CUBA.

Address of the Revolutionists to the People of the United States-A Recital of Wrongs Committed by Spain.

Senor Valiente, the general agent for the Cuban Republican Government, has prepared the Cuban Republican Government, his prepared the following address to the people of the United States, setting forth the causes and prospects of the existing revolution in Cuba, and the claims of the struggling patriots upon Americans;—

To the People of the United States:—Seeing that frequent misrepresentations of the revolu-

tionary movement going on in Cuba are made through the press, I beg leave to answer them by laying before the public a brief statement of

1sets connected with that movement.

Revolutions never go backward. They may be checked for a shorter or longer time, but finally burst forth with irresistible impulse, and roll on to a successful issue. So with regard to Caba, which has failed in several attempts to overshrow the tyrant over her, but is likely to succeed now in the struggle for freedom and self-government. To review her efforts for national existence, and sketch the grievances which justify the revolution going on within her bor-ders, are the purposes of this address, which is espectfully submitted by the undersigned, as

general agent of the Cuban revolution.

Ever since the close of the war of independence in South America the Captain-General of Cuba has been clothed by special law with all the powers given to commanders of besieged places, This severe measure arose from the revolution-ary attempt which was then defeated through the interference of the United States Government, lest universal freedom in slaveholding Cuba should affect slavery in the Southern States of this country, as Mr. Clay remarked at the time, in explanation of his opposition to the military expedition which Venezuela, then at war with Spain, was fitting out to help Cuba to achieve her independence; so that Cuba has been since that time groaning under a relentless tyranny, but still endeavoring now and then to shake it off. Her endeavors have brought about not only the persecution or execution of many illustrious Cubans, but also that of many highminded Spaniards, such as General Lorenzo, who, while Governor of Santiago de Cuba in 1836, pro-claimed there the liberal constitution promulgated in Spain, and was persecuted by Captain-General Tacon, who sent from Havana a heavy body of troops against him and his constitu-tional followers. Several years later, many Cubans who remonstrated against the slave trade were persecuted for having done so, and nearly all of them driven into exile. Shortly thereafter military commissions were set at work all over the Western Department of Cuba to suppress an alleged conspiracy among the colored people. The guilty parties were found chiefly among the rich free colored men, whose property was, of course, confiscated and their lives taken by wholesale on the scaffold, while not a few of them died under the lash, which was freely and mercilessly used to compel them to confession. The suppression of this alleged conspiracy was followed a few years later by a real conspiracy of the white people, under the lead of General Lopez, who, being detected before his plans were matured for an uprising in the central part of the island, fled and came to the United States, whence he sailed at Cardenas. He failed in his attempt to free Cuba and returned to the United States. During the subsequent year partial uprisings took place and Lopez sailed for Cuba once more with about 450 men, to assist his friends in their efforts to achieve Cuban independence; but he again failed, and himself and many of his fol-lowers were executed. However, the Cubans, persevering in their determination renewed their plans to that end, and a well-organized movement was started under General Quitman, but fell through, in 1855, with the loss of valuable lives and the banishment of a great many distinguished Cubans, Buy nothing of a heavy outlay of money. nevertheless, the Cubans, not despairing, a few years afterwards began to work again for their freedom, and when the late Spanish revolution broke out they were finally maturing their plans to free Cuba from the military sway of Spain. That revolution improved their opportunity, and

. the 10th of October last they rose up in arms,

as appears from the following extract of their

ceclaration of independence, dated at Manza-

celeration of independence, dated at Manzanillo on that day, viz.:—

I arming ourselves against the tyraunical Government of Spain, we must, according to prace feet in all civilized c. a stries, proclaim before the world the gause that impose n to take this step, which, though likely to entail considerable disturbance upon the present, will insure the happiness of the future.

It is well known that Spain governs the island of Cuba with an iron and bloodstrined hand. The former holds the latter deprived of political, civil, and religious liberty. Hence the unfortunate Cubans being illegally prosecuted and thrown into eale or executed by military commissions in times of peace. Hence their being kept from public meetings, and forbidden to speak or write on affairs of state; hence their remonstrances against the evils that afflict from being looked upon as the proceedings of rebels, from the fact that they are bound to keep silence and obey. Hence their exclusion from public stations and want of opportunity to skill themselves in the stations and want of opportunity to skill themselves in the art of government. Hence the restrictions to which public instruction with them is subjected, in order to keep them so ignorant as not to be able to know and enforce their rights in any shape or form whatever. Hence the navy and standing army which are kept them their country at an enormous expenditure from their country at an enormous expenditure from their country at an enormous expenditure from their own wealth, to make them bend their knees and submit their becks to the iron yoke that disgraces them. Hence the grinding taxation under which they labor, and which would make them bend their knees and submit their becks to the iron yoke that missery but for the marvellous fertifity of the soil. On the other hand, Cuba cannot prosper as she ought to, because which they have a further welfare.

