FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

The Proposed Constitution-Its Leading Provisions-The Rights and Duties of Spaniards.

The full text of the proposed Constitution of Spain, as reported manimously by the commitsee to the Cortes on the 30th of March, is published in our European exchanges, just received by the steamship Java. The following are the most material and interesting parts of the instru-

Chapter I. Of the Spaniards and their Rights. Article 1. The Spaniards are—1. All persons born in Spanish dominions. 2. Children of Spanish father or mother, although born cut of Spain. 3. Foreigners who may obtain arffeles of naturalization. 4. Those who without such articles may gain citizenship in any population of the monarchy. The quality of Spaniard is to be acquired, preserved, and lost in conformity to the law.

Article 2. No Spaniard can be arrested or im-

prisoned except for criminal causes.

Article 3. All arrested must be delivered to the judicial authority within twenty-four hours after the act of detention. All detentions will be taken to prison and will be notified, at the latest, within seventy-two hours from the time of having been delivered to the competent magis-

Article 4. No Spaniard can be imprisoned ex-cept in virtue of the command of a competent

magistrate.

Article 5. No one may enter into the house of a Spaniard or foreigner resident in Spain, without his consent, except in urgent cases of fire, inundation, or similar danger, or of legitimate aggression proceeding from within or to aid persons who from within ask help. Only a competent magistrate can decree and carry into effect the entering into a domicile and the registering the papers and other effects therein. This is always to be done by day and never by

Article 6. No Spaniard can be compelled to change his domicile or residence except in virtue of a sentence of law.

Article 7. In no case can the Government authorities open or detain correspondence entrusted to the post, nor detain telegrams. But in virtue of the order of a competent authority, correspondence of both kinds may be detained, and also opened in presence of the party proceeded

Article 8. All acts of imprisonment, of registration, of domicile, or detention of letters or

telegrams, must have a cause.

Article 9. The Government authority who infringes what is prescribed in articles 2, 3, and 4 will incur the crime of arbitrary detention, and will, moreover, be subject to the indemnification fixed in the second paragraph of the fore-

going article.

Article 10. There will have the same right to indemnification, regulated by the judge, all per-sons detained, who, within the period prescribed in article 3, have not been delivered to the judicial authority. If the magistrate within the said period does not investigate and justify the detention, he will be obliged to indemnify the detained with the indemnification fixed in arti-

Article 11. No Spaniard can be tried or sentenced except by the magistrate or tribunal to hom, in virtue of the laws, it belongs to make the investigation, nor in any other form than the said laws prescribe. No extraordinary tribunals or special commissions must be created to take

cognizance of any crime.

Art cle 12. The law will determine the form for summarily releasing those whose arrest has

not been made according to law. Article 13. No one can be temporarily or perpetually deprived of his property and rights, nor isturbed in their possession; except by virtue of judicial sentence. Public functionaries who under any pretext infringe this prescription will b: personally responsible for the damages caused. There will be excepted from this cases of fire, inundation, or other urgent analogies in which continuance of occupation might increase langer to the proprietor or possession or extend

an cyll which it is feared might supervene. Article 14. No one can be deprived of his pro-perty except for cause of public utility and in virtue of judicial command, which cannot be exercised without previous indemnification regu-

ated by the judge.

Article 15. No one will be obliged to pay taxes. which have not been voted by the Cortes or by the popular corporations legally authorized to in pose them, or whose recovery is not made in the form prescribed by law. All public functionaries who may require the payment of any contributions without the foregoing requisites, will incur the crime of illegal exaction.

Article 16. No Spaniard in the full possession of his civil rights can be deprived:-1. Of the right to vote in the election of Senators, deputies to the Cortes, provincial deputies and councillors.

2. Of the right of freely emitting his ideas and opinions, by word of mouth, by writing, print ing, or any other mode. 3. Of the right of peaceful meeting. 4. Of the right of association for all objects which are not contrary to public 5. Of the right of directing individual or collective petitions to the Cortes, the King, or the authorities.

Article 17. All public meetings will be subject to the general disposition of policy. Open air meetings and manifestations can only take place

Article 18. All associations whose members commit delinquencies through the means the sociation affords will incur the penalty of dissolution. The governing authorities can suspend any offending association, submitting the offenders instantly to the competent magistrates. Any association whose object or whose means compromise the security of the State may be dis-

Solved by law.

Article 19. The right of petition cannot be excreised collectively by any class of the armed forces, neither can the individuals of the armed lorces exercise it, except in accordance with the

ws of the institution.

