FIRST EDITION

VENEZUELA.

The Cinims of American Citizens - An Ca-slaught upon the United States and the Comnission for their Adjustment.

From La Opinion Nacional, of Caraccas, Venezuela, of March 19, we translate the following article, which explains the character of some of the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Venezuelan Government, and also shows the bitter animosity of the Venezuelans on the subject, and the spirit which has prompted their Government to repudiate the award of the Com-

The name of this distinguished citizen (Mr. Viliafane) ought to be written in the catalogue of the Venezuelans who have served their country with unalloyed honesty, faithfulness, intelligence, and patriotism. Such has been the single consolatory reflection that we have made on finishing the perusal of the report given to the Government upon the acts of the mixed com-mission appointed to decide and settle the North American claims against Venezuela. The mixed commission was composed of Mr. Villafane, the Commissioner of the Republic; Mr. Talmage, the Commissioner of the United States, and of Mr. J. N. Machado, Jr., as umpire, appointed by the Russian Minister at Washington. When Mr. Machado was appointed umpire by the Minister of a neutral power, nobody could explain to himself the motive of his election. Time has taken upon itself to reveal that such appointment was the work of some intrigue on the part of Mr. Tal-mage, or of the American interests involved, from the moral responsibility of which the Russian Minister became free, since he consulted, as to the appointment, with our representative at Washington, Mr. Florencio Rivas, and obtained his approval. By virtue of this intrigue, the Court of Equity was constituted with three judges, two of whom had at the outset prejudged the question. The glory of defending with good reasons his country's rights, and of wrestling against the deplorable errors of his own fellow-countryman, fell to the lot of Mr. Villafane. If, in this struggle, the republic has come out losing two millions of pesos, to Mr. Villafane is due exclusively that the spoliation has not been thrice greater; and for a monetary loss, that time may repair, there has been obtained in exchange a moral victory, to wit:—The satisfaction at the Republic having come out triumphant, through the immaculate and heroic conduct of its own commissioner, from a contest, or rather from a snare, treacherously prepared against its impoverished treasury, in the name of the Government of the United States, of that great Government which in front of its pompous motto, America for Americans, pretends to save us from European rapacity at the same time that it allows us to fall into the wicked clutches of its own special agents! What has transpired in this business is extraordinarily shameful for the Government of the United States, and if we make, for justice sake, an exception of the gentlemanly Prnyn, Minister ad interim of that Republic in this city, whose hands we believe to be completely clean, the other American agents in this iniquitous affair have deserved, in an analogous case, in their own country, the infliction of popular justice. For no greater crime are delinquents in the land of Washington exemplarily punished. By virtue of the awards of the Commission the Venezuelan Treasury has become constituted debtor to the Government of the United States of North America for \$1,258,310:30, almost two

millions of our money.

Of this sum there were allowed by the Coumission, \$459,188'30; and by the umpire, Mr. J. N. Machado, \$794,122; total, \$1,253,310'30. The claims allowed were forty-nine. Of these there were awarded by the Commission thirtyseven, and the umpire awarded twelve, among them the following:-

\$250,000, in favor of Messrs. Beales, Nobles & Garrison, for the nullity of two contracts made by them with the Dictatorship to bring out immigrants and establish a line of steam-

\$11,500, in favor of W. Miller, for a slap upon his face given by Mr. L. Malaussena, who was not punished by the Government of Venezuela. \$102,000, in favor of the widow and heirs of Captain Clark, in part cost of two ships captured in time of Colombia and paid years ago by Vene-

\$35,000, in favor of Seth Driggs, because the ribunals had not sanctioned a demand intended by him in 1856 against the heirs of General

\$141,000, in favor of the widow and heirs of W. E. Willet for hire damages and losses occasloned on the 2d August, 1869, on his house being occupied. \$252,814, in favor of Jacob Idler for contracts

made by him with commissioners of Colombia some of them as far back as 1817.

The foregoing explanation will relieve us from making any further remarks as to the nature of the claims.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Western Tour Projected.

Private correspondence received in this city from Washington gives us positive and authentie information that President Grant will gertainly visit this coast during the coming summer. Vice-President Colfax is expected to accompany the grand excursion party, which will make the trip earlier, by way of celebrating the opening of the read. General Grant, however, desires to cross the continent in a less ostentatious manner later in the season, with but a very small party. The visit of the President, should be come to California, would be an occasion for the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed in the State; and, as Grant is the first man that ever has held the Presidential chair and has previously resided in California, it would be that he should be the first President of the United States that ever visited the State.