1 to the form the submit of the marvellous fertifity of the soil. On the other hand, Cuba cannot prosper so she country on lives, and ou

Such are the facts showing the oppression of Cuba and her efforts to be free up to the 10th of October last. Since then then the Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under C. M. Cespedes, who is the commander-inchief of that army and the head of the republican government duly established within the lines of the liberators. Their lines run in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the Island to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the scaboard, either North or South, for want of the requielte armament to hold it. But the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of uba, in which slavery has been abolished, and in which the Spanish control only the ground where they are kept at bay. This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and lead to the belief that if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials their mevements would now cover also the remainder of the island, where no uprising has yet taken

FIRST EDITION | place from utter want of arms, while their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States. But such are our neutrality laws. They allow a European power to obtain war materials freely from our workshops to crush a people struggling for freedom in the very heart of America, and pro-hibit the same people from supplying themselves with similar materials from us to carry on their struggle against that power. Yet the Spanish hirelings, in their misrepresentations of the Cuban revolution, frequently assert through their editorial columns and other-wise, that the laws referred to have been violated. Let them bear in mind that from the foregoing statement of facts no other con-clusion can be drawn but that Cuba is fairly started in her way to national independence; that her sons have been manfully fighting for it these six months, without having yet violated our neutrality, despite their lack of arms, and are therefore entitled to the carnest sympathy of our people, and the more so as their struggle our people, and the more so as their staggle involves a great American principle—namely, that no European power shall longer control any country upon this hemisphere. J. VALIENTE. Action of the Spanish Authorities Towards Bri-tish Vessels John Bull's Back Up—tte is Frightened off by a Single Lion of Castile— Another Bombastes Furioso.

We give below a literal translation of an artiole published in the Havana Voz de Cuba of the 9th inst., which we recommend to Americans. begging them to beware of Spanish indigna-

The Spanish gunboat Luisa and the British gunner Cherub, with the Comanditario.

gunner Cherab, with the Comanditario.

It is not true, as previously asserted, that the San Quentin had any part in the recapture of the Comanditario. This step is solely due to the Luisa, which, after recapturing it, took it in tow, and conveyed it a distance of thirty miles, delivering it to the commander of the San Quentin, whose first news of the affair was the appearance of the Luisa, having in tow the cowardly pirate. The San Quentin then took it and brought it

to Havana, the Luisa remaining in Berry Islandf where the capture had taken place, in order to see whether they could likewise capture the three pirates who had gone ashore there, but in which she did not succeed.

It was during this hunt that the British gamboat Chernb arrived, and suchored one mile from the Luisa, whose commander was on the point of giving the usual salute to the British flag, and with the object, also, of asking assistance, when he saw that a boat from the Cherub approached him. When the British commander was near enough, the Spanish com-mander, Senor Pardode Figueroa, asked him, cap in hand, if he would step on board, to which the

Englishman replied that he would, after a while.

A communication then took place between the Cherub and the shore, and the Spaniard becoming impatient, launched his boat, and proceeded ashore to present his claims to the Eng-

The latter presented birnself, and asked how many days the Spanish gunner had been there; if they would return soon to Havana; if they had captured the Yara (Comanditario); and whether they had on board any of her crew in

captivity.

The Spaniard answered truthfully, asked likewise his destination, and demanded cooperation in capturing the pirates who by right belonged to him, being Spaniards themselves, having recaptured the steamer so infamously states from them.

stolen from them. Here the Englishman answered that they were ot pirates, but Cubans, who had seized the Yara, that this was Cuban and not Spanish, and that the Cherub had been sent by the Governor of Nassau to claim that the Spaniards should neither come on shore nor hant for any pirates in the Banks, as they had several times done. That the Laisa must deliver immediately the

Yara and her entire crew, the said steamer't a Cuban, captured in British waters. Here the brave Captain of the Luisa, who had with his small vessel, at the risk of losing it, seized the Yara, saving the Comanditario, who had safely delivered it to the San Quentin, who had witnessed his marines carger to board and fight a larger enemy, who knew what the Cubans were, with great composure replied that the vessel had been stolen, that there was no such nation as Cuba, and that he would desire to have his reclamation in writing, in order to understand it better and to bring the same to

Here the Englishman, in the course of conversation, drew on paper that rag that the thieves pretended to earry, and, looking up, asks, Does not General Dulce fight now against this flag?" "No sir," replies the Castillan General, "Dulce fights against a band of maranders on hand and pirates on the seas. I do not recognize that flag, and you, sir, are not sufficient to de clare it legitimate. For this it requires a con-

The Englishman insisting on his demands, the Spaniard becomes tired and replies:—"Of the Yara I have already said, sir, I had but two miserable men, who have voluntarily come on board. and (raising his voice) had I with me the entire of that pirate, whom you claim in the name of the Governor of Nassau, I would not deliver them to you nor to the entire British navy which you might bring to bear."