At icle 20. The nation obliges itself to mainain he worship and the ministers of the Catho-

Article 21. The public and private exercise of my other worship is gnaranteed to all foreign-ers resident in Spain, without other limita-tions than the universal rules of morals and of

Article 22. If any Spaniards profess any other eligion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to

ar icle 23. A, There shall not be established, of the r by law or by the authorities, any pre-tractive disposition referring to the exercise of the rights defined in this chapter.

Article 25. Every foreigner can establish himself freely in Spanish territory, and exercise in t his industry, or dedicate himself to any profes-sion for whose exercise the laws do not require certificates of fitness to be issued by the Spanish

Article 26. No Spaniard who is in the full ensyment of his civil rights can be prevented oing freely out of the territory, or translating residence and goods to a foreign country, we the obligations to contribute to the military rice or to the maintenance of public charges

Article 27. All Spaniards are admissible to die employ and charges according to merit and capacity. Foreigners who are not natu-all ed cannot exercise in Spain any charge andi ham juriminitade or musicurity .

Article 28. Every Spaniard is obliged to defend the country by arms, when called upon by the law, and to contribute to the expenses of the State in proportion to his means, after the vote

of the Certes.

Article 29. Everything is lawful which is not expressly prohibited by the constitution and the

Article 31. The guarantees consigned in articles 2 and 5 and paragraphs 2, 3, 4 of article 10 cannot be suspended in the whole or any part of the monarchy, except temporarily and by means of a law, when the security of the State requires it. in extraordinary circumstances. When such it in extraordinary circumstances. When such law is promulgated the, territory to which it appilos will be ruled during the suspension by the law of public order, established beforehand. But neither in one nor in the other law can they, in any case, suspend any other of the guarantee consigned in this title, nor authorize the Government to send out of the kingdom, nor to transport nor to banish any Spaniard to a greater distance than fifty leagues from his domicile.

Chapter II-Of the Public Powers. Article 32. All powers emanate from this

Article 33. The form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy.

Article 34. The power to make the laws resides in the Cortes. The King spections and promulgates the laws.

Article 35. The executive power resides in the King, who exercises it by means of his Ministers. Article 36. The tribunals exercise the judicial

Article 37. Questions of private interest to the population belong respectively to the Ayun-tamientos and Provincial deputations, in accordance with the laws. Chapter III-Of the Legislative Powers.

Article 38. The Cortes are composed of two codies colegislative, viz., Senate and Congress. Both bodies are equal in faculties, except in cases

provided by the Constitution.

Article 39. The Congress is to be totally renewed every three years. The Senate is to be renewed by fourth parts every three years.

Article 40. The Senators and Deputies are the epresentatives of the nation, and not exclusively of the electors who nominate them. Article 41. No Senator or Deputy can admit

from his electors any imperative command.

Article 42. The Cortes will meet every year.

It will belong to the King to convoke, suspend, and close the sessions, and dissolve one of the colegislative bodies, or both at the same time. Article 43. The Cortes will meet for at least four months in the year. The King will convoke them at the latest by the 1st day of Feb-

Article 44. The Cortes will necessarily meet whenever the Crown may be vacant, or when-ever, by any cause, the King is incapacitated for the government of the State.

Article 45. Each of the colegislative bodies will have the following faculties:—I. To form their respective rules for their internal government. 2. To examine into the legality of the elections and the legal aptitude of the individuals who compose them. 3. To nominate and constitute its presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries, which officers will discharge their functions during the legal life of the body. Article 46. One of the colegislative bodies

cannot be assembled unless the other is also, except in the case when the Senate is constituted

into a tribunal.

Article 47. The colegislative bodies cannot deliberate jointly, nor in the presence of the King.
Article 48. The sessions of both bodies will be

public, except in cases which necessitate reserve, or in which they have to deliberate upon economic regimen. Article 49. No project can become law until after it has been voted in both bodies. If there should not be absolute conformity between both

bodies, they will proceed according to the law which fives their relations. Article 50. Projects of law upon taxes, public credit and military forces must be presented in the Congress before in the Senate, and if in the latter they suffer any alteration which the former

cannot admit, the resolution of the Congress is to Article 60. The senators will be elected by provinces. Every municipal district will elect by universal suffrage a member of compromisarios equal to the sixth part of the councillors who compose its Ayuntamiento. Those municipal districts where the number of councillors does not amount to six will elect one compromi sario. These compromisarios will unite with electoral junta. They will proceed to elect by plurality of votes four senators for each of the actual provinces.

