THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 107.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Girard College.

Judge Allison's Charge to the Grand Jury-The Inside Management of the Institution-Is it Any Better than a Prison?

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. By means of the special venire issued yesterday, the Grand Jury was this morning formed with a competent number of members. T. C. Henry, Esq., was appointed foreman of the inquest, who, having been qualified, were instructed by the Court upon the subject of their general duties. At the conclusion of his remarks upon these routine matters, his Honor proceeded to subjects of more interest and special importance, speaking as follows :--

In addition to your general duty to investigate the several charges of crime against duty to investigate the several charges of crime against individual orienders, presented to you in the form of regular indictments, you possess also the power of a general oversight of the public interests as connected with a class of in-stitutions which are directly or indirectly associated with the governmental or reformatory interests and outbild obstitue of the city. It is conformer for the public charities of the city. It is customary for the Grand Jury to visit these institutions and make re-port to the Court of their condition, and through this port to the Court of their condition, and through this channel the public are supposed to be informed of the manner in which their affairs are administered. That some advantage results from these periodical visits to the Penitentiary, County Prison, Alms-house, and House of Refuge cannot be doubted. But still greater benefit would attend the monthly examinations if they were made less formal and more searching. If they were not anticipated by the officers of these institutions, and were made at times when least expected, results much more satisfactory than have yet been made at times when least expected, results much more satisfactory than have yet been attained might reasonably be expected from them. We have the stereotyped report of the Grand Jury made from month to month, that they had made the usual visit to these several places, and found them in a satisfactory condition; but these reports are sel-dom, if ever, accompanied by a statement of facts showing an investigation into the detail of manage-ment or treatment of inmates. For the Grand Jury to fix a day and hour upon which they intend to make these visits, and notify the officers of the insti-tution beforehand, is of little advantage, except the general result of requiring everything to be put in tution beforehand, is of little advantage, except the general result of requiring everything to be put in order once a month at least for inspection. It is very seldom that the officers are interrogated under oath, that the inmates are separately examined, that food and treatment are made the subject of investi-gation, or that the general customs and practices are in any degree looked into. That these practices re-quire supervision may be inferred from the report of the manner in which two persons under sentence of death were recently allowed to remain in our County Prison almost unguarded, and one of them to become Prison almost unguarded, and one of them to become his own executioner by suicide; and this, too, with the example which had not long preceded it of a

his own executioner by subject that this, too, with the example which had not long preceded it of a similar occurrence in Berger's case. Had both Twitchell and Berger been properly guarded, such results would have been far more difficult of accom-plishment, and the law would in all probability not have been cheated of its due and legal execution. In this connection, it will not be out of place to refer to the practice which prevails of allowing pri-soners under sentence of death to be extensively visited. It is reported to have been the case with both Twitchell and Eaton—a practice which calls for correction at the hands of the profer authority, and to which the attention of the Grand Jury may with propriety be directed. It will be conceded that all reasonable intercourse with counsel, with religious instructors, and relatives, should be permitted, under proper conditions, to one whose life has been declared forfeited to the violated laws of the land; yet no one thus situated should be allowed to be declared forfeited to the violated laws of the land; yet no one thus situated should be allowed to be visited from motives of mere curiosity, which only panders to a morbid or vitiated sentiment, and which too often seeks to lionize one who stands con-

FIRST EDITION would expose them to punishment. The detection and pr secution of these offenders rest upon the police of the city, and with the citizen who has know-