Views of the Executive on Virginia Affairs.

From the Richmond Whig. April 24. We have the most gratifying assurances from Washington that General Grant will give us election, and afford every opportunity for making the best that can be made of the Underwood abomination. He is in favor of real peace and of whatever will best promote the true inte-rests of the Commonwealth. All the tricks and devices of those artful dodgers Wells and Bond will be thrown away upon him. They are now in Washington spending their money in vain. General Grant, with the aid of General Canby, in whom he has perfect confi dence, will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority. We are every day more and more majority. We are every day more and persuaded that Wells will not stand a poll.

Whatever politicians in Washington and New York may say, in this whole matter of Virginia reconstruction General Grant has acted the part of a true man-of a high man-of one who knew what was right, and resolved to enforce it. his first interview with the "Committee of Nine he declared that the Underwood Constitution was an abomination; that various clauses in it would be stricken out and voted down by the people, and he has known no variation or shadow of changing on the subject from that day to this. He still thinks those abominable clause should be stricken out. He is determined that shall be stricken out, and that the thing (the Underwood Constitution) shall be amended and improved as much as it is capable of being We speak that whereof we know.

ENGLAND.

What is Said in Regard to the Recognition of Cuba by the United States. The Loudon Times of the 18th instant contains a column editorial on the recent action o the House of Representatives of the United States in relation to the prospective recognition of Cuban independence, from which we make

he following extract:-The House of Representatives at Washington has closed its session with a characteristic act. I has passed a prospective resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence by a majority so large that one report describes it as carried unanimously. More than a month ago a similar resolution was adopted by the late House of Representatives and strangely coupled with a profession of sympathy with the revolution in Spain. In both cases the vote could have none but a moral effect, since the constitutional responsibility rests with the President, who has already received a memorial on the subject from the Cuban insurgents. The House of Representatives, however, assures President Grant of its support in the event of his seeing fit to recognize any de facto government in Cuba based

on republican principles.

The belief of the American people that Cuba must sooner or later fall into their hands has long been all but openly avowed. Not only the intrinsic value of the island, but the consciousness that it might be worth infinitely more to America than to Spain, irresistibly recommends the idea of annexation. * * * Far be it from us to represent this action, however premature, as a moral enormity or as an intentional insult to Spain. Even if it were an intentional insult it might well have been provoked by certain high-handed proceedings of the Spanish fleet, which concerns ourselves as well as the United States. What is too self-evident to be denied is that it is utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the grounds upon which the Alabama claims have been always supported by American diplomatists. The complaint against Great Britain is that we conceded belligerent rights to the Confederates with undue haste, though not till after belligerent rights had been assumed by the United States Government through a proclamation of blockade. With a far weaker justification the American House of Commons now urges the President to take a far stronger course. So far as the facts are known. there is no comparison between the position of the Cuban insurgents and that of the Confederates in the first year of the war. The utmost that is alleged on behalf of the former, in the address to President Grant, is that two-thirds of the island is under their control, and a majority of the population in their favor. In respect of capacity for self-government, they are im-measurably behind the Southern whites, and nothing but the internal embarrassments of Spain has enabled them to hold their own against General Dulce. Yet it is proposed not only to recognize them as belligerents, but to recognize them as an independent State, without awaiting the issue of the contest. Again, we say, this may be right, but if it be right, how frivolous are all the charges against the British Government in respect of its attitude towards the Southern Confederacy! Let us imagine a similar resolution having been carried in our own House of Commons and communicated to Mr. Seward. There is a difference, indeed, in constitutional power between the House of Commons and the House of Representatives, and the possible secession of Cuba has long been the possible secession of Cuba has long been familiar to the American mind, but all other differences tell on the opposite side. It will greatly surprise us if Mr. Motley does not emphatically repudiate this expost facto precedent and give up its defense in despair. We freely admit, on our part, that President Grant is in no degree responsible for it, and is perfectly free to open negotiations on Mr. Seward's basis as if to open negotiations on Mr. Seward's basis, as if it did not exist. We only commend it to the attention of those who, forgetting what passed when Hungary revolted, draw unfavorable con-trasts between American and English observance of neutrality. In the diplomatic intercourse of great nations to quoque arguments are wholly out of place. If England has done a wrong to the United States, a subsequent wrong done the United States to Spain cannot be set off against it. The real moral of the case is that, so long as governments act honorably by each other, too much weight should not be given to manifestations of feeling in popular assemblia-

CUBA.