Article 66. To be deputy requires-1. To be a Spaniard. 2. Twenty-five years of age. 3. Possession of civil rights.

Chapter IV .- Of the Executive Power. Article 67. The person of the king is invio-ble, and he is not subject to responsibility. The Ministers are responsible. Article 68. The King will nominate and freely

Article 69. The power to execute the laws resides in the King, and his authority extends to all that conduces to public order within and pub-

lie security without the State.

Article 70. The king disposes of the land and sea forces, declares war, makes and ratifies peace, giving afterwards documentary account to the Cortes.

Article 71. Only once in each legislature can the King suspend the Cortes without the consent of the same. In any case the Cortes must not fail to be reassembled within the time fixed in article 43.

Article 72. In event of dissolution of the Cortes the royal decree will necessarily contain the convocation of new ones within three months.

Article 73. Beyond these necessary faculties for the execution of the laws, there belong to the King:-1. Care of the coining of money, on which will be placed his bust and name. 2 point to civil and military employs, in accord-ance with the laws. 3. Concede in the same manner honors and distinctions. 4. Direct the diplomatic and commercial relations with other powers. 5. To forgive criminals in accordance with the law, save what belongs relatively to the

Article 74. The King will need to be authorized by a special law:-1. To alienate, cede, or exchange any portion of Spanish territory, 2. To incorporate any other territory with Spanish. To admit foreign troops into the kingdom.
 To ratify treaties of alliance, especially of commerce, those which stipulate for subsidies to foreign powers, and all those which individually affect Spaniards. In no case may secret articles of a treaty derogate the public ones. 5. To concede amnesties and general indulgences. contract matrimony himself and to permit it to be contracted by the persons who, being his subjects, have the right to succeed to the crown ac cording to the constitution. 7. To abdicate the

Article 75. To the executive power belongs the faculty of making rules for the fulfilment and application of the laws previous to the requisites the same supply.

Article 76. The dotation of the king will

fixed at the beginning of each reign.

Chapter V-Of the Succession to the Crown and of the Regency. Article 77. The royal authority will be hereditary. The succession to the throne will follow the regular order of primogeniture, always preferring the nearest lines, in the same line always preferring the male to the female, and in the same sex the oldest to the youngest. Article 78. Should the dynasty which is called

to the possession of the Crown become extinct the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as may suit the nation.

Article 79. When the King dies the new King will swear to guard the Constitution and the laws in the same mode and in the same terms as

the Costes may decree for the first occupant of

he attains eighteen years of age.

Article 80. The Cortes will exclude from the succession those persons who may be ineapable of governing, or who may have done anything to merit the loss of the right to the Crown. Article 81. When a female reigns her husband will have no part in the government of the king-Chapter VI-Of the Ministers.

Article 87. All that the King commands and disposes in the exercise of his authority will be signed by the minister to whom it corresponds. No public functionary will give compliance to what is wanting in this particular.

Article 88. Ministers who do not belong to one

or other of the legislative bodies cannot assist at the sessions of the Cortes. Article 89. The Ministers are responsible to the Cortes for derelicts committed in the exercise of their functions. To the Congress it belongs to accuse, and to the Senate to judge them. The laws will determine the cases of re-sponsibility of the Ministers, the penalties to

dure against them.

Article 90. For indulgence to the Ministers who may have been condemned by the Senate there must be proceedings by petition of one of the legislative bodies.

which they are subject, and the mode of proce-

HOD ENNIS.

Some Recent Developments in the Great Lord Bond Robbery. Some downright charges having been pre-ferred against the Boston detective police, to the effect that they are no better than their brethren in New York, and are in collusion with thieves and law-breakers, the Massachusetts Legislature took the matter up, and appointed an investigating committee. The following incidental evidence was given in relation to the famous Lord bond robbery in New York city. Mr. Gooding was asked to state what he knew about the Lord bond robbery. He said:—"On getting ready to go to Montreal the first time, I somewhat disguised myself; on the way, Mr. Heath spoke of the Lord bond robbery; on arriving, went to a saloon kept by William Eno; then went to Hod Ennis', where we stayed about an hour; went back again to Eno's; were together about eight days, often till a late hour; conversations took place about the Lord bond robbery, as to the portions taken by the thickes; this was principally told by Mr. Heath; understood from Mr. Heath that there was considerable money in possession of a man in England; he said about \$1,000,000; he gave a description of the house; he said he was going to England; asked him subsequently why he delayed going there? he said, 'That is my business, and not yours;' one Sunday, at Montreal, went to bed at 11:40; next morning I got up, and as Heath was lying asleep in bed I tried to pull him out; I noticed in the bed and in his vest a considerable amount of bonds; he, without saying anything to me, gathered them up and put them again in his vest; I lit a cigar, and went down stairs; I have had several letters from Hod Ennis; Hod had written to me and asked me to go to Heath and Jones and ask them questions about money, and get their answers.