ledge which would enable the officer of the law, charged will the conduct of its prosecution by in-detment, to bring the guilty to punishment. Neither the District Attorney nor the Court can ferret out the the District Attorney nor the Court can ferret out the criminal in his hidden place of resort. It is their duty to try in due form of law the persons found by the action of the Grand Jury to be prime facts criminal, and if con-victed the obligation reaction on the Court to see that proper publishment is inflicted upon the guilty. But it is a confounding of all proper distinction between the detection on the one hand, and the prosecution and the publishment of the criminal on the other hand, to require of those whose functions are called band, to require of those whose functions are called into play, only when one is charged with crime ac-cording to the laws of the land, to assume the duties of the detective officer and do that which would of itself be illegal and oppressive. Every citizen who has knowledge of the existence of either of the evils mentioned owes it to the community to see that the mentioned owes it to the community to see that the mentioned owes it to the community to see that the necessary complaint is legally made, and by refusing or neglecting to do so he becomes responsible for the continuance of the particular offense, which cannot, as many suppose, be summarily and in an arbitrary way suppressed, nor can the blame be shifted to others who are not responsible, because wanting in the requisite knowledge or power to remedy many of the evils existing among us. I call your special attention to the fruitful cause of crime, the sade of into xicating linguors, and where cases

crime, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and where cases of violations of the law are properly brought to your notice, to act in disposing of them with promptness and impartiality.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer.

William W. Frazier and Benjamin W. Frazier vs. William Nolen, administrator. An action to recover Trears of ground rent. David P. Baylor vs. Daniel G. Brinton. An action

to recover for a bond alleged to have been given to secure the payment of the price of plaintiff's medi-cal practice, which was purchased by the defendant. The defense alleged that the bond was given only for the payment of a share of a year's receipts, which share was tendered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Stroud.

Joseph P. Dinan vs. the City. An action to re-cover for work and labor done upon the stoves of public schools. Verdict for plaintiff, \$288'30. Lewis Seal vs. John E. Wynkoop. An action to re-cover the price of oil stock alleged to have been sold to the defendant by plaintiff. On trial.

Court of Common Plens-Judge Peirce. Carpenter vs. Carpenter. A suit in divorce. Be fore reported. On trial.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, the New Minister to the Court of Dom Pedro.

The President yesterday signed the commission of the Hon. Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, as Minister to Brazil, in the place of General James Watson Webb, of New York, who has held the position, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln, since the year 1861. The position is one of the most desirable in our diplomatic service, the salary alone being \$12,000 a year in gold. The Senate regarded it as altogether too good for General Pile, but as the President had made up his mind that a certain locality must furnish the material for this office, another Missourian has secured the appointment. As Mr. Blow is a decided improvement upon both Pile and Webb, he will probably be confirmed by the Senate next winter.

The new Minister was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 15, 1817; removed to Missouri in 1830, and graduated at the St. Louis University; devoted himself to the drug and lead business; served four years in the State Senate; in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Venezuela, which he resigned in less than a year, and in 1862 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. In 1864 he was

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

SPAIN.

Montpensier Does Not Want a Crown. The Correspondencia and most of the Madrid papers of recent dates publish the following :--For the present we deem it useless to break another spear on behalf of our candidate, the Duke

another spear on behalf of our candidate, the Dukce of Montpensier, because his Royal Highness never pretended to the crown—that is to say that he never sought or solicited it; but that he has acted thoroughly as a Spaniard ploving his country, who consented that the hope of arriving at a consolida-tion of the revolutionary work should be founded in him. The Duke never dreamed to ascend the throne without having been duly elected by the vote of the Cortes, the legitimate representatives of the country by universal suffrage. The Duke would have retired some time since into private life if every day and some time since into private life if every day and every moment he had not been given to understand that his silence and passive assent were necessary to the triumph of the revolution which he had acknowledged. In our opinion, the Duke of Montpension aspires nowadays but to enjoy in a peaceful retire-ment, and in the midst of his family circle, the rights and guarantees granted to all Spanlards. However should the circumstances exact it, he will be always ready to defend, as a Spaniard and as a soldier, the liberties of the nation. We must add that, more than ever, we entertain the conviction that the caudida-ture of the Duke of Montpensier would be the strongest obstacle to the reaction in Spain, as is proved by the incessant war made against him by all the enemies of the revolution.

