VOL. IX.-NO. 95.

# FIRST EDITION

CUBA AND SPAIN.

A Secret Mission to the Insurgents.

The New York Herald of this morning prints the following from Washington:-A despatch was telegraphed from here last night to certain newspapers purporting to give the views of the President on the all-absorbing question of the Cuban insurrection, on the authority of a Cabinet officer. Diligent inquiry would lead to the belief that the Cabinet officer who communicated the intelligence was either badly informed or endeavored to mislead the correspondent, for the statements made therein fail to meet with confirmation. In regard to the views of the President on this subject, it may be stated on good authority that one of the President's nearest confidants, whose name your correspondent is not now at liberty to divulge, has been sent to Cuba on a secret mission, the object of which is to obtain all the information accessible in relation to the importance of the Cuban revolution, and to report to the President the exact chances for making the movement successful. On the strength of this report will depend the action which is to be taken by our Government with regard to the recognition of Cuban independence. The views of the agent who has been se-

Spain and the United States. The World's Washington correspondent of

lected for this important mission are such that

no circumstance will be lost sight of that will

tend to present the affairs of the revolutionists

in a favorable light.

The Foreign Relations Committee have before them a list of five hundred and twenty-seven summary executions reported to have been made by the Spanish authorities on the Island of Cuba within the last three-and-a-half months. This list is to be most diligently scanned—first, to see if it is entirely correct; second, to see if any Americans are included in it. The list produces great excitement, and even if Americans are not found in it, ingenuity is aiding indignation to discover if the cruelty cannot be made the subject of representation of some sort or other. The rumors regarding contemplated expeditions from the States to Cuba are not incorrect. A force of formidable dimensions is being prepared. A pro-minent Western General of volunteers is in command already, and attention is being diverted from the real port of embarkation by the publication of false places as intended. The real point has not been selected, but it will be neither at New Orleans nor New York. This may be relied on. The last proposal of the insurgent agents is that both parties be allowed to buy arms and ammunition in the States in open market. There seems to be no way of getting at this, unless it be allowed sub rosa, short of recognition. The initiative in recognition our Government will not take, but the insurgents friends here aver that the steamer expected from Vera Cruz at New York to-morrow or next day will bring news of the recognition of the insurgents by Mexico and Bogota, and that their act will be soon followed by Chili, Colom-bia, and Ecuador. This is what they say, and of its truth the arrival of advices per steamer will soon show one way or another. It is certain that in-surgent agents have been prosecuting efforts for recognition in Mexico and in the South American republic for many weeks. The hatred of those countries towards Spain has been their Meantime the Government's intention to protect American citizens in Cuba, and American vessels in Cuban waters, continues un-

#### MARYLAND.

A Murder on the Eastern Shore. The Nerfolk Virginian has advices stating that shocking murder was committed in Eastville, Northampion county, on Wednesday of last week.

It appears that between 11 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday night two white boys were passing near the store of Mr. Westcott, when they saw a negro rush out and make or. They fired upon him twice, but without success, and upon entering the store found the body of Mr. Westcott, dead, his head severed from his body, and lying in a pool o nearly severed from his body, and the blood. The alarm was immediately given, but the lateness of the hour prevented any active pursuit being made that night, but enough was seen to show that a desperate struggle had taken place, and traces of blood were seen leading from the house. At an early hour the next morning the citizens of the place, accompanied by many negroes, turned out en masse in search of the murderer. Following the bloody traces, they led to the cabin of a negro by the name of Wright, living about a mile from the village, where blood was found in the yard. Wright was not at home. The woods in the neigh-Wright was not at home. The woods in the neighborhood were thoroughly scoured, and about 1 o'clock a negro by the name of Collins found the fugitive secreted in the top of a fallen tree. The blood upon the ground and in his cabin was then ascertained to have been caused by a severe cut upon the arm of Wright, supposed to have been received in the death struggle with the murdered man.

struggie with the murdered man.

After this arrest, Wright confessed that he had committed the murder for the purpose of plundering the store. That he had planned it, and in order to effect an entrance with less difficulty, had dressed himself in his wife's clothes. He stated that when he went to the door and knocked, Mr. Westcott, finding that it was a woman, apparently, came down and admitted him. After talking a little, he took the opportunity, when his victim's attention was turned away, and stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound. To make sure, however, he stabled him twice more, when, becoming alarmed at voices, he d from the house. This account is corroborated by finding several articles in the store known to be-long to his wife, such as a shawl and a button which

ad been torn from her dress.

Threats were freely made of lynching the murderer, but better counsels prevalled, and he was lodged in the jail of the place to await a trial. Three other arrests have been made, and all of the suspected parties are now in companyon. pected parties are now in confinement.