"At the request of Ennis he went to Newbury-

port to see a man named Westcott; he met him in Market Square; they went to a hotel, West-cott engaging a room; Westcott explained that he had \$26,000 of the proceeds of the Lord bond robbery; he said the officers came to Newbury-port and calculated that they could do just as they did in their own city, and take the man they wanted; he said, however, that he had a 'ring' in his own city, and they found out they had to settle with him before they could take the man away; Ennis gave the name of a party in Boston that had \$250,000 of the proceeds of the robbery; a man named Bill Jones was sent with a password to this man to get a packet; this packet, which contained the money, was taken to Mr. Lord, at New York, who paid a certain reward; witness said he understood from Ennis and partly from Westcott, that this was done to liberate Ennis, who was then in custody at Newburyport; Westcott said that if there had been a requisition from the Gov-ernor of New York to take Ennis there, he should not have gone; Ennis told him (witness) that he had to pay Westcott \$26,000 to get away; understood that the password was given by Mr. Ben. Herth; heard from Ennis and Westcott that Westcott had agreed with Heath and Captain John Young that Ennis should be liberated on condition of his giving us certain money; never heard that any one but Westcott received any portion of the \$250,000; Ennis said that Heath ad brought from Montreal \$80,000, and that he (Ennis) and Colonel Kurtz expected to have a reward of \$2000 each; understood that Mr. Lord paid a reward of 10 per cent. on the money restored; the \$250,000 was sent to Mr. Lord at one time, \$80,000 at another (of which \$8000 was kept back as reward); Ennis also said, that he had paid \$23,000 to Heath at another time, in small bonds, which Heath had never sent to Mr. Lord; knew nothing further about that than what Ennis said; Ennis said he didn't get his share of the reward, and that they beat him first to last; Ennis asked witness if h knew how much Ben had received of the reward? Witness told him that Ben had shown him a draft for \$8000; Ennis said his share was \$2000. but that Ben Heath had only sent him \$100; the bonds which I saw in the bed, and which were in Heath's vest pocket, were seven-thirties; they were coupon bonds; they were once folded; there

was quite a number of them; they looked like a The winness then spoke of the attempted robbery of the safe of Messrs. Davenport & Mason by throwing it off the line: he had received information of that from an anonymous letter from Kansas, and another letter from New Bedford; Tom Jennings, who had been bartender to Harry Jennings, and Harry Jennings were ar-rested for that attempted robbery; Heath was sent for, and he understood that he represented that the men were not thieves, and were consequently liberated; Tom Jennings had once beer soldier in the English army; Mr. Tillingham would tell more about that story; had no knowledge of any corrupt means being used.

THE GOLD FEVER

incidents on the Route to the White Pine Mines.

The San Francisco Bulletin says:-"We have heard of several instances lately of the first use made of the good fortune which has attended some of the White Pine adventurers that show the better side of human nature. One man who had lost his 'grip,' and had become worthless by drink, was accosted one day by a friend and told that he could do nothing here; he had no credit and no influence, and few friends; he had better go to White Pine. His adviser offered to furnish money enough out of his own moderate earnings to take him there, and would look after his family in the meantime. The man went, under a promise not to spend a dime of the money so furnished for drink. After a while he got hold of some claims, began to make small remittances to his friend, enough in all to liquidate the indebtedness for his outfit. At a still later day he returned to the city, paid all arrearages for family expenses, met his old friend and told him that from the hour he had been taken by the hand he had never spent a cent for liquor. If he had not done much, he had become a sober man. The friends parted at the steamboat landing; the White Pine man returning In the hurry of the moment he recollected that he had a small package for his friend's wife, which he had nearly forgotten. The package contained a deed for the house and lot occupied by his benefactor. The property was worth about eight thousand dollars.