Preparations for a Formidable Carlist Rising. In correspondence from Madrid, April 22, we find the following, which foreshadows another rising:— Lo, we are to have a grand movement soon. The journals are full of the project. The good clifzens of this capital converse about it freely, and, following the current, I might as well state that this grand movement, which is to take place "soon," is to be the invasion of Spain by the Carlists and the taking of the field against them by Marshal Serrano and his army.

The Carlists line the northern slopes of the Pyre. nces; they are camped along the whole range from Bayonne to Perpignan. They are heard of as being at La Innguera, Foix, Tarbes, Dox, Aleron, Mons Louis and Bellegarde, making short excursions into Spain, frightening a few of the people, and inviting the National Guards after them. Even in the intethe National Guards after them. Even in the inte-rior of Spain there are found evidences betokening that the coming struggle is not far distant. At Cuenca there is a congregation of Car-lists, in what force is not known, and will not be known until the trumpet blast of Don Carlos and his General-Martinez-is heard this side of the Pyrenees. The Carlists, I have no doubt in the least are nearly as plentified in Marid as the in the least, are nearly as plentiful in Madrid as the republicans, and they may be scattered all over Spain in equal numbers with the florce radicals. Being strong, there is no occasion to hide in ambush forever. Either Don Carlos must feel himself strong enough to make good battle, otherwise he is an idiot to publish his intentions, prompting Serrano and Prim to energetic action. Whatever movements his troops have made as yet have been known pretty clearly, and it is in the mouth of the meanest peas ant treading the streets of Madrid that "Don Carlos

f the Republicans unite with the Carlists, as I have If the Republicans unite with the Carlists, as I have heard some people say they will, they are in the ma-jority, and Prim and Serrano must wing their way to the Philippines or the Canaries faster than they came. But it is hardly possible, because by helping Don Carlos to the throne of Spain the republicans will have leaped out of the frying-pan into the fire with a vengeance. Don Carlos will become a fixture irremovable, while if they waited to see what kind of a monarch the government would bring forth, they a monarch the government would bring forth, they might find plenty of chances to make a dash and apset monarchy forever in the country.

The Effect of Castelar's Great Speech in the Cortes-Prim Goes Over to the Republicans. The Madrid, April 18, correspondence says, in reference to Castelar's great speech in the Cortes,

which we publish on an inside page to-day:-Frequently the applause from every part of the house interrupted him, and when he had brought house interrupted him, and when he had brought his peroration to a close—a peroration unequaled for beauty of diction, force of language, and sublimity of imagery—the excitement, was so great thathe members of the Chamber, irrespective of party, rushed up to him and congratulated him, Rivero leading the way, and embracing him on both cheeks. The scene was bewildering. The effect of the oration has not worn off yet. The young orator has received upwards of three hundred telegrams from all parts of the country, thanking him for this service to the cause of religious liberty and freedom us liberty and freedom service to the cause of religio of thought. There is a proposition that the Cortes shall print the speech by tens of thousands,

fastest vessels in our navy to Cuba. These three vessels, which include the Hornet, now lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will be purchased by Cuban gentlemen as private parties and then transferred to the Cuban Government. In this way the interna-tional difficulties will be got over. This arrange-ment meets with the approbation of our Govern-ment. The Secretary of the Navy has informed Cuban gentlemen who consulted him on the subject that our Government is ready to sell vessels to any-body willing to purchase, inasmuch as Congress has by enactment provided for a decrease in the force of the navy, thereby rendering the sale of several ves-sels of war obligatory. At the same time it is given out that our Government will endeavor to prevent the transfer of any such vessels to the Spanish Govthe transfer of any such vessels to the Spanish Gov ernment

President Grant Keeps a Vigilant Watch.