Mr. Westcott was an old gentleman of about sixty
years of age, and was much respected by all who
knew him.

#### LONGSTREET.

The History of His Letter. A writer in the Banner of the South (Father Ryan's paper), under date of Alexandria, Va., March 34, says:—

"And now about that letter; and what I now say, I have direct, as spoken by Longstreet him-self, when in an adjoining county to this, last year, visiting a valued friend. He says that after the war closed he was in New Orleans, and also many other Confederate Generals, and on a certain occasion, being in conversation with some of his brother officers, it was thought that they were looked upon with distrust and hate by the United States authorities, that a letter written by some one or more of those on the subject ould be a benefit to the South. being the ranking General, was pitched upon to write the letter. General Longstreet says he thought some expression from him, or all of them, accepting the situation, would be of benefit to the South. He says the letter was written by himself, and afterwards handed around among his brother officers for their consideration, some of whom approved altogether, some altered some of the expressions, and the letter was then returned to him (General Long-street) for publication. It was published, and you know the storm it raised, and now comes the disgraceful part of the proceeding. Those very generals who approved of that letter slunk from our loved General, and left him alone to bear the brunt of the reproach called up to the South by that letter. No one has had the man-liness to acknowledge that he knew anything of it; and General Longstreet, with that dogged-ness of disposition which rendered his corps in-

vincible, said he was able to bear it all, and would not murmur; that that letter had caused trouble enough to let it stop with him.

Nor did he depart from this determination, ex cept on one occasion, just after the letter was published, he met one of the generals referred to above on the street, who immediately crossed to the other side, not wishing to recognize him. A few days afterwards, as General Longstreet sat in the St. Charles Hotel in conversation with some friends, this General came in, but did not recognize Longstreet; smarting under this insult, he called to the former, and said:-"I wish to say to these gentlemen in your presence, that you were one of the men who proposed this let-ter, and the last one who read it before publication, and as much in the mud as I in the mire.

#### NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1869. Just as we are congratulating ourselves on the possession of new and beautiful market-houses, the State Legislature informs us that citizens of other States are not to be allowed to possess stalls therein Is not this an exquisite piece of legislation? Is it not enough to make paterfamilias froth at the mouth and denounce the frenzied framers of laws at Albany? We thought that the price of "feed" was already sufficiently high, without its being increased by monopoly. The bill is a "demnition" bill, as Mr. Mantalini would say, in all its features. The price which New York drovers and hucksters ask for their commodities is already enormous. No one but a man in easy circumstances can hope to have much epicurian delight in the metropolis nowadays. May good digestion wait on appetite

and wealth on both, ought to be the new reading of "Macbeth's" toast, for appetite and digestion are likely to fare badly without it. The market gardeners of Long Island are already flapping their wings over their discomfitted of New Jersey and Connecticut, who expected to have a finger in the pie. We miss the golden churnings of Philadelphia-the glorious butter that looks as though it were prepared from an emulsion of butter-cups. The result of this legalized monopoly will be the erection of numerous private markets, the upper stories of which can be used as public halls or private offices, whilst the lower ones are rented as stalls.

On Saturday, Mr. Assessor Webster, worsted for the time being in his encounter with the brokers, was overcome by his feelings and a photograph album. His emotions, like the bulls and bears, were too much for him, for on opening the album he found it to contain the photographs of the assistant asses sors of the Thirty-second district who had aided and abetted him in his late struggles. The peculiar fitness and qeauty of this presentation may not be strikingly evident to the public at large, but are supposed to be a very strong appeal to the bosom of the abridged Webster.

The terms in which Mr. Dana declines the Appraisership are no insignificant tribute to the press. He will not abandon a more important position for a less important one; he will continue to serve his Government in his present capacity, while declining to serve it in an appointment directly under it. But whether Mr. Dana manages his own paper, or whether his managing editor manages it, is a question among his employes. Mr, Dana himself is very seldom seen. He glides in and out, as silent as a sunbeam, and as shady as a shadow, with a timid "good evening," or "good morning," as the case may be, to the sub-editors and reporters sprinkled around. His recent managing man, Mr. England, has subsided from the editorial desk into the business department, whence he sallies forth and drums up advertisers with a pertinacity which amounts to positive genius, and stamps him as one of the most accomplished buttonholers of the age. The editorial rooms of the Sun have also lately been strengthened by reinforcements from the Tribune. For reasons as satisfactory as they are secret, Dr. Wood, the recent night-editor,