"Another 'dead broke' man recently returned from White Pine, and, meeting one of his creditors, began to talk about the old indebtedness. The creditor said that the account was long ago custawed, and he had quite forgetten the pard-

the throne, according to the Constitution. The Prince of Asturias will take the same oaths when

nature, there will be no estimating the value of these new discoveries. It may yet fall to the lot of some Ingenious moralist to consider White Pine as a 'means of grace,' "

REVERDY JOHNSON.

An Explanation by Him of Alleged Threats
Against Great Britain.

On March 31 Hon. Reverdy Johnson was present at the inauguration of a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Nawcastle Ragged and Industrial Schools, which took place in the Assembly Rooms, Westgate street, London, and delivered an address. Almost immediately after leaving the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Johnson went by express train to North Shields, where, in reply to addresses from the corporation and the Shipowners' Association, he made another speech. After the presentation of the the addresses, his Excellency was entertained at a luncheon, given to him by Mr. J. Straker, Chairman of the North of England Coal Association, in the Assembly Rooms attached to the Bath Hotel, where he delivered a third address. In the course of the third speech Mr. Johnson said:—I omitted yesterday to refer to what some time since was said by the Times newspaper—a time since was said by the Times newspaper—a paper edited with great ability. No doubt different opinions are entertained with relation to the paper. Some think it creates public opinion; others think it rather sifts it until it finds out what it is. (Hear, hear.) I made a speech at Manchester, in which I stated that I thought the doctrine upon which our attempt to claim indemnity for the wrongs and losses sustained by us in consequence of the fitting out of the Alabama and other vessels, was one so perilons to England that she ought to pay at once the amount without question. I merely anticipated that if the doctrine became the recognized doctrine of the world, and if you became in course of time the belligerents, the opposite belligerents could have had Alabamas by the hundred fitted out by the United States. The Times thought—and I was somewhat surprised it should have fallen into such a mistake—that I designed it as a threat to England, that that my purpose was to intimidate your Govern-ment. A threat to England! If that paper had done me the justice to believe that I had any intelligence at all, if they had done me the justice to suppose that I was acquainted even cur-sorily with the history of England, it never could

have fallen into such a mistake. Whatever may be done by appealing to the reason of England may be accomplished. He who thinks that he can accomplish anything by threatening England with the consequences of refusal must be a madman. It would be as ridi-culously foolish as was the belief of the poor Indian, who, being offended for a moment by the heat of the sun, made up his mind that he would bring the luminary down to the earth by shooting his arrow through its centre. He shot his arrow, and then, to his surprise and vexation, the arrow returned without the sun; and that would be very much my case, or the case of any one who could expect to intimidate England. He would be laughed at and ridiculed, just as much as the poor Indian was laughed at and ridiculed at the failure of his experiment. Engand to be threatened by the United States Why, the world combined could not by threats accomplish any purpose which England's honor

demanded should not be accomplished.

You might suffer if you were invaded; your commerce might be swept from the ocean in such a contingency; but rather than submit to such a threat I think I know you well enough to know—and you would be false to the history in which you take so much pride if you would not —you would rather see the island sink into the ocean. And the loss to the world by such a calamity would hardly be greater, if as great, as the loss to the world by England submitting dishonorably to any demand which any nation or nations in the world might make. Now, I have set myself, I hope, at rest with the *Times*, whose proprietor it is my good fortune to know, and whose principal editor I also have the good fortune to know, but I regret to say that t seems from the article to which I have referred that they do not know me. If they had, when they penned that article, they never would have penned it, but, penning it, it goes to my own home, and there we have editors who would like occasionally, to use an Irish expression, to kick up a row, and there it will be a feather in my cap, as they may think, that I had threatened England. If what I am now going to say should reach them, they will find that it is a feather which I should consider it a dishonor to wear. Gentlemen, I could speak of the ne cessity of our being at peace-even without words, for you have taken all the words from me already until to-morrow's dawn; but I have said enough not only during my present visit, but from the moment when I landed upon your shores, to satisfy you, I hope, of this, that there s no man in either nation who rejoices more in the belief that the peace between the two will be undisturbed, and there is no man who would mourn more its disturbance.