President Grant Keeps a Vigilant Watch. Says the *Tribune* of this morning:— President Grant is keeping a vigilant watch over affairs in the Island of Cuba. Notwithstanding the confidence expressed by the Spanish authorities of their ability to speedily suppress the reballon, the Government is constantly in receipt of intelli-gence which shows that the insurgents have not prought into action all their available strength and brought into action all their available strength, and it is expected that the next two or three months will indicate something definite respecting the struggle on either side. In the mean time it is not the intenon either side. In the mean time it is not the inten-tion of the Government to interfere so long as every demand made upon the Spanish anthorities, where our interests are interfered with, is promptly ac-ceded to. Although the Government officials have indicated a willingness to sell war materials of all kinds to parties who desire to purchase, no sales have yet been made. The President has stated in substance that he believes the Spaniarits have ex-hansted their resources in Cuba, while the Cubara have much latent strength which will show itself have much latent strength which will show itse hereafter in an effective manner.

The Cuban Question in England.

The Pall Mall Gazette of April 21 says:-The Oct published the subjoined information from New York, and expresses its belief that is correct. Since it was received the assertions have been so far verified that the Spaniards, having seized the Mary Lowell, which was hovering suspiciously on the coast, and attempt-ing to communicate with the insurgents, the Ameri-can Government have sent a large iron-clad fleet to can Government have sent a large iron-clad fleet to demand her restitution. The Spaniards will the Oicl proceeds) no doubt make a brave fight for their possession, but it may be snatched from their grasp before a tripartite alliance can be formed for the joint defense of European West Indian possessions. In these days the fait accompt is a triumphant answer to all remonstrance, and if General Grant selzes Cuba it is more than questionable whether England and France would make it a casus belli, and seek to wrest his prey from his grasp:--Grant is now run mad on the subject of Cuba, and will undoubtedly give aid in some manner to wrest that island from Spain. Whether that would be complacently looked upon by France and England you have a better opportunity of judging than I have. But the complications which would arise might in-volve this country in a war with the European

volve this country in a war with the European powers. The feeling against England and Franc and Spain is being carefully worked up in Congres and Spain is being carefully worked up in Congress and in the public press, so as to prepare the people for the steps which Grant desires to take. He and his intimate friends ardently long for a foreign war. This will not only give acquisition of territory, but will afford ample field for honor, and give a new lease of power to the present administration. The entire feeling pervading the high officials is one of hatred of Engiand, and of France in a lessdegree. In a day or two a yacht will leave here for Cuba, ostensibly for the purpose of a pleasure party. Its real mission is to learn the exact condition of affairs, and to communicate with the leaders of the Cubans. The persons on board will be informed what to do by the Government. The coast of the island is so by the Government. The coast of the island is se guarded by Spanish cruisers that it is impossible for larger vessels to run in, and several expeditions have been run off lately, and failed in landing. The Fenian organization is active, and in readiness to move against the British possessions as soon as any difficulty arises; and the highest officers of the army and navy look to a serious quarrel at an early day. With these views, you may look for fresh demands on the Alabama question. Knowing what I do, I forewarn you there is a heavy storm brewing ahead.

GRANT.

The Troubles of Fault-Finding Writers. om the Boston Advertiser (Senator Sumner's Organ) May 1

The Chicago Tribune in a recent issue calls atten-ion to a change which nearly two months' expe-

The Chicago "Tribune" as a Fault-Finder and the Apologist for Retreuchment. From the Chicago Tribune (Senator Trumbull's organ), April 29.