Commander Dacres jumped up as if struck by an electric discharge, lowered his tone and retired; our captain now with civility repeating the above. Mr. Dacres, however, left behind the drawing

ade of the Cuban colors, and we understand that this specimen of art has been brought to Havana, and is now in possession of our autho-What comments can La Voz de Cuba make

apon this truthful tale? We well remember when the revolution occurred in Jamaica General Dulce offered its Governor sixteen thou-The conduct of the Governor of Nassau, the palpable hostility always shown us there, the anghable pretensions of the

form a poor account of the British standard

which in Nassau covers the Cubans of the tricolored rag, and in all the British possessions shelters numberless pirates, robbers, and the If this is the grandeur of England and its pride, we prefer remaining, as heretofore, with the generosity, pride, and greatness of Spain.

Happy News. We learn that Mr. Cabias, who had been tried and condemned to death, and who had demanded his release, being an American citizen, has been set at liberty; not, however, because he was such, but because he was subsequently found innocent, for Spain cares not for the nationality of any criminal to absolve or condemn.

# WAR WITH ENGLAND

Would It be of Advantage to the United States Talking of the advantages of a war with Eng-land might astonish such timid old fogies as our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, and men of the same narrow-minded views; but with all the horrors and cost of such a conflict, there can be no doubt the result would be of advantage to the United States. It would put all our shipyards. workshops, and manufactories in full operation vessels of every description would spring into life as if by magic; the ocean would soon be covered with Alabamas of the most formidable character; British ships and commerce would be swept from every sea, and in the end this country become the first maritime nation in th world. As to war yessels, monitors, and all the other terrible naval engines of modern warfare, we could construct them more rapidly than the Monitor which fought the Merrimae was built, which only took a few weeks to prepare for try is comparatively invulnerable to British armies or fleets, and a war would leave us in the position England was in after she stroyed the Spanish Armada and the fleets of

Holland—the first naval and maritime nation on the globe. We say nothing of the British possessions in America, which would necessarily be lost to England and become a part of this republic, nor of the thousand millions of American bonds and securities held in that comparity, which would be rendered valueless. We look only at the question as affecting our shipping interests and manufactories. But there is no reason to believe England would go to war with the United States. She is too wise for that. Still, war or no war, it is absurd, cowardly, and an insult to the American people, to talk of fearing such an event. Any public man who gives expression to fear, as Mr. Secretary Fish has, ought to be kicked out of office without a moment's hesitation.—N. Y. Herald.

The State Legislature—Condition of

### The India Office MSS.

The Pall Mall Gazette has the following:-A correspondent well qualified to speak on the subject has favored us with the following communication in reference to the recently-discovered MSS, at the India Office:—
"I cannot enlighten you as to the contents of the 'Beejapoor MSS,, found in the library at the

India Office, but if they are the MSS, formerly in the Azar Mehal at Beejapoor, the following are the facts as to the manner and time when the MSS. came into the possession of the East India Company. The books are the remains of one of the royal libraries which existed at Beejapoor in the Deccan, previous to its capture by Aurungzebe, A. D. 1686. Though 'cartloads' of MSS, are said to have been taken away by him, the library to which these volumes belonged was not entirely removed by the Emperor from Beejapoor, in con quence of its having been attached to a Mahometan shrine, in which were preserved two hairs of the Prophet's beard. A short account of this curious shrine will be found in Colonel Sykes excellent paper on Beejapoor in the 'Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, a book now very rarely to be met with, and also in the magnificent volume of photographs of Beejapoor, published by Mr. Murray in 1866, at the expense of a native gentleman of Bombay. The building in which the library was preserved will be found described and depicted at pages 38 and 75 of the memoirs prefixed to that volume by Captain Meadows Taylor and Mr. James Ferguson, and in plates