American Topics in Europe. We have seen lately some articles in Italian journals which show how imperfectly American affairs, in spite of many intimate relations, are The seating of the new Presiunderstood. dent and the appointment of the Cabinet have been the cause of a renewed examination of our condition. Men appointed to posts of the first rank, who have never before been heard of, is what puzzles most these interested inquirers. The newspapers are sure to get our names wrong, and then go groping blindly on the wrong track after knowledge. The Perseveranza, of Milan, certainly not the worst informed journal, says it nas looked into all its encyclopædias and biographical dictionaries, and can find no account of M. Hamilton Tich, the new Secretary of State and successor of the eminent M. Seward. It makes similar blunders about other men. Not much information comes directly to those newspapers, as they have no American correspondents and few exchanges. They get what they can from French, German, and English sources. their office to acquire a knowledge of geography and history, and of contemporary political actors. It is hardly ours to teach them; but there is room for missionary work.

—One of the Chicago papers quotes from "a rancid Copperhead sheet of this city." The Hotel Dien, the oldest of the hospitals in Paris, dating from about the year 650, will soon be entirely removed from its ancient site.

-The first fair ever held in Rome was that for the new blind asylum during the carnival. Up-wards of 15,000 francs were taken the first two -Bayard Taylor is believed to be the "distin-

guished American statesman" engaged by the Moscow Gazette for its United States corres--The "London General Mourning Ware house" has always experienced travelling milliand dressmakers, in cases of sudden death at a distance.

-An English court has decided that public gateways must be three feet two inches, in order that "the stoutest of her Majesty's subjects may get through. The Spanish recipe for salad dressing is model of terseness:—"A spendthrift for oil, miser for vinegar, a counsellor for salt, and

madman to stir it all up. -The English Post Office police had a busy time on St. Valentine's Day in taking objectionable articles, such as red herrings, black puddings, and rats, from valentine envelopes.

Probable Change in the Foreign Appointments-The Press Ire on I resident Gran ..

Spanish Outrages on Americans Redress to be Demanded by Consul-General Plumb.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Spaniards Must Render Full Satisfaction

for their Outrages.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is understood that Secretary Fish does not represent the views of the administration relative to Cuba, and that he has been overraled by the President. This was made clear in the instructions given to Plumb, Consul-General, who is about to leave for

He carries out instructions of the most peremptory character, looking to restitution and full satisfaction to American citizens for all injuries and insults offered by Spaniards. The owners of the Mary Powell are here to lay the matter of her capture before the English Minister, and in the event of prompt action not being taken, our Government will assume the responsibility of demanding redress.

The Foreign Nominations.
Secretary Fish was at the White House this morning for the purpose, it is understood, of making a recast in the foreign nominations, as suggested by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The President finds himself very much embarrassed in connection with this matter, as he was importuned on all sides to send in this class of men, while he knew them to be unfit for their

Retrenchment. Several hundred clerks in the departments have been notified that their services will be no longer required, as there is no appropriation to pay them.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Odd Fellows' Demonstration. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- It was stated at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the District of Columbia, last night, that President Grant had issued an order directing the heads of departments to give leave of absence to all clerks and other employes who desire to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Philadelphia on

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sentenced to be Hanged Railrond Prosperity Federal Patronage. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 15 .- John McNamara, who murdered his wife, was sentenced in the Criminal Court this morning, by Judge Gilman, to be hanged. The prisoner exhibited much emotion.

The Judge was feelingly affected. The monthly meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shows the company as very prosperous.

The Presbytery in session here is advocating a union of Southern and Northern Churches, and it is believed it will be finally effected. The British steamer Marmora, for Charleston, put in here for coal and again sailed. It is generally conceded Judge Bond will get the appointment of Circuit Judge for this district, in the United States Court, under the new law.

FROM THE WEST.

A War with the Indians Anticipated Ovation to General Schofield. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. Louis, April 15.-People from Mexico and army officers from the Plains say they anticipate the worst Indian war this summer ever known. The Indians are concentrated. They will sell their skins, get their ammunition, arms, powder, and lead, and when the grass is strong, about July, they will make a general warfare on the whites.

A grand banquet is to be given to General Schofield here on Saturday night, on the occasion of his assuming command of this department. Sheridan, Custer, and others will be present.

Marine Disaster.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 15 .- The schooner T. Luke, from Philadelphia for Newport, loaded with coal, struck a floating wreck at sea, and was run ashore at this place last night. She will be

Mail Robbery.

LOWBLL, Mass., April 15 .- Philip P. Haggerty, for the past ffiteen years a clerk in the Post Office here, has been arrested on a charge of opening and robbing letters.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 15—A. M.—Consols for money, 95½, and for account 95½; Five-twenties firm at 81½, excoupons. Rallways steady. Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96½; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady. Uplands, 12½d.; Orieans, 12½d. Sales to-day 10,60 bales. Corn, 28s. 6d. for new. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 15—P. M.—Five-twenties, 815. excupon. Railways quiet and unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, April 15—P. M.—Corn easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon, 62s. 3d. Cheese, 78s.