During the war the cierical force of the Govern

and often very recklessly. Temporary clerks were appointed in squads of thirty and forty, and gene-rally the offices became permanent. No office was discontinued, but a constant increase of the number raily the offices became permanent. No office was discontinued, but a constant increase of the number was kept up. The salaries also were raised, and when the war closed there were at least 2000 civil-ians in Government employ, in addition to the force employed before the war. There was no difficulty in disbanding the army of 600,000 men; but this army of civilians was not to be shaken off. With more than barnacle tenacity they clung to the pay rolls. The most of these people, men and women, went to Washington from distant States. They were, as a class, too lazy to earn their bread by work at home, and therefore went down, and, through their representatives in Congress, were placed upon the civil pension list. As a matter of course, they resisted all efforts for their displacement. They constituted a looby to defeat all legislation having for its object the reduction of the civil force to the footing of a peace establishment, and they were not only successful in this, but they annually obtained from Congress a special pension equal to twenty per cent, additional salary. During Johnson's adminis-tration the number of civil officers of the Govern-ment, not only at Washington, but in all parts of the country, was increased. Neither Congtess nor the Executive had the courage to dismiss the nseless officials. During a few months, while General Grant Executive had the courage to dismiss the useless officials. During a few months, while General Grant was acting Secretary of War, he took the responsi-bility, as far as his discretion extended, of dismissning a large number of persons and of closing a large number of offices no longer needed by the Govern-ment. There was the nsual outcry against the petty economy of dismissing a few clerks at comparatively simil salaries, but the most effectual answer to this was the fact that the aggregate of expenditures saved by the limited reform already instituted was equal to two and a half millions of dollars a year. The last Congress at its last session was driven The last Congress at its fast session was driven into reform by the imperious demands of the press and people of the country. These thousands of clerkships had no other warrant of law than the ap-propriations from time to time. A discontinuance of the appropriations involved a discontinuance of the offices, and since the first of March we have wit-nessed the discharge of a large number of these clerks. Several hundreds have already been dis-charged, and by the first of July the whole num-ber dismissed will have reached 1500 males and females.

females. The Democratic papers are making pitcous com-plaints about the hardships and cruelty upon these poor men and women who have been dismissed, and they ridicule the economy which exhibits itself in that form. But the whole expenses of the Govern-ment are made up of small items, and the cutting of of 1500 salaries, averaging \$1000 each, is an aggre-gate saving well worthy of consideration. The re-duction of expenditure by millions is exactly what is needed to reduce taxation, and no government can needed to reduce taxation, and no government can palliate the crime of continuing any man in office whose services are not needed.

RITUALISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Guild of the Holy Cross-Marvellous Doings in Christ Church, New York-Gorgeous Vest-ments, Candles, and Little Boys.

The N. Y. Times of this morning gives the annexed account of an extraordinary ritualistic service:-

The Guild of the Holy Cross, a very High Church Episcopal association, held a service yesterday morning in Christ Church, Fifth avenue, at which a peculiar ritual was observed. The chancel was brilliantly lighted up with gas and wax candles, while the rest of the church was in comparative darkness. On either side of a cross over the altar was a tall wax candle, and two more were on the altar. A printed pro-gramme was given to all who attended the services, containing the hymns to be sung and the following:-

[Confidential.]

"Catholic worshippers who may attend the private Com-memoration of the Guild of the Holy Cross, are earnestly requested to comply with the well-known Catholic rules, as follows:-To bow reverently at the *Glorics*, and at the Holy Name; to remain kneeling from the Confession throughout the service, only rising to commune, and sgain



FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Assignments of Naval Officers. WASHINGTON, May 4.-Lieutenant Commander Chester Hatfield has been ordered to the Naval Academy on October 1 next. Assistant Paymaster George W. Long is ordered to the Saugus. First Assistant Engineer Henry L. Snyder is detached from the Swatara and placed on waiting orders.

The New Commissioner of Patents, The new Commissioner of Patents has made several changes of examiners, and retains James S. Grinnell as chief clork. There being twentyone different rooms, each with its sub-chief, the Commissioner is maturing a plan to secure more uniformity of working, and to dispense with some of the present useless forms, in order to facilitate the procuring of patents.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. An Entire Block of Dwellings Destroyed. PITTSTON, Mc., May 4.—The Stevens Block,

occupied as as dwelling houses by several families, was entirely destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives, losing all their furniture, etc. Building insured.

The Liquor Prohibitionists.

BOSTON, May 4 .- At a meeting of liquor dealers held last evening, at the Barker House, a committee was appointed and other measures taken towards organizing political resistance to the liquor prohibitionists.