47 to 53. In this shrine the books remained much neglected, till they were examined about 1848 by M. d'Octroa, a young scholar of Spanish origin, travelling in India by order of King Louis Philippe, to collect Sanscrit M88, for the Royal Library at Paris. "Sir George Arthur, the then Governor of Bombay, hearing of the condition of the Beeja-poor library from M. d'Octroa, moved the Rajah of Satara, in whose territory Beejapoor then was, to take better care of the books; and something was done, with this end in view, at the suggestion of Colonel Evans, the then resident. But when the territory, with all State property, lapsed to the Government of India, the library was still much neglected and exposed to depredation and injury from the weather. In this state it was found by Captain (now Colonel) Phillip Hart of the Engineers who was employed Philip Hart, of the Engineers, who was employed to repair some of the beautiful buildings which were fast going to ruin, and, among others, that

in which the fibrary was deposited; and on his report, Lord Falkland, then Governor of Bom-bay, ordered the removal of all the books which were at all perfect, and they were ultimately sent to the library of the East India Company in Leadenhall street, where they remained until its transfer to the Crown.

"The Beejapoor library must once have been rich in books in many languages. Local tradition tells of many beautiful works in Persian, richly illuminated, which have, at different times, been abstracted from the library and clandestinely sold and there are still many boyes clandestinely sold, and there are still many boxes of fragments of books, Persian and Arabic, which, from the beauty of the penmanship and the illumination, testify to the original value of volumes to which they belonged. There are likewise fragments of MSS, in Mahratta and Sanscrit, in Canarese, and other southern languages, written on paper as well as on palm leaves, and a few fragments of black-letter English and Spanish books; the English fragments evidently belonged to a black-letter Bible of the authorized version. But, with the exception of the Arabic volumes now in the library at the India Office, there was nothing like a perfect volume in any language forthcoming in 1847. and the existence of these Arabic volumes was accounted for by the local officers solely on the ground of their having been unreadable by any on the spot, and consequently unsalable The blame of these depredations was laid by the Brahmin officers of the Mahratta State at the door of the Mahometan mujawirs who had charge of the shrine, while the latter retorted by accising the Brahmin officers of the State; but of the fact that very extensive depredations had been permitted within a few years previous to the terriory coming under British control, there can, fear, be no doubt.

"I may mention that, besides the preservation of these MSS., we owe to Colonel Hart's profes sional skill and taste the beautiful architectural drawings by Mr. Cumming, photographs from which are to be found in Mr. Murray's publication above referred to; and also the extensive repairs to the old buildings at Beejapoor which carried out about twenty years ago, and which have done much to preserve the ruins from utter decay. Until Colonel Hart took the matter in hand, little or nothing effectual had been done to preserve the buildings since the repairs ordered by Captain Grant Duff, soon after the conquest of the Deccan by the British

# War Rumors.

Rumors of war, says the Paris correspondent of the London Star, from high quarters, still reach us, the basis whence they arise being the statement of those well informed as to Prussian olities, that that power considers war with inevitable, and, therefore, is prepared but ready to take the initiative. I appears a fact that Prussia, in her diplomati lations with Southern Germany, has negotiated a free passage through all the States belonging to that Confederation Prussia, it is further asserted, will select the approaching election as an appropriate moment for quarrelling with France. The Franco-Belgian incident may serve as the desired pretext. M. Frere-Orban, it is true, comes to Parls with the most conciliatory views. The Emperor, in an autograph letter to the King of Belgium, has convinced that country that in all events its independence will be care fully respected, and that he is not ambifious o conquest or annexation with regard to Belgium The King is perfectly reassured, and quite will ng to make all suitable concessions to France But it appears that these concessions are di pleasing to England as well as to Prussia, and M. Frere-Orban himself admits to M. Rouher that the proposed Freuch and Belgie Interna tional treaty will excite the jealousy of the above-mentioned countries.

# " Cannibal Jack."

This person, whose real name is William H Star, has obtained a great notoriety, known among whalers and the crews of other vessels visiting the Marquesas Islands as a "mighty potentate" there, ruling the simple islanders with unlimited power. He was, it will be remembered, charged some time since before Commissioner Betts, of New York, with endea voring to create a revolt on board of the American ship Volunteer, on which he had shipped as one of the crew, having a great longing to again see his native shores, from which he had been separated about a quarter of a century. being apparent that the defendant had no crim nal intent in resisting the unreasonable and crue orders and demands of some of the officers of the Volunteer, the complaint yesterday against him was dismissed, and he received his discharge on payment of costs to the Government.

-Large coal deposits have been found in the

The State Legislature—Condition of Important Bills at the Close of the Session.

Affairs in the South and West.

#### The Coming Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The present understanding is that President Grant, under authority of law, will issue a proclamation at an early day submitting to the people of Virginia the Constitution of that State, with separate votes on clauses, first, for disfranchisement; second, test oaths; and third, county organizations. It is understood that the vote will be ordered to be taken on the fourth Monday in May. There will be a new registration. Colonel Joseph Segar has aunounced himself as a candidate at large for Congress in that State.