and A. J. Cummings, the recent city-editor of the

Tribune, are now contributing to the Sun's efful-

Have you any female reporters in Philadelphia? We have here, exclusive of those who prepare reports for the Revolution. In making the tour of the newspaper offices, you occasionally encounter a sharp-looking woman, at any age between twenty and thirty, and wearing a bedraggled dress. She possesses loquacity and pertinacity. She can write short hand as glibly as she can use long tongue, and you give her something to transact with the one in order to be rid of the importunity of the other. This is one of the New York female reporters. She is seen at public meetings. Eminently respectable, and pre eminently unattractive, she threads the thoroughfares with a hawkish hankering after sensation, upon which, once found, she swoops and pounces with her beak and talons with an abandon worthy her masculine rivals. Another variety of the human fringe that hang raveling on the edges of the big newspaper; is the "obituary writer," who may be said to live by other people's deaths. He is a sort of reportoria "Brown," who keeps himself in victuals and clothes by anticipating the demise of distinguished person ages. The other day, for instance, I met Antemortem (who writes for the Imperialist) at a Broadway restaurant-it may have been the Tremont House, or it may have been Pfaff's. I took the liberty of an old acquaintance to ask him how he eked out his salary, only expressing it much more gracefully than this. "Oh," replied Ante-mortem, 'I'm writing obituaries for the Herald. I write one

a day on any distinguished person I happen to have

met abroad-any one that's over fifty, that is-and

when their deaths are announced by cable why then

the article is all ready." The pigeon-holes of the

various newspapers are, in fact, filled with obituaries

on living celebrities, and I should say that at Ante-

mortem's rate of recollection and composition he fills one pigeon-hole per day. Mr. Bergh and Justice Dowling have quarrelled at last. Friends of both parties saw that the crisis could not be long delayed. At a recent case dragged into the Tombs, the Justice decided that the complaint was trivial, and that Mr. Bergh was in the wrong. Thereupon an editorial paragraph found its way into the Herald, censuring the justice and talking sweetness about Bergh and his benevolence towards beasts. This paragraph Dowling insists upon attributing to that gentleman's underhand management, and consequently, when a fresh case was brought before him on Saturday, refused to hear it at all, and announced his intention in future of sending all such cases to a court, "where," in the Justice's withering language, "a higher order of intelligence prevails." If there is anything upon which the Sphinx of the Tombs Police Court prides himself, it is upon his general intelligence, although, truth to say, his language is not remarkable for the acquaintance it displays with the rudiments of grammar, Mr. Bergh-who is a gentleman-in vain protested his innocence of all collusion in the matter. The Sphinx was as obstingte and overbearing as ignorance and arrogance clad in authority know how to be, and finally took advantage of his position to inform the prosecutor that he did not believe him.

and that must end the matter-which it did. The writing of letters by actors and actresses to the newspapers has become a regular business. Three of these notes have issued in as many days from Fisk's Opera House, and Mr. Tayleure is in hopes of turning out as many more. Does the Herald make a disparaging remark concerning the legs or the lineage, the voice or the virtue, of the last new blonde? The remedy is evident-a note for publication, written in a strain of indignant but tearful protest, concluding with an appeal to the "generosity of the metropolitan public." That's the perfect cure.

The amictions of Mr. John Brougham, by-the-by, promise to be healed by a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music. Compliments to an old friend and a justly-celebrated actor and dramatist are all very well; but Mr. Brougham is not absolutely in needy circumstances. He is not yet re-

duced to going about, in rags, with a cold-victual basket. Many of the actors and actresses who were engaged at the commencement of this season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, however, and who expected to remain there for some months to come, would find a little pecuniary help very pleasant, and, of course, Mr. Brougham, who is notoriously kind-hearted, will be only too glad of seizing upon this occasion of diverting into more needy pockets the greenbacks which his friends are anxious to stuff into his own. Of course he will see this.

And, by the way, I understand the Lydia Thompon Burlesque Company, whose success here has been unrivalled, has made an arrangement to appear at the Arch Street Theatre in your city during the coming summer. · Philadelphia will then have an opportunity to view the muscular art in all its glory.

This April exuberance of balm and brightness has alled with purchasers such stores as those of A. T. Stewart, Lord & Taylor, Arnold & Constable, etc. Which are the new fashions and which the old? the uninitiated observer might well ask, in his rambles through those regions. What a curious faculty, by the-way, is the memory of a fashionable woman! Her brain is like the "miscellaneous item" column of a newspaper; innumerable points are forever slipping through it, no one of which must be repeated, or, i repeated, with such a variation as will make it new. The stores that I have mentioned are almost impassable, and, as I extricate myself from the perfumed, glittering throng, I fancy I see a phantom-like phalanx of fathers and husbands, called upon to