The Insurgents Will Hold Out.

there is authority for stating that the Spanish envoy to this country esteems the rebellion in Cuba as substantially at an end. That this is too sangnine an announcement is generally believed here, but that serious reverses have been suffered by the insurgents is admitted and known. Mr. Roberts declares that within sixty days there will not be a man in arms against the authorities, and that General Prim will find the situation pacific on his arrival. It seems that the Captain-General has had about thirty thousand men under arms, and they are steadily advancing and repossessing the interior country. The legation here view the insurrection as concluded, and anticipate a proclamation of ency in a few days, which will secure the adhesion of those who yet feebly hold out. On the other hand, the agents of the insurgents, while they are depressed, are not hopeless, and they give out that abstantial reason exists to believe that the rebellion may yet more vigorously revive than ever, owing to the fact that the conceded occuation of the interior districts by the authorities will concentrate the insurgent forces more effectively. It is now competent to state that an expedition has been in process of organiza-tion for some time; that it has offices in Philaelphia, this city, and New York; that several undred men in the first and last cities have een enrolled, and that a regular regimental lassification has been agreed upon-at least on aper-one of the fighting McCook family being r was to depart from Charleston. What complexion the present news will east upon the enterprise cannot be foretold. It is believed, however, that it will delay it, and most probably disband it altogether. The great difficulty the insurgents have experienced has arisen from causes:-The property men have against them; they cannot buy arms, having neither money nov a market, and their emanelpation burst has failed, the negroes preferring to emain at labor than muster into regiments. Washington Correspondence N. Y. World,

The Governorship. The Harrisburg State Guard editorially says:-Asa Packer, contrary to what was stated by several of our exchanges, and repeated in these columns, has not withdrawn from the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination. It is hinted that the story was started by men in the interest of other candidates, while by others it is openly harged that some over-zealous friend of ral Cass originated the report purposely to get Packer delegates to go for Cass. But there is no truth in the rumor, and as we repeated the tory we now do our share in recalling it. thought Mr. Packer exhibited great shrewdness in withdrawing from the contest, giving him credit for business sagacity in seeing the hope-lessness of future Democratic success. As we were mistaken, and "Ephraim is wedded to his dols," we must "let him alone" to defeat.

-Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermout are the only States represented in Congress exclu-sively by natives of the State.

-The Union Pacific Railroad Company have commenced the erection of a large number of cottages at Laramie, for summer residences. -The Mansion House, Northampton, Mass. has one patron who has boarded there, in the

same room, without interruption, for twenty-five years. The Queen has created Prince Arthur a Knight of St. Patrick.

MOTLEY.

His Mission to the Mother Country-What It Effect Will Be-National Neutrality. Writes George W. Smalley to the New York Pribune from London, on the 14th inst .: - The effect of Mr. Motley's appointment, which we have this morning, had been anticipated, or may say discounted, by the announcement some days ago that it had been resolved on. The papers have said their say on it in advance. Mr. Motley is so widely known in London personally, as well as by his public reputation, that his probable nomination excited the keenest in crest. I think the highest compliment paid him, or that could be paid him, is the desire I have heard expressed more than once, that he would come in any other capacity than that of Minister. Mr. Motley has many English friends, to whom his re-turn will be a gratification, but who don't at all like the positive Americanism he will introduce into his diplomacy, They know he is not to be cajoled by the sort of flatteries to which his predecessor fell a victim, and they begin to suspect decessor fell a victim, and they begin to suspect —and perhaps to dread—that he will come without any purpose or any instructions to renew negotiations on the Alabama question. The same despatch that announces his appoint-ment announces the rejection of the Johnson by 54 to 1, in the Senate. Even an public ought to detect some con-between those two facts. On the nection present state of opinion here, in respect to America, I have a good deal more to say, but not this morning. A few days may add some-thing to the public evidence of what in private has rather increased than diminished since the first spurt of irritation following the adverse report by the Senate Committee on the Alabama treaty. Opinion has not cooled down, so far as I can see. What I wrote some weeks since, in liscussing the probable effect of Sir Henry Bulwer's motion, is probably still true. Circumstances may bring on or may postpone that motion. In either event, the coming of Mr. Motley will be eagerly looked for. There is no one thing Englishman so much want as an authoritative statement of what America wants-what will content you. We have had all kinds of rumors about Mr. Sumner' speech. If Mr. Sumner has not yet delivered it, he would immensely oblige people on this side by doing so at the earliest moment. In the lack of other material, one or two journals have shown a certain enterprise in hunting up Mr. Motley's address to the Historical Society of New York, from which they have drawn deduc tions that might be surprising to its author. Another kind of compliment, which will not much gratify Mr. Motley, is the copious advertising in the London papers of a pirated edition of his histories, offered at a third of the price which purchasers have to pay his own pub