Cotton at Havre opened quiet and steady for affect and on the spot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Cotton firm at 221/6632%c. Flour fairly active. Wheat dull; prime red, \$21/6623%c. Flour fairly active. Wheat dull; prime red, \$21/6623%. Corn firm; white, \$66,87c.; yellow, \$86,87c. Oats heavy at 79.68 sc. Rye dull at \$140,801.20. Pork quiet at \$32. Bacomrib sides, 165/c.; clear sides, 175/c.; shoulders, 165/c.; hams, 26621c. Lard, 195/c. Whisky firm at 22c.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Stooks firm and active. Gold, 1324/6xctange, 75. 5-28s. 1855, 129/c; do. 1864, 115/c; do. 1865, 117/c; new, 1144; 1867, 1144; 1967, 1445, 1048, 107/c. Virginia és, 56/c.; Missouri 6a, 86%. Canton Company, 59%; Cumberland preferred, 33%; New York Central, 1815.; ileading, 32; Hudson River, 145/c; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 97/c; Hilinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 19%; Cleveland and Toledo, 97/c; Chicago and Rock Island, 135; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 132.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

culars. White Pine said that made no difference. He had come down with \$15,000 in hand to pay his debts. His first business was to hunt up every creditor, paying him principal and interest, declaring that he had no right to count a dollar as his own until he had paid all his debts. "We have heard of many other instances quite as notable. Now, if White Pine is going not only to develop millions of treasure, but is really going to help develope whatever is best in human nature, there will be no estimating the value of probable Chang in the Foreign

Probable Chang in the Foreign and the extra commission now so generally added to the legal rates is a mere cover for the violation of the law.

There is a good deal of flurry among the well-known gamblers of New York just now, in consequence of a rumored prosecution of some of the more eminent of the Shylocks. As the system is highly injurious to trade, we trust that the District Attorney will lose no time in bring-

the District Attorney will lose no time in bringing the matter to a legal issue.

We have no change to report in the market;
rates for leans ranging between 7@9 per cent.
on call, with Government or stock collaterals,
and at 9@12 per cent. for prime commercial
paper. Currency during the past few days has
been more abundant. Occasionally we hear of
some of our banks having small balances on
hand towards the close of banking hours, but
these are rare occurrences, and are no guide to these are rare occurrences, and are no guide to the real condition of the market.

Government bonds are again strong, having made another upwards movement to-day. Gold is steady and without much variation, closing at 12 M. at 132%.

The Stock market was dull but firmer. Stock loans were neglected. City sixes were unchanged, the new issues selling at 101%. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 93% 2004, b.o. Government bonds were strong at an advance.

Government bonds were strong at an advance.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady at 46%.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was not so strong, and declined %, selling at 26. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55%; Norristown Railroad at 67%; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 124%. 42% was offered for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 54 for Mine Hill Railroad; 34 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 34% for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only activity was in Lehigh Navigation, which was firm at 32%; 17% was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 65 for Morris preferred.

was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 65 for Morris preferred.

In Coal shares there were transactions in Shamokin at 5½; 4½ was bid for New York and Middle; 5½ for Fulton: 45 for Locust Mountain; 5½ for Big Mountain; and ½ for Feeder Dam.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Sprace and Pine; 60 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; and 27½ for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

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

ı	FIRST BOARD.		
	\$6600 City 6s, New. is. 101 la	100 sh	Read, s30wn 4
1	\$8000 do1015	100	do
d	\$1000 N Pa 68 88 %		do
ı	\$500 Leh Gold 1e. 94	700 ah	Loh Stk la
1	\$1000 do 93%	40	do
Ì	\$4000 do 987	100	do
ı	12 sh Cam & Am 124		do
	335 sh Penna R is . 59 %		do
1	32 sh Norrist'n R., 67%		do
	9 sh Leh Vls.d.b. 6534		do85, 1
	200 sh Phil & Eis, 28	100	do
	100 sh Sham'n C. 860. 5%		
	NARR & LADNER, Bank	0.00 ms	now this mount
	Gold quotations as follows	era, re	port sais morni
	10:00 A M 1901	inut a	
	10.00 Å. M	11.00	M
	10 30	111700	The second second