#### United States Senate.

Washington, April 16.—The Senate met at noon. The Chaplain in his prayer alluded to the emancipa-The Chaplain in his prayer alluded to the emancipation celebration in progress to-day, and thanked God for the action which, proceeding from these halls, had established liberty and equality throughout the land. He prayed that the efforts of the people who were to-day celebrating their emancipation would be directed towards elevating and improving the condition and education of their race, and that the Divine blessing would rest upon their endeavors. After the reading of the journal,

Mr. Wilson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the United States of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba in Darien.

Uraba in Darien.
On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

### FROM HARRISBURG.

Condition of Some of the Important Bills in the Legislature. HARRISBURG, April 16.—The following is a

summary of the condition of some of the most important bills of the session on the day of adjournment:-

The General Registry law, which includes Philadelphia, has passed both houses. The Cattle Market bill passed the Senate, but

was killed in the House, The Revised Tax bill taxing coal, oil, and whisky

passed the House and was killed in the Senate. The Adulteration of Drugs bill was killed in the House Committee.

The bill giving a salary to the Port Wardens passed both houses. The second Port Wardens' bill giving them power to arrest captains, was killed in the House. The Militia law, reducing the tax from two dollars to fifty cents, was de feated in the Scuate. The Philadelphia Trust bill, and the State Board of Public Charities, passed both houses. The bill exempting sewing machines of seamstresses from levy and sale under execution for rent has passed both houses.

The bill taxing national banks and saying institutions one per, cent on their capital, and exempting them from all local taxation, passed

The salt-slush bill, preventing the salting o railroad tracks, has passed both houses.

Both Metropolitan police bills were killed by the Senate, as was also the Metropolitan Telegraph bill.

The bill allowing parties to be witnesses in their own cases has passed both houses. The Broad street omnibus bill was killed in the

The bill allowing members of Council to be eligible to a position by resigning as Council-

men has passed both houses. The bill authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty was vetoed by the Governor. The bill abolishing capital punishment was killed in the House. The bill driving the farmers off

Second street was defeated in the House. The bill dividing the Twentieth ward into two school districts has passed both houses. The North Penn Passenger Railway was defeated in the Senate. The bill giving Penn Square to several public institutions was defeated. The Park supplement passed both houses. The House of Correction bill was killed in the Senate Committee. The bill regulating the fees of public officers in Philadelphia was killed in the House

The bill changing the Rule in "Shelley's Case" was defeated. The proposition to repeal all laws exempting property from taxation was incorporated in the general Tax bill and was, of course, defeated. The bill requiring coal mines to be ventilated passed both houses. The Cruelty to Animals bill passed. The bill tolexempt the Eleventh Street Opera House from general laws securing the public from danger from fire was defeated in the House.

# FROM THE WEST.

General Burbridge Indicted-More Pagilism. special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. Louis, April 16 .- It is reported that the Grand Jury in the United States District Court here has indicted General Burbridge of Kentucky for bribery. The particulars have not yet transpired. General Burbridge was in St. Louis some weeks since as an agent of the Revenue Department. A match between Tom Allen and Mike

McCoole was made last night. They are to fight two months hence for \$1000 a side and excursion money. They have put up two hundred dollars. The St. Louis Grain Association met at the Southern Hotel last evening. Additional subscriptions to the stock were reported.

# FROM BALTIMORE.

The Aurora Death of a Prominent Merchant. Special Despatch to The Evening Telograph. BALTIMORE, April 16 .- The auroral display here last night, continued until 12 o'clock, and was unprecedentedly grand. The whole heavens were illuminated with bows, arches, waves, and all variegated colors.

Ira J. Batchelor, a prominent merchant connected with the Portland (Maine) Packing Company, and widely known, died suddenly here yesterday, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival from the Sandwich Islands. San Francisco, April 15.—The English ironclad Zealous, Admiral Hastings, from Victoria, and the United States steamer Ossipee, from Honolulu, arrived to-day.

The Gold Mine Calamity. There is nothing additional in regard to the burning of the mines at Gold Hill. The shafes are still closed. Considerable amounts have been raised for the relief of the families suffering by the catastrophe. The expense of the funerals has been assumed by the companies concerned, and there is no lack of liberality on their part. A performance at the theatre at Virginia City, for the benefit of the sufferers, netted about \$4000.

Cricket.
The international cricket match, now progress ing in this city between the British Columbia and California eleven, creates great interest, The officers of the English frigate Zealous propose visiting the grounds to-morrow, to witness the closing game.