lishers One result of the English anxiety to think themselves right on the Alabama question is an effort to make us out wrong in the matter of belligerency. The vote of the House of Repre-sentatives in respect to Cuba has furnished a text for people who enjoy the tu quoque style of argument. See, cry the Pall Mall Gazette and the Times, they complain of England for recognizing the Confederacy; yet the House of Representatives has voted to recognize Cuba. One s as bad as the other. A recognition is a recognition—they can no longer have the face to make a grievance of ours. These writers belong to the celebrated school of logic which established the identity of Macedon and Monmouth. It is not to an American audience that the impudent fallacy needs to be pointed out. But with Englishmen incapacity to place themselves in the position of their antagonists is a national characteristic. For their benefit, Mr. Conway has written a brief answer to *The Pall Mall*, remarking that what was complained of in the English recognition was its haste and discourtesy. Lord Russell would not wait for the arrival of the American Minister, who was hourly expected. But the American Government has not only waited for the Spanish Minister, but has not, though he has been weeks in Washington, yet ecognized Cuba. There are points enough be ide this, which completely discriminate the two cases, but you may expect the English papers to go on for some months in their headlong way. repeating this parrot-cry about Cuba.

John Bull Imposed Upon.

A Liverpool showman has on exhibition gallery of wax-works, representing distinguished Americans. An American gentleman, in allud-ing to his visit to the show, writes:—"I found General Grant ticketed 'No. 340,' and General Lee 'No. 339.' Both of them were bad like nesses; but the joke was that the numbers were misplaced, so that Lee stood for Grant and vice cersa. But the oddest of all was that a fine wax face of Jefferson Davis was labelled Abraham Lincoln. I expostulated with the manager for such a state of things, but he was exceedingly wroth at my interference with the arrangement and naming of his figures. I would advise any American who has 'the blues,' and wants to see sixpen oth of amusement, to drop into Allsop's and see the wax works."

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Stenmer on Fire on the Red River. social Despatch to The Eccuing Telegrapi

NEW ORLEANS, April 27 .- The Lizzle Hopkins, Captain Rooles, on her way down Red river with three hundred and forty-five bales of cotton and a number of passengers, on Thursday last caught fire in her hold. The boat was landed and the passengers and baggage put ashore. The officers then set to work to save the boat. Steam was forced into the hold, but the flames made such headway that they were compelled to sink the boat, which they did, and caused the saving of the steamer. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred bales of cotton were thrown overboard. The officers, as soon as they got the fire out pumped the water out of her, and she arrived here night before last. She has sustained but little injury.

Bultimore Quarantine Regulations Railroad Projects.

BALTIMORE, April 27. On and after Saturday next our quarantine regulations are to be rigorously enforced on all vessels arriving from foreign ports and southern ports, when disease is known to be

General Lee and a portion of the Virginia Railroad Committee appear before our City Council this evening to explain matters regarding the Virginia Valley and Lynchburg Road.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, April 27 .- A fire occurred early this morning in the three-story building Nos. 546 and 548 W. Fifty-seventh street, owned and occupied by W. De Lyn as a distillery. The loss will reach \$16,500, and is insured in various companies for \$50,000.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Market strong.

-In Franklin county, Maine, the ground has been covered with snow the past season one kundred and sixty-five days.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Naval Academy-Appointment of an Examining Board-The Washington Women Clamorous for Enfranchisement.