10:30 " 182% 11:40 " 192% 10:31 " 182% 11:45 " 192% 10:31 " 182% 11:45 " 192% Messrs. Whiliam Paintes & Co., No. 36 S. Taird street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1851, 1163%@1163%; 50-208 of 1862, 1203%@1203%; do. 1864, 1154%@1163%; do. 1865, 1175%@1173%; do. July, 1868, 1143%@1143%; do. July, 1867, 1143%@1143%; do. July, 1868, 1144%@1143%; 58, 10-40, 1053%@1053% Gold, 1323% (1832%)

1868, 114%@114%; 58, 10-40, 105%@105%; Gold, 132%; Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 68, S1, 116%@1162; 5-20s of 1862, 120%@120%; do., 1864, 115%@115%; do., Nov., 1865, 117%@117%; do., July, 1865, 114%@114%; do., 1868, 114%@114%; do., 1868, 114%@114%; do., 1868, 114%@114%; do., 1868, 116%@105%. Gold, 132%. Pacifics, 103%@104%. Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116%@116%; do. 1862, 120%@120%; do. 1864, 115%@115%; do. 1865, 117%@117%; do. 1868, 114%@114%; do. 1867, new, 114%@114%; do. 1868, 114%@114%; do. 1867, new, 114%@114%; do. 1867, new, 114%@114%; do. 1868, 116%@105%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108%@104%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 1923%@1923; Silver, 126@128.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 15. - There is no inquiry for Flour for shipment, but the home consumers purchase rather more freely; sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$5-25@5-50; extras at \$6-25@6-50; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@ 7-25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@8-00; Ohio do. do. at \$8@9.50; and 200 barrels "Langley's Rural" on secret terms. Rye Flour sells at \$7@750 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders, particularly of prime, are firm in their views; sales of red at \$1.50.61.55; 4300 bushels Indana and Kentucky amber at \$1.90, and some California at \$1.70.61.50. Rye sells at \$1.45 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at full prices; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 88.690c; 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$56.35c.; and 2000 bushels Western white at \$2c. Outs are steady, with sales of 5000 bushels Western at 74.676c., and some Pennsylvania at 60.670c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark is held at \$52 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with sales at \$9.50.69.50. the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is held at \$1.356.81.02.95. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.65.62.270.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market.

\$2.65@2.70. Whisky may be quoted at 95@98c. per gallon, tax

-Osmyn, the Renegade; or, the Siege of Salerno, is the title of a tragedy recently written by the Rev. Charles Maturin for Mr. Edwin Adams. -The most successful go-between between Parisian managers and actors is a former "bar woman" at the Odeon Theatre. She clears 60,000

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

francs a year.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, April 15. — Arrived, steamship America QUEENSTOWN, April 15. — Arrived, steamship City of New York, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAPRIL 15. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING PELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Fromman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Albatross, Smith, St. John, N. B., J. E. Baaley & Co.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, Boston, Scott, Waltur & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Salem, Tyler & Go.
Schr Jas. Aliderdice, Willetts, Boston, Audenried, Norton

Schr Jas. Allderdiee, Whistes, Boston, Audumreus, Reference & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, Penn GasCoalCo.
Schr Ann Ehrabeth, Phillips, Lynn, Sinniekson & Go.
Schr H. M. McCaulley, Hubbard, Lynn,
do.
Schr Chas, Cooper, Nickerson, Providence,
do.
Schr Chas, Cooper, Nickerson, Gloncester,
do.
Schr T. Binnickson, Dickerson, Gloncester,
do.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Soull, East Cambridge,
do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton,
do.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Bennett, Mystic Bridge,
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington,

Br. ship Tyre, Baker, 46 days from Leith, with aid iron is

order.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with miss. to John F. Chil.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with Schr M. H. Read, Bellson, days from New Bestion, with midse, to capitain.

Schr Broadfield, Crowell, 7 days from Providence, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Portland, Me., with midse, to capitain.

Schr Chaa, Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich.

Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from New York.

Schr M. W. Cook, Falkenbury, from Bestan.

Steamer R. Willing, Unndiff, Ill hours from Baltimore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Ship Lady Hilds, Mills, from London for Philadelphis, alled from Deal list ult.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York jesterday.

Barque Speed, Larkin, hence for Elsinore, was off Dungeness lst inst., before reported off 25th uit.

Schr Watauga, Lawrence, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

day.
Schr Compromise. Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Savannah yestorday.
Schrs Henry Lee, Little: D. G. Floyd, Weoden; and M.
H. Westert, Candy, heren, at iona 12th inst.