#### HALE AGAIN.

The Row Between Him and Perry-All About The town has been somewhat exercised over the Hale and Perry difficulty. That Minister Hale should smuggle in goods was not so much; but that he should be caught at it indicated a lack of diplomatiability that is really disgusting. Hale must be in a fainting condition. When he was Senator in Washington he could steal with entire success. Indeed, I remember the time when John P. Hale stood the foremost man in the nation as a saint. It is enough to make the devil laugh to see what material we make our saints of. In those balmy days of Hale's close to teach him on the score of native would have glory, to touch him on the score of purity would have been as dangerous as it would be were some fool to intimate that the martyred Lincoln were not a saint. I know, for poor Pierre Soule told me so, that this Perry is a scalawag, not fit for anything but Secretary of Legation. But it strikes me a little hard that he should be held responsible for the bad conduct of his wife, in letting down her back hair in public; how was Perry to help it? He might have remonstrated with her, and said, "Now, my dear, don't let down your best hair in public it is not been as the said of the sa monstrated with her, and said, "Now, my dear, don't let down your back hair in public. It is not proper, and is very disagreeable to the Hales," He might have added, "Now, don't you do it," as the experienced coal-oil man did, when his friend proposed anointing himself. But, if she persisted—and from my knowledge of female nature, I think she would have persisted, if her back hair was soft, full, and flowing, and the back hair of the Hales was scant and not fine—I want to know the justice of holding the husband responsible.

There is always a row between the Minister has nothing to do, and the Secretary of Legation. As the Minister has nothing to do, and the Secretary of Legation sasists him, they occupy their intermediate hours, spared from toil, in quarrelling with each other, and generally the families take part. I am told by one of the diplomatic corps here, Senor Strapoletta, that Hale's

diplomatic corps here, Senor Strapoletta, that Hale's unpopularity in Madrid did not come of his smuggling propensities and practice, but from a habit he had of wetting his thumb with his tongue when dealing the cards in whist. He was passionately fond of whist, and had this, to the hidalgos of Spain, offensive practice. He was very found of whist, but offensive practice. He was very fond of whist, bu

offensive practice. He was very fond of whist, but could get no one to play with him.

The diplomatic circles shunned him like the plague, and when a strange diplomat or courtier appeared at court they would take him aside, and warn him, if he had any regard for the purity of his soul, to avoid Hale's card table. And at last they sought to destroy him by this frivolous charge of smuggling carpets. The publication of this diplomatic muss lifts the curtain from the inner life of our accredited agents abroad. I doubt not but that the curtain could be lifted from before a good many legations, to the amazement and amusement of the legations, to the amazement and amusement of the American people at home. We send such a queer se

abroad.

I was talking to an eminent gentleman, lately selected to fill a responsible diplomatic post, and while conversing he applied the thumb and forefinger to his nose, so as to grasp that organ, and, sneezing, gave a convulsive snort; in a word, he blew his nose "You will have to change that sort of thing,"

sition, and he listened to my opinions with proiound interest. I said:—
"All diplomats use tweezers in blowing their noses

"my dear fellow, when you get to your post.

A charge d'affaires uses plated ware, the minister resident uses silver, the envoy extraordinary has gold, the ambassador gold set in precious stones. In a like manner each diplomat has a fork to scratch

My friend looked at me inquiringly for som seconds, and then said, in a low tone, "The devil?"-Wash. Cor. Cin. Commercial.

#### HORRIBLE.

Four Children Burned to Death-Heroic Con-duct of a Little Boy.

On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, the house of Mr. Nelson Hurst, living about one mile and a half from Poplar Plains, Kentucky burned up, and four of his children perished in the flames. We have been unable to obtain the full particulars at this writing, but give them as we heard them. On the night in question Mr. Hurst and his wife went over to his father's, about one and a half miles distant, to spend th night, leaving the house in charge of his children, seven in number, the oldest a young lady in her teens. While there Mr. Hurst had occasion to go out of doors, and looking in the direction of his home discovered a large light, and called to his wife that he believed his house was

He then ran as fast as he could in the direction of his home, and only arrived there in time to find his dwelling nearly consumed and four of his precious offspring shrouded in a fiery bed. Three of the children he found in the yard screaming with fright and wringing their little hands, and naked all but the night-gown placed upon them by an elder sister when they lay down in bed. They had made their escape thro the aid of an older brother, aged about twelve years, who afterwards lost his daring life in the fire, in a forlorn hope to save another of his The scene must have been horrible And what could have been that affectionate father's feelings when he arrived to find his home reduced to ashes, and his own precious offspring mingled with the burning coals. The picture is too sickening and sorrowful to contemplate or dwell upon. Language has falled to furnish words to expressed the heartrending pangs of that parent bosom, much less to assuage the torrent of tears and groans of the sur-