A \$12,500 Forgery. Bent Drake was arrested in Worcester, yesterday, and brought here, charged with obtaining \$12,500 from the First National Bank at St. Clairsville, Ohio, on a check of E. S. Drake & Co., of Pittsburg, by forging the indorsement. The accused will be sent to Ohio for trial on the regulsition of the Governor of that State.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Movements of the Colored Republicans -Ship-ping Intelligence. Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 4 .- The colored Republicans in Baltimore held ward meetings last night, and elected delegates to represent them in the City Convention on the 10th of May, their object being to arrange for a State Convention.

There are serious apprehensions that the British barque Beatrice, from Baltimore for Liverpool, with a large cargo equal to a 624-ton ship, has been lost at sea, not having been heard from since she left Cape Henry on January 12. The Bremen steamer Baltimore sails to-morrow, not to-day, as reported.

victed of murder as a hero, deserving of sympathy Tather than punishment. The general treatment of prisoners under sen-

tence should be carefully supervised by the Grand It is almost the only mode of reaching and making public the administration of prison disci-pline and government. It is important that that gov pline and government. It is an other the law may erument should be uniform, that the law may with impartiality be carried into effect. A sentence should not mean to one man close confinement in his cell, and a rigid adherence to prescribed fare and treatment, and to another the use of the corridors of the prison, the free access of friends, and the entry of by price which money will procure.

of the prison, the free access of friends, and the supply of inxuries which money will procure. And whilst the laws of the prison should be rigidly enforced, and obedience to its rules exacted with firmness, the manner of enforcing such obedi-ence should from time to time be inquired into by the Grand Jury. The death of an inmate of one of the New York prisons, not long since, whilst under-going punishment, led to an investigation, which resulted in bringing to light the infliction of crueities upon the inmates that were a disgrace to the age in which we live. The exercise of arbitrary power, when hidden from public view, when allowed to run on unquestioned for a long time in secret, is almost certain to degenerate into an abase of such power, or undustry of the second seco wrong to the defenseless.

and often to be attended with circumstances of great wrong to the defenseless. Perhaps no more marked and startling illustration could be given of this truth than was brought to light in the recent investigation of the joint special com-mittee of inquiry relative to the management of Girard College. The inmates of that institution are the orphan children of the city of Philadelphia, the objects of its care, as they are the recipients of the bounty of the munificent founder of the college; and yet the report made only last year shows that the fatherless and motherless inmates of the institu-tion, as a punishment for misconduct, were confined in what were called lockups, where they were kept for days, and sometimes for weeks, on bread and water, in some instances given to them only twice a day, with but little ventilation in summer, the at-mosphere offensive and unhealthy, and no heat in winter. Mr. Boswell testifies that in one instance a boy was kept there until his feet were so badly frosted, it was weeks before he recovered. With no suitable, and sometimes no, pro-vision for attending to the most pressing necessifies, so that the floor of the room would become filtip. Mr. Joseph R. Rhoads testifies that he visited the lockup when it was so offensive he could not go in that boys removed from it because they could not be kept there without danger to their health and lives-delicate boys, with consumptive tendencies and ap-pearance, who had been contined from three weeks delicate boys, with consumptive tendencies and appearance, who had been confined from three weeks to two months on bread and water, without fire; <text><text>

re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on Appropriation, Bankrupt Law, and Reconstruction. Since his retirement from Con-gress he has not been very active in politics.

MEXICO.

The Financial Situation-A very Discouraging Prospect. Minister Romero's statement of the expenses of the Mexican Government during the next fiscal year is

as follows :--

	Legislative power	\$950,900.00
1	Executive power	52,850.00
1	Department Foreign Relations	126,040.00
	Department of Government	1,637,095-00
.1	Department of Justice	588,570.00
1	Department of Public Works	3,536,840.00
d	Departm't of Finance and Public Credit	7.341.046.62
	Department of War	
	Total	25,188,670.07

Total.... The amount calculated to be received is \$15,536. 353*53, showing a deficit of \$9,652,316*24. To meet this deficit Minister Romero proposes (1) to econo-mize \$6,000,000 of the expenses of the Departments of War, Public Credit, and Public Works; (2) to remove several obnoxious taxes, and establish new and presumably more prolitable imposts, as fol-