### FROM BETHLEHEM.

Operations of Burglars Death of Colonel Ed-win W. Morgan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 16.—This town and vicinity seems to be infested by a gang of burglars. Last night the house of Robert H. Savre. Esq., Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was entered and robbed of jewelry and valuables amounting to several hundred dollars. The residence of Weston Dodson was also entered and robbed.

Colonel Edwin W. Morgan, Professor of Mathematics at Lehigh University, died in his room at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, this morning. Colonel Morgan was about fifty-three years of age, and a native of Luzerne county. He entered West Point in 1833 and graduated in 1837. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th Infantry during the Mexican war, after which he took charge of the Kentucky Military Institute as Superintendent, which post he filled till the opening of the late war. He was distinguished as a mathematician and engineer of great ability.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Murder Trials in Massachusetts. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Worcester, April 16.—The case of Josephine Lafamme and Dore, on trial for the murder of Charles Lafamme, husband of Josephine, one year ago, was given to the jury at 9 o'clock this morning. Bartholomew O'Donnell was afterwards arraigned on a charge of shooting and killing Bridget Murray, at Milford, on All-Hallow Eve. He pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was accordingly immediately sentenced to the State Prison for life. One day he is to be placed in solitary confinement, and the remainder of his life at hard labor.

#### The Aurora Borealis.

New York, April 16 .-- Despatches received today from St. John, N. B., Plaister Cove, Portland, Montreal, Boston, and other places, represent the brilliancy of the aurora borealis, last evening, and accompanying phenomena. The telegraph lines worked without batteries, and in some instances communication was inter-rupted, particularly in the Atlantic Cable con-nections and the extreme Northeast.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 16.— Stocks strong. Gold., 133%.

Exchange, 752. 5-30s. 1863, 130%; do. 1864, 11554; do. 1865, 11754; new, 11446; 1867, 1144; i 0-40%, 105%. Virginia 6s, 50%; Missouri 6s, 86%; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 27%; New York Gentral, 164%; Reading, 91%; Hudson River, 145%; Michigan Central, 123%; Michigan Senthers, 9814; Illinois Central, 133%; Cloveland and Pittsburg, 90%; Chicago and Rock Island, 137%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 132.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Cotton dull and nominal at 23%; Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and drooping; good to prime read, \$262.10. Corn dull, closing heavy at \$2685c. Oats dull at 75c. for heavy. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at \$32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16%c.; clear sides, 17%c.; shoulders, 14%c.; hams, 20621c. Lard firm at 19%c. Whisky firm at 32c.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Brewster. This morning's session was taken up with the trial of a ball case, in which George R. Kressler was charged with the larceny of \$500, belonging to Jacob Reinstrong. It was alleged that he was employed by the prosecutor to purchase for him a building to a distillery, and that the sum of \$250 was given him for this purpose; that he bought the property for \$5750, and kept the balance for himself. On the part of the defense it was averred that the prosecutor had limited the price of the property to \$6250, but had agreed, at the same time, that if the defendant could get it for less, he might have for his services what was left, and likewise a commission of \$75. On

District Court, No. 1-Judge Hare. Owen Smith vs. David O. France and Thomas Bradley. An action to recover for cattle sold and Verdict for plaintiff, \$436.10.

William A. Morse vs. James R. Milliken. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$425-20. James Emerson vs. Jackson Watt. An action to over for a cargo of molasses sold and delivered.

William Y. Leader vs. Frank D. B. Richardson and William Hinkle. There were two cases under this title, being replevins for the recovery of goods alleged to have been wrongfully distrained for rent. Verdict in one case for plaintiff, \$188-97 rent in arrear and \$175 value of goods, and in the other case for defendant, \$282-12 rent and value of goods \$150. for defendant, \$82°12 rent and value of goods \$150. Xavier Beckler vs. John McCann. An action to re-cover for ale sold and delivered. The defense al-

#### eged that it was not ordered by defendant, but was left at his place against his express prohibition. THE SPANISH MISSION.