viving children. The children had all gone to bed and were asleep, no doubt, when the furious monster made the attack. Some went to sleep, alas! to wake no more in this world of sin and sorrow. oldest boy, aged 12 years, was first awakened by the strangling smoke; he made a leap for the oor, and succeeded in opening it; he then went back into the house and dragged a younger sister from it, and then a second, and then a third and went back again for the fourth, when lo! the burning roof sank upon his gallant head, and he too was seen no more. The little fellow gave up his life, after saving three of his brothers and sisters, in a daring and heroic act to save the others. The four children who perished, strange to say, are the oldest. They doubtless never awakened, but suffocated with the smoke.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's property on Broadway, New York, alone is worth about \$5,000,000. Mr. W. B. Astor's real estate on Broadway is worth about \$3,000,000. The Lorillard estate has \$8,000,000 invested in that thoroughfare. The highest store rent paid in Broadway is that of E. S. Jaffray's dry goods store, corner of Leonard street, which brings \$50,000. The highest hoter rent is that of the Fifth Avenne, which rates at \$100,000 per annum; but the most profitable of all its edifices is Trinity Building. This is occupied by offices, It cost about \$200,000, and rents for nearly one-half that sum. Single offices bring from \$1000 to \$2000, and the coal trade is almost the tirely done there.

## SECOND EDITION

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Storm in the West-Buildings Shattered by Lightning in St. Louis-The Butler-Kimberly Suit-Presidential Appointments.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Hail and Rain Storm in St. Louis-Buildings Struck by Lightning Great De-struction of Property and Intense Excitement -Bishop Dugann. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20 .- The storm king has been holding his saturnalia in this region. Last night we had a deluge of rain, accompanied with vivid lightning and terrific peals of thunder. No particular damage was done, however, though telegraphing was quite out of the question. About noon yesterday a heavy rain-storm, accompanied by lightning and hall, passed over the city. While the merchants were on 'Change the lightning struck the Chamber of Commerce, passing through the dome, damaging paintings, and putting an end to the transactions. At 4 o'clock yesterday the most terrific hall-storm ever witnessed for more than a quarter of a century burst over the city. The rain and hail fell in torrents. The storm came from the west, and unnumbered panes of glass were broken in windows on that side of the buildings.

All the hotels suffered heavy losses from this cause, skylights everywhere have been completely riddled, and an immense amount of damage done to buildings in various parts of the city. Some small buildings were injured or demolished, though no valuable houses were seriously damaged except from broken glass and water. The steeple on the Catholic church was struck by lightning and a good deal shattered. Gardens suffered severe loss by the breaking of the glass in hot-house frames and by the injury to plants. The west side of the Republican office had forty windows literally riddled with hail, causing the building to look like a wreck; 250 panes of glass were broken. It is estimated that at least \$20,000 worth of glass was broken in the city. Over a thousand street lamps are broken. Baylie's large menagerie ient, in the western part of the city, was lowered at the approach of the storm so that it formed in funnel shape, through which fifty bushels of hail passed into the arena. Terrific consternation was created among the animals, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the lions, tigers, and other animals were kept from bursting their cages. Two persons were said to have had each a leg broken in some way. The storm came up very suddenly and created a frightful confusion among horses and carriages. Two funerals on their way to the cemeteries were overtaken by the storm, and the horses to both hearses ran away, overturning the vehicles, and throwing the coffins into the street. It is impossible to detail the innumerable incidents of the storm, and it is a miracle that that no lives were lost and so few persons injured. The storm extended east and west as far as heard from.

Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, has arrived here and taken up his residence with relatives until he recovers his health. The affairs of the diocese are said to be in rather an anomalous condition. The bishopric of Chicago is a corporation created by an act of the Legislature. There is no ecclesiastical authority to appoint any administrator to manage the affairs of that corporation, so there can be legal transfer of property or other like business performed. No Bishop of Chicago can be appointed during the lifetime of Bishop Duggan unless he resigns, and he is not in a condition to do so even if willing. This circumstance adds additional embarrassment to

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

The Suit Against Butler-Another Murder Reported-The Coming Odd Fellows' Jubilee. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 20 .- The case of Kimberly Brothers vs. General Butler, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Giles presiding, is now progressing in the United States Circuit Court. Much interest is manifested, and the court-room is packed with spectators and the bar filled with members of the profession. General Butler himself is present, and aids his counsel, Caleb Cushing and William Schley. Robert J. Brent and Meade Addison are for the Kimberlys. Brentis now speaking to the point of quashing the indictment. The case will probably occupy

A despatch from Cumberland, Md., says a man named Jay Johnson, a messenger of Harnden's Express, was murdered there yesterday by a man named Duckworth, a miner.

Aquilla Johnson, an old defender of Baltimore, died yesterday in his ninetieth year.