A Horrible Death in Chicago Murders by the Indians-The Gold Hill Calamity.

Marine Disasters in the South and West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Naval Academy-An Examining Board. Washington, April 27 .- The following ha

een issued from the Navy Department:-The following named naval officers and civilians will constitute a board of visitors to the Naval Academy, to report on the 20th of May next:-Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, President: Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain L. G. Parrott, Surgeon William Maxwell Wood. Hon, J. R. Hawley, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Dr. E. D. Kettos, George H. Stuart, Esq., and Judge Humphreys, members.

Surgeon George Maulsby has been appointed President, and Surgeons Edward Shippen and Joseph J. Knight members of the board to examine the physical qualifications of the graduating class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy on the 20th of May next.

Calling at the White House.

There was a very large crowd of people at the White House yesterday anxious to see the President. Among them were several Senators and members and women. The President received but few visitors, and informed all office-seekers, especially those wanting places under the State, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, that no appointments would be made until the Cabinet officers at the head of these departments returned to the city.

The Bliss-Masterman Troubles. The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs close to-day that part of the investigation into the Bliss-Masterman affair, relating to Bliss' own account of his imprisonment by Lopez, and his subsequent treatment by Admiral Davis. The committee will then adjourn until the arrival of Admiral Davis and other naval officers connected with the affair. It is thought the part taken by these officers will eventually subject them to naval court-martial.

A Visit to San Domingo.
The Dominican authorities have invited General Banks, and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to visit San Domingo during the recess, and it is understood they have accepted.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Female Suffrage. Washington, April 27 .- Notwithstanding the refusal on Saturday to register women as a prelimary to voting, another delegation of women yesterday appeared at the registering places in the Third ward and asked that their names be placed on the list. The Board will consider the

application. Dead. Robert B. Randolph, who in 1832 was dismissed from the navy by President Jackson, and who pulled the General's nose in retaliation. recently died in Washington, aged seventy-eight

FROM NEW YORK.

Frightful Accident-Children Crushed to Death NEW YORK, April 27 .- At 10.30 this morning two little girls named Bridget Butler and Katle Donovan, both aged three years, residing at No. 139 Washington street, were run over by a truck belonging to Ballantine & Son, brewers, at the corner of Washington and Albany streets. Both were instantly killed. The driver, John R. Callanan, was arrested for leaving his horses alone in the street. It required strong efforts to prevent the mother of one of the children from killing herself from grief.

FROM THE WEST.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia—Sulohur Vapor Baths Unavailing. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 27 .- A horrible death from hydrophobia occurred here yesterday. The victim was a young man named William Goodwillie, of this city. A few weeks ago a friend brought into the shop a little dog picked up in the street. Goodwillie, in fondling it, was bitten in the thumb. Little notice was taken of the wound, which healed over. The first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Sunday morning when he arose and attempted washing himself. The sight of water threw him into paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned, but the malady increased during the day, and at night he foamed at the mouth, snapped at members of his family, and was seized with convulsions. Every few minutes he realized, during his lucid intervals. his situation, and begged his friends to keep away for safety.

Yesterday afternoon it was determined to try the effect of a sulphur vapor bath. The patient was handcuffed in a bath for half an hour at a temperature of one hundred and thirty-six degrees. When taken out and laid on a lounge he was at first better, but, fifteen minutes after, expired in horrible spasms. He leaves a wife and children. The deceased was much esteemed.

The Loss of the Steamer Urildo-The Coming Prize Fight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. St. Louis, April 27 .- A Sioux City special, received last night, says reliable accounts from the steamer Urildo show no lives lost, and that no person was injured. The boat was loaded with discharged soldiers coming down. When within eighty miles of Sionx City she struck a snag and sunk in twelve feet of water. The troops and crew all escaped to the shore.

McCoole yesterday commenced training for his fight with Tom Allen. He is handled by

The Railroad Junction. PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, April 27.—The junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railways will probably be made near this station some time during the present week. The as-sociated Press reporter now here will duly chronicle the completion of the greatenterprise.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Meeting of the Democracy. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24,-The Democra ic Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver April 22, and nominated Governor Moore as delegate to Congress.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the crew of the barque John Bright, wrecked in Nootka Sound, were all murdered by the Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men were found in that vicinity, and it is deemed necessary that the Government should send a gunboat there for

Murdered by the Savages.