No. 1 establishes an impost upon mining. It pro No. 1 establishes an impost upon mining. It pro-vides for the free exportation of precious metals, except gold and silver coined, which will pay for ex-portation from the republic, the first one per cent., and the second eight per cent. All the taxes that mining now pays shall be abolished. From July 1, 1570, the Federal Government will receive as the only duty upon mining five per cent. of the net profits from all mines of whatsoever class or character. No. 2 establishes the use of stamps instead of stamped paper.

stamped paper. No. 3 provides for the abolition of those duties, and the Federal tax in the republic. No. 4 establishes an impost upon all inheritances.

No. 5 provides for the free exportation of national

No. 6 establishes an impost upon landed property not explored.

authorizes the Executive to issue \$15,000,000 in Treasury notes.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

It is to be Landed at Cape May,

The Cape May Ocean Wars is informed by indis-putable anthority that the French Atlantic Cable Company will land their shore end at a point of the seach nearly fronting the new Stockton Hotel, at the ape, under the sanction of the bill passed by the state Legislature at its last session. A company to connect with them, authorized by the same act, was organized at Camden recently, of which A. W. Mark-ey, Senator Robbins, Attorney-General Robeson, and other well-known Jerseymen are directors. The and other well-known Jerseymen are directors. The Wave adds:--"We know not by what means or through whose instrumentality the companies were prevailed upon to land their cable at this point, but that every effert was used to give the control of this end into the hands of a New York corporation we are fully satisfied; and though money was applied the plot feil through. Of course there is no telling exactly to what degree Cape May may be benefitted by thus converting it into an important seaport, and the grand central point from which the telegraph by this converting it into an important scapor, and the grand central point from which the telegraph will radiate north, south, and west, but that it will prove advantageons, and inimensely so, the mereal numskull will readily perceive. From Cape May three main lines will deviate, one running across the bay to Lewes, on to Washington, another direct to Philadelphia, while the third is to extend along the choice porth of New York. The steamer baying shore north of New York. The steamer having aboard the cable will sail from France in July, so that we may look for its arrival oil our coast in the very 'height of the season.'"

INDIA.

Starvation Among the Hindoos.

Starvation Among the Hindoos. The Friend of India newspaper says there is still severe famine in that country. About Sepree there was much misery. Hundreds focked to the station in every stage of starvation. There were some 1500 paupers, many of them past work. Day by day bodies were found of those who had fainted and died before they could reach the relief-bonse which the English have started. All had joined to support the fund for food—every European, the sowars of the First Cavairy, and the traders of the bazaar. The Maharajah Sindia subscribed to it, and has given 2000 rupees to build a travellers' serai and so give present employment for those who can labor. At 2000 rupees to build a travellers' serai and so give present employment for those who can labor. At Goona similar scenes were going on. The political agent, Captain Bradford, had organized a fund to feed the sufferers who gather there, and to this also the officers and men of the Central India Horse had subscribed. The Government of India, without re-ference to the territory of the starving wanderers, had given 2000 rupees as a grant in ald at Sepree, and would no doubt be equally liberal at Goona.