The Trappe Church in Harford county was burned yesterday. An immense number of Odd Fellows from

Baltimore are preparing to attend the Philadelphia celebration.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dead Letter Office. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, April 20.-Charles Lyman, of Vermont, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, Post Office Department, at a salary of \$2500 per annum. He has had an important desk in said office since 1861.

#### FROM CANADA.

The Ice Breaking Up.

MONTREAL, April 20 .- The ice has moved out of the Chatcaugay river and Lake St. Louis. The St. Lawrence rose from 30 feet on Saturday to 42 feet to-day. The lower part of Griffintown is flooded, and much distress is anticipated.

GUELPH, April 20 .- The river Speed is much swollen, and several mill-dams have been swept

DUNDAS, April 20 .- This district of country is completely inundated, and much property has been destroyed.

#### Fatal Accident.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 20 .- A painter named Isaac Fardown fell from a ladder to-day and was killed.

### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93%. U. S. Five-twenties flat at 80%. American Railway shares quiet. Erie Railroad, 93%; Illinois Central, 98%; Great Western, 23%. Lavenpoot, April 20—A. M.—Cotton dull; Upland middlings, 12%d.; Orleans middlings, 12%d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, dull.

This Afterneon's Quotations.

London, April 20—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties dull at 80%. Railway steady; Eric 23%.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy. California wheat, 9s. 1d.; red Western, 8s. 6d.; corn, 27s. 9d.; flour, 21s. 6d.; cheese, 51s. Cetton at Havre opens quiet at 147f, 7c, on the spot-

#### STEWART.

What He Would Have Done.

Few men, writes a Washington correspondent, equal Mr. Stewart in the power of organization. His vast establishments here are perfect models of system and order. Everything moves like clockwork, and the vast business is carried on with an ease and regularity that fill the visitor with astonishment. Had Mr. Stewart been able to hold the position of Secretary of the Treasury, he would have introduced there the same orderly working system that obtains in his own business. He very trankly says as much to his friends—to whom I learn he also expresses his regret that he was not permitted to accept the office to which he was called by the President. "Look through my store," he said, a few days since, to a gentleman with whom he was conversing on the subject, "and tell me if you see any of What He Would Have Done, days since, to a gentleman with whom he was conversing on the subject, "and tell me if you see any of the clerks idling, swinging their legs on the counters or cutting papers with their seissors. Go through every floor, from garret to cellar, and yon will find every man, boy, and woman busy, at every hour of the day, everything in order, everything moving in the most perfect and rigid system, which admits of no waste, no idling, no inattention. Had I taken the post of Secretary of the Treasury, I would have introduced the same system here. There wouldn't have been a superfluous or idle clerk on the premises in a week." There is no doubt Mr. Stewart would have been as good as his word. He is a perfect despot. His rules are many and strict, and he compels every man in his employment to live up to them. Yet his store is always full, and for every vacancy there are at least twenty applicants. Had he been permitted the chance to enforce the same rules in the Treasury Department, and to infuse into it the same spirit of order and prompittude, the results could not have

#### Grant's Colored Appointees.

order and promptitude, the results could not have been other than beneficial.

From the New Orleans Times, April 15. The description of B. F. Joubert as "an undiluted negro, black as the ace of spades," will be news to Mr. Joubert and his acquaintances. So far from having any of the physical characteristics of the negro, the very closest scrutiny would never distinguish Jouvert from a full-blooded Caucasian. Nor has he ever admitted that he was of African extraction; on the contrary, he appears in various judicial proceedings denying toto codo that either he or his children are of African blood. In the Fourth District Court an action was brought by him against a certain educational institution in this State for refusing to receive his daughter as a pupil, in which he avers that she is white. We have always heard from his counsel and others that Mr. Joubert's maternal ancestor claimed to be of the stock of the Choctaw Indians, from whom the early set-

the Choctaw Indians, from whom the early set-tlers of this city were accustomed to take their squaws or wives, Let a time when the supply of white women in this colony was very scant.

Mr. J. R. Clay, another appointee of the Pre-sident, has never disguised the fact of his African extraction, but Mr. Clay, too, would never be suspected, from his appearance, habits, and characteristics, to be of that stock. He is a man of wealth, of good education and high credit of wealth, of good education, and high credit and capacity to fill any office to which he may be appointed requiring business tact and expe-

Pinchback, appointed to Register of Land Office, is of light complexion, but of acknow-ledged and pronounced African origin. He is not of our old quadroon or ancient population, being an emigrant from some Northern State, and is of quite a different class from Clay and Joubert.