The "Last Rail." SAN FRANCISCO, April 26,-Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, to witness the

the protection of the whites.

laying of the last rail and driving the last spike of the Pacific Railroad, which will take place on Friday or Saturday next. Cricket.
The return game of the International Cricket
Match was finished yesterday, and was won by
the Victorians. The final game will be played
in Victoria, to whicheity the California clevea

will pay a visit in June next. The Gold Hill Calamity.

The fire still burns in the Gold Hill Mines.

The steam-injecting process is resumed. About five hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The village of "You Bet," in Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Commercial Affairs in the Celestial Empire. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 .- By the arrival of the mail steamship Japan, from China and Japan, the following advices have been received:-

Shanghai, April 20.—Exchange on London, 6s.; Paris, 755 francs. Bullion—Shanghai bar silver, taels 111-20; Pekin gold, taels 192-4; Mexi-

can dollars, taels, per hundred, 75-15.

The market for American cotton goods is firm, but the sales are unimportant; drills, best quality, 4.25@4.34; sheetings, tacls 380@390, nominal; jeans, tacls 360. Stock unsold, 17,798 pieces, including sheetings, 12,610, and jeans 3037

British Cotton Goods—Grey Sheetings, 6½; catty, taels 220@225; white sheetings, 64@62; reeds; taels 240@250. British woollen goods in little demand. Coals unaltered. Freights £3 10s. Black Tea, exports per monthly settlements, 1900 chests; stock on hand, 3700 chests; prices

unchanged. Green Tea, exports per monthly settlements. 42,600 half chests; stock on hand, 25,000 half chests; exported to New York, March 2, per ship Annie Braginton, 370,000 lbs.; per ship

Monkeschester, 546,000 lbs. Silks—Total settlements to date, 58,100 bales, against 46,500 bales last season. Bost No. 3, Suttlee, taels, 550@570; best No. 2 Haening, taels, 465; best No. 1 Kaeting, taels, 500. Stock, 2000 bales. The local supply is expected not to exceed 48,000 bales.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Approval of the Twenty-third Street Freight Railroad Bill. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 27 .- The Governor has at ast affixed his signature to the act known as the Twenty-third Street Freight Railroad bill. This, it will be remembered, converts the Schuyikill River Passenger Railway in Philadelphia into a freight railroad, and serves as a connecting link, on the east side of the Schuylkill, between all the great railroads entering the city

The Odd Fellows' Parade in

Scranton. SCRANTON, April 27.—Eight lodges and two encampments of Odd Fellows paraded here yesterday. An address was delivered in Washington Hall.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 27.—A. M.—Consols opened at 93% of 93% for money and 93% for account. United States Pive-twenties, 80%. American stocks steady: Erie Railroad, 22%; Illinois Central Railroad, 98%. LIVERPOOL, April 27—A. M.—Cotton market firm and quiet; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12l,d. The sales for to-day are estimated at

Wheat, 8s. 4d. for No. 2 red Western. Liverpool, April 27—Noon.—Petroleum flat and

HAVRE, April 27 .- Cotton opens flat at 144f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—P. M.—Consols for money, 93%.
5-20s quiet at 80%. Railways steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—P. M.—Manchester advices report yarns and fabrics heavy. Breadstuns unchanged. Bacon, 61s. 6d. Lard, 91s. Tallow dull. Naval stores quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

San Francisco, April 24.—Flour quiet and uncharged. Wheat, sales of 1000 sacks good, \$150. Legal-tenders, 751/2 Mining stocks—Alpha, \$25: Belcher, \$17: Bullion, \$20: Chollar Potosi, \$210: Confidence, \$31; Crown Point, \$67: Empire Mill, \$40: Gould & Curry, \$112; Hale & Norcross, \$126: Imperial, \$71; Kentuck, \$242: Occidental, \$27: Ophir, \$67: Servana, \$66: Savage, \$76: Sierra Nevada, \$52: Yellow Jacket, \$58.