What a Correspondent Says of Mr. Hale.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune .- Sir: - It

annot be necessary for me to notice at any length Mr. Fogg's comment on my letter in reference to Mr. Hale. His letter is sufficiently discredited by his attack, as uncalled for and untrue as it is brutal, on the wife of Mr. Perry. On one point only I have a word to say. Mr. Fogg, referring to my statement that Mr. Hale's sympathics are not with the Republican movement in Spain, says I have been imposed upon by Mr. Perry. If I have been imposed upon, it is not by Mr. Perry, but by Mr. Hale. There is in my letter no single statement of Mr. Hale's opinions which is not founded upon his own language. What he may write to Mr. Fogg do not know, but his expressions to me were those of unequivocal hostility to the establishthose of unequivocal hostility to the establishment of a republic in Spain. I don't think Mr. Hale will deny this. If his memory should so far fail him as to allow him to attempt a contradiction, I shall be able to recall to his mind conversations which put matter beyond a doubt. As the declaration of sympathy with the Queen and a desire for her return, they are made so com-monly in the American Legation that there can be few persons in the habit of visiting there who have not heard them more than once. then, upon Mr. Hale's own declarations, upon the remarks publicly made—I do not mean by visitors—in his house, and finally upon my own knowledge of his mental condition, that I based my reluctant assertion of his unfitness to be Minister. My testimony, there-fore, must be judged on its merits. It cannot be affected by the mere dissent of Mr. Fogg, whose personal kindness towards Mr. Hale has led him into an indiscrimination which I doubt

not he has already regretted.
I am, etc., GEORGE W. SMALLEY.
Office of the Tribune, London, April 3, 1869.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The feeling which prevails in commercial cir-The feeling which prevails in commercial circles is dull and unsettled, and, altogether, the situation is very unsatisfactory. Money continues to work closely, and no immediate relief is expected. Our local banks are committed, willingly or unwillingly, to a course of contraction; and if the proposed redistribution of the currency should be effected, their loanable capital will be still further curtailed.

At present the banks are doing little to ease the presence of the market, and private capitals.

the pressure of the market, and private capitalists are unwilling to lend on mercantile paper, preferring, like the banks, to lean their money on call to speculative operators on collateral security. Thus, the wants of the mercantile community are greatly neglected, and high rates are inevitable.

We continue to quote call loans at 7 per cent. on Governments, and at 8@10 per cent. on mixed collaterals. Mercantile paper is greatly out of favor and cannot be realized on without much difficulty. The rates range arbitrarily between 9@12 per cent.

Gold closed at 12 M at 1331.

Gold closed at 12 M at 1334.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices generally had an upward tendency. State loans were stronger, with sales of the first series at 103. City sixes advanced 1/4 per cent, selling at 1014. Government bonds were in good demand and firmer.

Reading Railroad improved 3/4, selling at 47; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was strong at 281/46/283/4, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 591/4; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55/4. Little Schnylkill Railroad at 43; and Mine Hill Railroad at 541/4.

Railroad at 54%.

In Canal stocks there was quite an active movement in Lehigh Navigation, which sold as high as 33@33%, b. 30; 17% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal shares were steady, with sales of New York and Middle at 4%; 5 was offered for Shamokin; 5% for Fulton; 6 for Butler; 47 for Locust Mountain; 5% for Big Mountain; and 1/4 for Eacher Down

for Feeder Dam.

Bank shares were without special change; sales of Mechanics' at 31¼, and Western at 87½; 231 was bid for North America; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 118 for Northern Liberties; 59½ for Girard; 74 for City; and 72 for Corn Exchange.

Nothing was done in Passenger Railway stocks. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 213% for Hestonville. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

	THE THE PERSON OF THE	TEXCHANGE SALES
	Reported by De Haven & B	ro., No. 40 S. Third Street
	FIRST I	BOARD.
	\$1000 Leh gold Lb5, 94	20 sh Western Bk . 87
	\$3000 Pa 6s, 1 ser, ls, 103	10 sh Leh Nav Stk. 39
	\$1000 Leh gold Lb5, 94) a \$3000 Pa 6s, 1 ser, is, 103 \$5000 City 6s, New. 1611	100 do 39
	\$15400 do	50 do 39
	\$500 do 101 %	
	\$1000 Pel & Del 3 m. 80	100 dob30, 33
	\$2000 W Jer 6s 90	100 doc. 32
		50 doc. 32
	100 do46*94	100 dob30, 38
	100 do 46 94	400 dob30. 33
	400 dols.s5, 47	100 do, b30, 33
	100 do 47	200 dob30. 33
	100 do 2d . 47	100 do b30. 38
	100 do30d, 47	100 do 83
	100 dob60, 47%	100 do b60, 38
	15 do 47	50 doc. 33
	100 do.,810. 47	500 dols. 33
	200 do s10wn, 47	130 sh Minehill Is. 54
	12 sh Mech Bk 3130	11 sh Penna R is, 59
	100 sh Ph & E.s30wn 28 4	46 do 59
	200 do 283	160 sh Lit Sch R 58
	100 do., 830wn, 283	1 sh Leh V d.b. 55
6	100 do 281	69 do c&p. 60
	200 dols.s30, 28 to	100 sh N Y & M.b60.
	200 dols.c. 2836	300 do 4:
	100 dob60, 283	400 sh Ocean Oil. is.
	100 do 981	