#### Witcheraft.

We understand that at the present session of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, the Grand Jury indicted a woman for witchcraft. The witch is a negress, and the trial will no doubt be an interest-ing one. We had supposed that days of witchcraft had passed away in this country, never to return, but the action of a Caroline grand jury seems to have revived them. The word moves backwards,—

# PINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

The weekly statement of the banks shows that they are rapidly increasing in available re-sources. The deposits have expanded \$1,118,452, loans \$708,178, and the legal-tender reserves, \$298,426. In the single item of specie there is a slight falling off of \$16,428. The above figures are very favorable to a return of an easy money murket, and a more liberal treatment of the business public may be expected in the future. The improvement is not spasmodic, but gradual.

and is, on this account, all the more gratifying. We notice to-day quite a change in the tone of the loan market, which is less firm than for many weeks past. Call loans, on Government bonds, are readily made at the banks at 6@7 per cent, and at 7@8 per cent. on mixed securities The outside market was quiet, and all offerings of prime mercantile paper were accepted by the bill brokers at figures ranging between 8@11 per cent., according to grade.

United States securities are dull and weak to-day. Gold opened firm, and during the First Board reached 134½, from which it subsequently receded to 134½ at 12 M. The rise is variously ascribed to possible European wars, trouble with Spain, etc., but the more likely cause is a combined movement of the "bulls," who just now hold control of the market.

The Stock Market was quiet, but prices were steady. State Loans were dull, with sales of the War Loan at 101. City 6s were steady at 101% for new, and 98 for the old issues. The Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 94%.

Reading Railroad was moderately active,

prices ranging from 47½ to 47%. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ¼, selling at 60. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 124¾; Philadelphia and Railroad sold at 28¾, s. o., and Catawissa Rail-road preferred at 35.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention. Coal shares were neglected.

In Bank shares the only transactions were in

Mechanics' at 31%.
Nothing was done in Passenger Railway shares. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45% for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 123% for

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

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$100 City 68, New. 101 1 100 sh Read R. 530, 47 69 \$3000 Pa 68 W L Cp. 100 do. ... 47 56 100 do. ... 47 56 100 do. ... 18 47 100 do. ... 18 100 do. ... 18

#### The New York Money Market. From the N. Y. Herald.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

"Monday, April 19—6 P. M.—The course of the gold market is still reflective of the opposing influences of the Cuban question and the Alabama claims dispute on the one side and the arrival of foreign specie on the other. The price to-day touched 1344—quite a contrast to the figure which prevailed only a few weeks ago. The unsettled state of the public mind as to the course which the administration will pursue in the courseversy with the Spanish a few weeks ago. The unsettled state of the public mind as to the course which the administration will pursue in the controversy with the Spanish authorities at the island of Cuba aids the operators for a rise; but as a great many were purchasers of gold at a lower figure, there was a disposition in the forenoon to seh, and the price settled to 183%, but reacted in the afternoon. The measure of offering to prepay the May and July interest on the Five-twenties has brought comparatively little gold into the market from the Treasury, owing to the demand for a rebate of six per cent. Were the offer to cash the May coupons unconditional, it would afford great relief to the gold-using branches of business in the metropolis. The arrival of a million on Saturday contributed to the yielding of the market to-day, but as the amount is relatively small it was soon absorbed in the great whirl of metropolitan commerce. The European steamer brought \$85,000 in specie to-day. Less than half a million dollars of coupons have been paid on account of the anticipated May and July interest, under Secretary Boutwell's recent order. The rebate amounts to about \$1700. The market soon got over the effects of these influences, and a regular flurry was produced upon receipt of the news of Senator Chandler's warlike speech in defending his proposition to take British North America as an offset to the Alabama claims. Street rumors to the purport that a volunteer expedition had gone to Cuba added to the excitement of the Gold Room, in which business was transacted for several hours after the formal advonrment of the board.

"Cash gold was in good demand, and rates for borournment of the board.

transacted for several hours after the formal adournment of the board.

"Cash gold was in good demand, and rates for borrowing ranged from 2 per cent, per annum to 1-32
per diem, with an exceptional instance at 2 per cent,
for carrying. After Clearing House time 1-64, 1-32,
and 3-64 were paid for borrowing. The following is
the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—Gold
cleared, \$63,022,000; gold balances, \$1,804,567; currency balances, \$2,818,026.

"At the semi-annual meeting of the Gold Exchange
to-day the Treasurer, Mr. George Phipps, presented
his report for the six months elapsed since October
1, during which time the receipts of the board were
\$115,633, and the expenditures \$18,910. The Secretary, Mr. J. W. Moses, tendered his resignation.
The election of his successor was ordered for Monday next.