New York, April 27.—Stocks strong. Goid, \$137/4. Exchange, 87/2. 530s, \$1862, \$1215/4; do. \$865, \$1171/4; do. \$865, \$1187/4; now, \$1157/4; \$157/4; \$10-585, \$1055/4. Virginia \$6, 867/4. Missouri \$6, 867/4. (2016) Canton Co. \$21/4; Cumbertand preferred, 30: New York Central, \$123/4; Reading, \$66/4. Hudson River, \$134/4; Michigan Central, \$125. Michigan Southern, \$134/4; Michigan Central, \$125. Michigan Southern, \$134/4; Cleveland and Pitesburg, \$36/4. Cleveland and Toledo, \$88/4; Chicago and Rock Island, \$1863/4; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, \$138/2.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Theodore G. Meier vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for in-juries sustained on the 8th of February, 1867. On that day the plaintin was a passenger on one of de-fendant's trains from here to Pittsburg, and while in motion an axle of the car in which he was riding broke, and the car was dashed to the ground, causing him serious internal injuries.

The defense alleged that every precaution known

to railroad men to prevent such occurrences was used on this occasion. Before starting from the city the train had been subjected to the most thorough inspection; also at Harrisburg, and again at Huningdon, just beyond which the break was made, and in none of these examinations was a flaw detected. The axle itself was of the best class made, and in these city of these city was the cocurrence was a flaw. view of these circumstances the occurrence was an inevitable accident, for which they should not be held liable in damages. On trial.

District Court, No. 2 Judge Stroud.

Wertz and Lentz, Executors, vs. Walton. An action on a promissory note, Before reported, Verdict for plaintiffs, \$595-25.

Edwin Price vs. Abraham C. Funston. An action o recover a commission for services alleged to have een rendered to defendant at his order in procuring for him as a partner in business the late Mr. Black-stone, who killed his wife and children, and then

drowned himself. The defense denied that the services were rendered or ordered. Verdiet for defen-Peter Pfleffer and wife vs. John Gilfillan. An ac-

tion to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiffs in having their property inundated by refuse water, caused by the defendant obstructing an alleyway running between the plaintiffs' and defendant's adjoining properties. On trial. Court of Common Plens-Judge Peirce. Smith vs. Bettle. An action for damages for the destruction of plaintiff's awning-post by defendant's wagon driving into it. Before reported. Verdict for

plaintiff, \$5-90. Charles P. Federal vs. Caspar Peiss. An action of trespass for the breaking of the water-pipe of the plaintiff's property. On trial,

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster. This moraing's session was taken up with the trial of a German baker upon a charge of violating the person of a little girl, the details of which are unfit

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH TUEsday, April 27, 1869.

The loan market is just now in a condition which is well calculated to inspire the public with confidence and to stimulate every branch of our national industry. The effect is everywhere perceptible in the very countenances of our basis are now as well as in trade our business men, as well as in trade and manufacturing circles. Such is the magic effect of an abundant and cheap money market on all our national interests, which, if nothing occurs to interfere with, will yet give us an active and profitable spring trade. Fears are, indeed, en-tertained that the opening of lake and New York canal navigation may create a demand for money to move Western crops eastward, which may again exhaust the resources of the market; but no fears need be entertained on this score, as these crops are in great measure owned by the Eastern banks; besides, the West is largely indebted to the East. Hence we are inclined to expect a steady and easy market for some time

Call leans are easy at 5@7 per cent., and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime business

Gold continues firm at 133% at 12 M, to-day.
There was a firm feeling in the Stock market, and a considerable degree of activity. State loans were steady, with sales of the second series at 106, and the third do. at 1 06%. City 6s were unchanged; the new issues sold at 101%.

Government bonds were firmer. Reading Railroad was active at 48½; Penna. R. R. sold at 50½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½, s. c. 28% was bid for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad:

34), for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 54 for Minehill Railroad.

In Canal stocks no new feature to present. 18 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 32½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal stocks ware quiet with soles of Navigation.

Coal stocks were quiet, with sales of New York and Middle at 4%.

In Bank shares there were sales of Mechanies at 31; and North America at 235. Passenger Railway shares were firm, with sales of Green and Coates at 3814. 32 was bid for Germantown and 1314 for Hestonville.

