notice of my death. She lives in Clyde or Albany.

In revus. He is a good boy—but

"Yours truly,

"Please send here as directed:—Army and Navy

Journal to Sallie, and Hearth and Home to Caroline.

Journal to Sallie, and Hearth and Home to Caroline.

"I have a watch and chain at 'Simpson's,' No. 25 Chatham street, entered in the "name of John Locke, No. 31 Bond street," for which I have received \$8. The watch and chain will please be given to Dan. You will find ticket in my right hand upper vest ticket. For God's sake don't allow Allie ever to touch a drop of anything intoxicating. A long good-bye. A note found lying open on the table read as

follows:—
"The last words I write are God bless my poor mother—my poor mother! Will also please remember Marcia Maltby, I want to die, Marcia Maltby, "D, H. Digenson."

"D. H. DIGETHSON."

This was written in a scrawling hand, on a sheet of foolscap, and was scarcely legible.

The deceased was found entirely destitute of money. Among his papers was found a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 8th New York Cavalry. An inquest will be held by Coroner Receast to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 13, 1869.
The usual hebdomadal statement of our local anks is a relief, as an indication of a grainst return of currency to our city, and a less st in gent market for the future. There is a considerable increase in the deposits, of \$627,300, of legal-tenders, \$474,136; and in loans, of \$270,327. It is very likely that the banks have lakely eneroached upon their legal reserves in their auxiety to accommodate their friends the brokers, so that, for the present at least, our mercantile classes will not feel the effect of the change either in the expansion or rates of bone. change either in the expansion or rates of loans; but as an index that the money pinch has really attained the critical turning point, and really attained the critical turning point, and that a more easy money market may be expected in the near future. We notice that a few hopeful individuals are under the delusive impression that the market has been in a comparatively easier condition during the past few days. It may be that the brokers are receiving more ample accommodations, but to business menthis is not perceptible so far, nor do the rates show any tendency to yield. Judged by this rule, we are justified in raying that the money market is without material change. Call loans range between 7@9 per cent., according to securities offered; and business paper, first-class grades, ranges widely from 9@12 per cent. Government securities are inactive to-day and weak. Gold is also weak in anticipation of large shipments from Europe. Premium at 12 M.,

The Stock market was dull, and the tendency of prices was downwards. In State loans th only transactions were in the first series at 10214. City 6s sold at 10114 for the new, and 9314 for the old certificates. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 18114. Government bonds were without precial charges.

changed hands at 93%. Government bonds were without special change.
Railroad stocks were remarkably dormant. We quote Reading R. R. at 46%@46%; Pennsylvania R. R. at 50%; Philadelphia and Krie R. R., which was greatly depressed, at 28%; Lehigh Valley R. R. at 55%; Northern Central R. R. at 48; and Catawissa R. R. preferred at 34%.
Canal stocks attract but little attention. 17% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 221% for Lehigh Navigation.

321 for Lehigh Navigation.

Canal and Bank shares were neglected.
Passenger Railway stocks were without improvement. 43 was offered for Second and Third, 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 60 for West Philadelphia, 38 for Green and Coates, and 1212 for Hestonville.

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

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FIRST BOARD.

\$4500 City 6s, New Is 101 1/2 54 sh Penna R. 16. 50 5/2 1000 do ... 101 1/2 13 do ... 0. 50 5/2 1000 do ... 101 1/2 13 do ... 0. 50 5/2 1000 Pa 6s, 3 ser Is 102 1/2 do ... 50 5/2 1000 W Jer 6a ... 55 90 1/2 1000 W Jer 6a ... 55 90 1/2 1000 do ... 90 1/2 30 sh Leh Val. 18. 55 1/2 1000 do ... 10 1/2 1000 sh Phil & E. 1010 20 1/2 1000 do ... 10 1/2 1000 sh Phil & E. 1010 20 1/2 1000 sh Phil &

6 182%.

Messrs. JAY Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, '116% (316%; 6-90s
of 1862, 120% (20%); do., 1864, 114% (3110%; do., Nov.,
1865, 117% (4117%; do., July, 1865, 113% (3113%; do.,
1867, 118% (3113%; do., 1868, 113% (3118%; 10-40s,
105% (3105%; Gold, 132%.) Pacifics, 103% (3104.) Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Cle. and Pitt. R. 90 Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 36
Chi. and N. W. com 834 Adams Express. 35
Chi. and N. W. pref 954 Wells, Fargo & Co 81
Chi. and R. I. R. 1314 United States 50
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 131
Pacific Mail Steam. 924 Gold . 132

Market dull. Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 13.—The Flour market remains quiet, but prices are unchanged. There is no in-quiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5-2000-00 for superfine, \$6-2500-00 for extras, \$6-50-07-20 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$76 10 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and \$9 50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Fiour commands \$76 750 \$\tilde{e}\$ barrel. Nothing in Corn Meal.

There is more activity in the Wheat market, and holders, particularly of prime, are firm in their views. Sales of red at \$1 50 & 1 45; 4000 bushels amber at \$170@185; and white at \$185@185. Ryc is steady at \$145@ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but firmer; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 883; and 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 90c. Oats are in good demand, and 6000 bushels Western sold at 73@

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.
Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1
Quereitron at \$52 % ton.
Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at \$5.500.0000 \$64
lbs. Timothy may be quoted at \$3.350.362%; and
Flaxseed at \$2.5500.270.
Whisky it offered at 95c.@\$1 % gallon, tax paid.

A congregation of Seventh Day Christians in Hungary, being refused tolerance by the laws, has embraced Judaism in order to be allowed to exist in connection with one of the "received religions.

in Texas, but there is so much danger that they will escape or be rescued that a citizens' guard has been organized to keep them secure until the day of execution.

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

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, rom New York.
Arrived yesterday, steamship Cuba, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 13. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, Providence, D. S. Stet Co. Brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Key West, Audenried, Ferton & Co.

ton & Co.
Schr Henry Parker, Parker, Boston,
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Boston,
Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, Boston,
Schr A. & M. Ella, Scull, Newport,
Schr Thos. F. French, Doughty, Dorrance Creek, N. G.,
Lennox & Burgees,
Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, Portsmouth, D. Cooper,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, 4 days from Tauston, with mase, to Morshon & Cloud.
Schr Monnt Pleasant, Leatherbury, 5 days from Alexandria, with iron, etc., to W. S. Conliff.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to Wm. M. Baird & Oo.

March 4, lat. 35 N., long. 19 W., Brem. barque Bornes, from Cardiff for Singapore, 10 days out; by Marie Margaretha, at this port.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exclasse.
Lawes, Del., April 11 6 P. M.—Brig Excelsior, for Turk's Island, and schr Louiss, for Norfolk, both from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday.

There are about sixty schooners and one brig at the Breakwater, but the rough weather prevents getting their names. It has been raining and showing all day.

JOSEPH LAYETPA,

Brig Leander, Corul, from Pernambuce for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monros yesterday, Schr M. R. Curlisle, Potter, hence, at New Bodford 18th instant. Source, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charles. ton yesterday. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston for Philadele Schr Ann S, Cannon, Cobb, from Boston for Philadele phin, at New York yesterday. Sohr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, bence, at Boston but Bohr S. Castner, Cullen; Flight, Crowall; Revenue, Rickerson; and Lena Hume, Appleby, hence, at Beston lith inst. Bohr Adelia, Holder, hence, at St. John, R. B., 5th inst. Bohr M. J. Miller, Dunham, house, at St. John, R. B., 5th