"The market for foreign exchange was more
active and prime bankers' sixty days sterling bills
advanced to 1084. The demand for bills with which
to remit the payment of the May coupons on the

to remit the payment of the May coupons on the bonds held abroad stimulates quotations. A further heavy consignment of these coupons was received to-day by the Bremen steamer. Without a spirited reaction in the European investment demand for five-twenties, it is hardly probable that the exchange market will do otherwise than follow its usual course market will do otherwise than follow its usual course upon the approach of summer and go upward.
"At the opening of business Governments were strong, but were subsequently pressed for sale to realize the high prices which have been ruling recently, while the foreign quotation came in unfavorable. A decline to \$13, at London was followed by a still further yielding to \$1, and private despatches say \$03,. Under these circumstances the market became heavy, and the July bonds, which had been quoted as high as \$155, \$(6)\$ 1155, fell off to \$15, the \$628 yielding to \$1203, but the higher price of gold kept the market steady at the decline until the announcement of the bellicose speech of Senator Chandler,

ment of the bellicose speech of Senator Chandler. ment of the bellicose speech of Senator Chandler, when it again gave way.

"The money market was a shade more active than on Saturday, but the demand was met at seven percent, currency, the uniform rate of the day on call loans with all the various classes of collaterais. Commercial paper felt the influence of the altered tone of the money market much more sensibly today, and prime double names sold quite freely at nine percent. The range of rates is from this figure to twelve percent. The suspension of a Washington street packing and provision house was announced street packing and provision house was announced to-day, the reported liabilities being \$50,000."

# Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 20 .- There is rather more doing in the Flour market, but prices of winter wheat family

brands are barely sustained. About 1200 barrels

sold, including superfine at \$5@5-50; extras at \$6@

6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family

at \$6.50@7.25; Pennsylvania do. at \$7@7.50; Ohio

do. at \$7.75@9; and fancy brands at \$9.20@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7-25 per barrel. There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but, with light receipts and stocks, holders, particularly of prime, are firm in their views. Sales of red at \$1.60@1.65; 1000 bushels Minnesota at \$1.54; and 2000 bushels California on secret terms. Rye is steady at \$1.45 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair demand at former rates; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$6@90c., the former rate afloat; 1000 bushels high mixed in the elevator at 88c., and 500 bushels white at 82c. Oats are selling at 74@76c, for Western, and 60@70c. for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we snote No. but, with light receipts and stocks, holders, particu-

In Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Queretron at \$52 per ton. Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$8.50@9-25, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at \$4.50 @4.75, with sales. Flaxseed is wanted by the crush— Whisky is dull at 95@98c. per gallon, tax paid.

# Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, April 20.—Arrived, steamship City of Ant-verp, from Liverpool April 2. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 26. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, Cork for orders, E. A. Souder & Co. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, 65 hours from Savannak, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mall Steamship Co., Passengers—Mr. Wingate, Mr. E. Morris, Mr. F. Kelley, Mr. G. S. Comstock, Mr. E. A. Crojean, Mr. E. S. Say, Mr. Thos. Purves, Miss Era Scholl, Miss Amelia Scholl, Mr. W. H. Hulse, Mr. Thos. Nolin.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana 4 days and 10 hours, with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed off Duck Creek Plats, barque Roanoke, from Porto Cabello. Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with midse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.

Brig J. C. Clark, Whittemore, 3 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Ilth inst., lat. 35, long. 74 33, spoke barque Neversink, from Matanzas for New York.

Scher Leo Nessa, Meyer, 13 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. 14th inst., lat. 34 20, long. 75 30, George Silvey, seaman, while furling sails, was struck by lightning and killed He was about 28 years old, and a native of the Western Islands.

Schr R. H. Baker, Loring, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 2 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 2 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. O. Knight & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 2 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. O. Knight & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 2 days from New York, with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr Banner, Tunnell, 2 days from New York, with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Rarene A. M. Singleton Green A. A. Singleton Green A. M. Singleton Green A.

MEMORANDA.

Barque A. M. Singleton, Guest, from Ardrossan, at Proidence 17th inst.—she was reported bound to Philadelhia.

Barque A. M. Singleton, Guest, from Ardrossan, at Providence 17th inst.—she was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Barque Leab, Jacques, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 26th Feb.

Brig Tangier, Verrill, hence, at Bangor 16th inst.

Schr Bramhall (of Portland), Hamilton, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, with plaster, at Boston 17th inst.

Reports at 4 A. M., Cape Cod W.SW. 4 miles, was in contact with a schooner bound north; stove bow and split sails. Damage to other vessel unknown.

Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

Schr H. I. Slaght, Willetts, hence, at Salem 16th inst.

Schr Josephine, Phinney, hence, at Frevidence 17th inst.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, hence, at Washington, D.

C. 18th inst.

Schr Waizuga, Lawrence, was up at Charleston 17th inst., Schr Waizuga, Lawrence, was up at Charleston 17th inst.

C., 18th inst., Schr Watauga, Lawrence, was up at Charleston 17th inst., for Wilmington, N. C. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knoz, for Philadelphia, gleared at New York Festerday.