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

300 sh Cata Pf.18.860 35%

Messra. JAY Cooke & Co. quote Government secutities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, 'Si. 117%@118; 5-208 of 1862, 121@121%; do., 1864, 116%@117%; do., Nov., 1865, 118%@118%; do., July, 1865, 115%@115%; do., 1867, 116%@116%; do., 1868, 116%@116%; 10-408, 106%@106%. Gold, 183%. Pacifics, 104%@106%. Messra. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6e of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-208 of 1862, 111%@111%; do. 1864, 116%@115%; do. July, 1865, 116%@115%; do. July, 1868, 116%@115%; do. July, 1868, 116%@115%; do. July, 1868, 116%@115%; Ss, 10-40, 106%@106%. Gold, 183%. Naire & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning is Gold quotations as follows: 10 00 A. M. 133 ½ 11 35 A. M. 133 ½ 10 55 " 133 ½ 11 50 " 133 ½ 11 12 " 133 ½ 12 05 P. M. 133 ½ 11 25 " 138 ½

-Count Bismark's two sons have entered the Prussian army. -After a long period of wet weather the Chinese put their gods but in the rain to see how

they like it. -An explosion of picrate of potash in Paris, March 17, blew a warehouse to pieces, with the joss of seven lives.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 27 .- The Flour market remains

uiet, there being no demand except from the bom onsumers, who purchased 600 barrels, including superfine, at \$5@5.50; extra, at \$5.75@6.25; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6-50@ 7-25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@7-50; Ohio do.; do. at \$7.75@9-25, and fancy brands at \$9.50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.25 % bbl.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of red at \$1 65@1 75, and 500 bushels Indiana amber at \$1 80. Rye sells at \$1.45 % bushel for Western. Corn is less active, and the receipts have fallen off. Sales of 1:00 bushels yellow at 87@88 cents; 2000 bushels Western mixed, at 84@ So cents, the latter rate for high mixed fand 1000 bushels white at 82 cents. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74:677 cents, and Pennsylvania at 60æ 70 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-

citron at \$52 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is steady, with sales at \$8.50@ 9:50, the latter rate from second bands. Timothy is firm at \$4.75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at

Whisky is offered at 96,308 cents & gallon, tax

paid. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAPRIL 27. New York, April 27.—Arrived, steamship City of Mex-co, from Sisal and Havana. Also, steamer Louisiana,

ico, from Sisal and Havana. Also, steamer Louisiana, from Liverpool.

SAN FIRANCISCO, April 24.—Arrived, ships Golden Hinde, H. Taylor, and Atlantic, from New York; sloop Annie Marie, from Liverpool; and sloop Bristolian, from Bristol England. Sailed, Lady Heathnote, for Liverpool, and, Celestial Empire, for Callao.

SHANGHAI, March 20.—Sailed for London, ship Assinan Loading for London, ships Undine and Everett. Sailed for New York, ships Anna Bravington and Monkschester On the berth for New York, ships Chinaman and Angle Saxon, with a full cargo engaged. All the United State vessels now on the China station are expected to rendoz

CLEARED THIS MORNING. imer Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Obl brig Romaine, Cara, Cow Bay, Cape Breton, C Br. brig Romaine, Cara, Cow Bay, Cape Horn. Br. Schr Neva, Cara, St. John's N. B.,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Is hours from Baltimors, with make, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Venedey (N. G.) 20 days from Pernambaco, with sugar to Albert F. Dana.

schr H. H. Thampson, (Gaskill, 11 days from Newbern, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr E. H. Atwood, Hugdra, 5 days from Boston, with make. mdse. J. H. Moore, Nickerson, S days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, S days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, 20 days from Wentworth, N. S. with plaster to J. E. Barley & Co.

Schr Hawatha, Lee, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Edw. Lameyer, German, 6 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Restless, Baxter, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ecchange,
LEWES, Del. April 25-7 P. M. Sehr Rebecca Florence,
from Sagus, has arrived at the Breakwater for orders;
brig Lana Thurlow, for Key West, went to see yesterday;
barque Vesta, for Plaining, brig Alma, for Konigeburg,
and schr Hattie Ross, for Postland, went to see to-day, all
from Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAPRITA.

MEMORANDA. for Philadelphin.
Schra Swan Sears; Ceres, Nickerson; Eliza Williams.
Cornish; R. H. Huntley, Nickerson; Sarah Smith, Kelley;
Anna Dale Austin, from Bostou for Philadelphia, arrived
at New York yesterday.
Schr Harry Lee, Rutger, from Providence for Philadelphia, arrived as New York