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's 10:50 " 133", 12:20 P. M. 159% 11:11 " 133", 12:20 P. M. 159%

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government secu-rities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 116½@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120½; do., 1864, 115½@116; do., Nov., 1865, 117½@118; do., July, 1865, 114½@114½; do., 1867, 114½@114½; do., 1868, 114½@114½; 10-40s, 105½@105½, Gold, 192½. Paclics, 104½@104½; Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@109½; do. 1864, 115½@185½; do. 1865, 117½@117½; do. July, 1965, 114½@114½; do. July, 1867, 114½@114½; do. July, 1868, 114½@114½; 5s, 10-40, 100½@105½. Gold, 193 @183½.

@ 1834.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116% @ 116%; do. 1862, 120% @ 1203; do. 1864, 1155 @ 1153; do. 1865, 1173 @ 118; do. 1865, new, 1144 @ 1144; do. 1867, new, 1144 @ 1144; do. 1867, new, 1145 @ 1144; do. 1868, 1149 @ 105 % @ 105 % @ 105 % U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cv., 1041 @ 10415; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 193; Gold, 1833 @ 1833 a; Silver, 127@ 129.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. FRIDAY, April 16 .- The Flour Market is quiet,

but prices are well sustained. There is no inquiry, except from the home consumers, who purchased 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5 25@5 50; 100 barrels extra \$6.25; 300 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@7-25; sour Pennsylvania do. do., at \$768; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at \$5@5.75; and some fancy at \$9.50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7 50 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat Market, and very little demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of red at \$1.50@1.55; amber at \$1.70@1.50; and white at \$1.50@1.94. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.45. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$7.600c., and 3000 bushels mixed Western at 86c. Oats are in good request, and 7000 bushels Western sold at 75@76c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Barley or Mait,

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quereitron at \$52 \$\to\$ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8.50@9.50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is higher. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.55@2.70.

Whisky is held at \$5.69.70. \$\to\$ gailon, tax paid.

# Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. BAN FRANCISCO, April 15. Cleared, ship Garibaldi, for callso. Sailed, ship Babcarry, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......APRIL 16 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Island Home, Gansford, Musquash, N. B., C. C. Van Hoin.
Ship Orion, Holhrook, New York, D. S. Stetson & Co. Norw, barque Anna, Nielsen, Elsinore for orders, L. Wastergaard & Co.
Schr Layla, Crowell, Portland, Scott, Walter & Co. Schr Layla, Growell, Portland, Scott, Walter & Co. Schr A. Blossom, Chathleld, Portsmouth, do. Schr Abbot Lawrence, Oher, Salem, do. Schr Abbot Lawrence, Oher, Salem, do. Schr Phelps, Cranmer, Boston, Andenried, Norton & Co. Schr Golden Gate, Howes, do. Schr Chara Bavidson, Jeffers, Lynn, do. Schr Gluis Garrison, Garrison, Boston, do. Schr J. C. McShain, Adams, Richmond, do. Schr Jos, Hay, Hathaseay, Wareham, H. H. Shilliagford & Co. Schr S. R. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Borda, Keller & But.

Co. Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Bords, Keller & Nut-Schr Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr Machel Seaman, Seamas, Joston, Wan, Song, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr A. B., Wheeler, Lloyd, from Salem.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, I day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jac. I. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, I day from Smyrna, Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, I day from Smyrna, Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, I day from Smyrna, Schr Aurora, Artis, I day from Frederica, with grain.
Schr Aurora, Artis, I day from Frederica, with grain.
Schr Aurora, Artis, I day from Frederica, with grain.
Steamer Monitor, Jones 28 hours from New York, with make, to W. M. Barid & Ch.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, to A. Grores, Jr.

with mass. to A. Groves, St.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ecchange.

Livers, Bel., April 14 6 P. M.—Brig Daisy, from London for Philadelphia, is beating in the Capes.

Barque Andaman, for Matanzas; briga Cairo, for Ant-Barque Andaman, for Matanzas; briga Cairo, for Ant-Warp; and Loch Lomond, for Zaza, all from Philadelphia, warp; and Loch London.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs Aid, Smith; D. S. Morshon, Ayres; Emily and
Jennie, Hewrit; Jos. S. Wilson, Somers; and Sallie B.
Bateman, all for Philadelphis, sailed from Salem 14th inst.
Schr Isabella Thompson, bence, at Newport 14th inst.