and outside all parties are uniting to present him with a testimonial. But these compliments, merely personal, and however deserving of record as indicating the esteem in which his marvellous powers indicating the esteerin in which his marvenous powers are held, are really empty results, compared with the effect his terrible attack upon the Church and the coalition has had politically. Rivero's petty scheme to avert the breaking up of the majority, though im-mediately successful, has been completely defeated by this speech of Castelar's, and this in the most un-version dependence of the most unexpected manner. The orator dashed at the monar-chical scheme, and smashed it in with the refusal of Don Fernando. He laid bare all the weak places of the conlition, and thrust his lance into the very marrow of their differences. He showed up the inconsisten-cies of each section, and excited one against the other. He spared no one. Every word was a live coal which burnt deep into the flesh. Progressists, Moderators, Democrats, Nees, each writhed in turn. As he spoke each faction felt its time was come. Consternation was on every face. Had the coup been premeditated, had the house been prepared for this terrific onslaught, no doubt a means of paralyzing the attack would have been found. As it was, th blow came down swift as a thunder-bolt, and scathed all. That same night Prim held a consultation with his own personal party. That same night, too, a meeting of the chief Republicans took place at Castelar's house. It had long been felt that sooner or later the Progressists must come over the Republ later the Progressists must come over the Republi-can side, and the resolution taken was to accept the anticipated overtures from the first who should make them. The choice would iay between Prim and Serrano. Prim stole a march upon his rival, and on Tuesday night went to Castelar's house and frankly stated that the monarchy had become im-ossible that the rauthlicans were meaters of the possible, that the republicans were masters of the situation, and that he was ready to unite with them. This offer was at once accepted. It is resolved that the republic shall be allowed to glide in without shock, without violence. There is even an understanding respecting the Ministers. Prim will remain Minister of War. As, however, in this posi-tion he would become a standing danger to the Re-nuble. a national militia is to be enralled to public, a national militia is to be enrolled to form a counterpoise. The future Finance Minister, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of State, are all designated. The discussion of the Constitution will be allowed to go on, for the idea is to consume time, so that the projected change may have more time to work. It is even likely the monarchical form of government will be voted, but as there will be no monarch the republic must be accepted as a matter of course. Then we shall have a call for a new Cortes Constituyentes, which will undo the Constitution just voted and remodel it more in accordance with the principles of the revolution and in harmony with republican institutions. This and in harmony with republican institutions. This, at least, is the plan of the new allies at present. Spain, however, is such a country of surprises, that an unexpected event may upset this project.

CUBA.

Flattering Prospect of Affairs-Negotiations for the Purchase of Monitors-American Gun-boats for the Cuban Navy, The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondence of

vesterday has the following:--Mr. Domingo Ruiz, the Cuban Envoy to the United States, returned to this city to-night after a few weeks' absence, which was spent in visiting different parts of the country in the interest of his cause. Mr. Ruiz declares that so far from the Cubans being in a weakly condition they are really stronger now than at any time since the commencement of their revo-lution. Despatches have been received by Mr. Ruiz from Cespedes, which represent the state of affairs as being in the highest degree cheering. Thou-sands of arms and two thousand men, among whom were two bundred American artificities, have whom were two hundred American artillerists, hav recently reached Cuba in safety, and fresh supplies are leaving Mexico and the United States almost every week. Mr. Ruiz states that the Spaniards are are leaving McXico and the United States almost every week. Mr. Ruiz states that the Spaniards are very much mistaken in supposing that the Cubans will permit them to remain idle during the warm season. Cospedes intends to force the Spanish troops to light during the sickly season, and will permit them to take no rest until they consent to have the country or are taken prisoners. In this kind of warfare the Cubans will have an immense advantage, being proof against the heat and the fever, while the Spaniards must natu-rally full victims to both. In about a month Mr. Ruiz expects to receive intelligence from the Cuban agent sent to Peru announcing the successful nego-tiation of the purchase of the two Peruvian iron-clads. Mr. Ambrosio Valiente, who has undertaken this business, has been given full powers, and no doubt is entertained about his complete success. The conditions will be that no money need be paid for the monitors until after the achievement of Cuban independence. The monitors are quietly awaiting at St. Thomas the conclusion of the pur-chase, and it is said they are ready to start on their mission of destruction at twenty-four hours, notice. Besides these two monitors the Cuban Envoy bere boyes soon to be able to despatch three of the

tion to a change which nearly two months' expe-rience of the new administration has wrought in public opinion. No other administration since the first had come into power with a firmer hold upon the confidence of the country. The good fortune which had followed the President elect to the day of his inauguration inspired faith in him, hearty, genu ine and almost universal. His antecedents, and th assurances of the few whom he admitted to his counsels, gave ample cause for the belief that the Government was about to be administered upon sound principles, and that his own pure motives and unsuspected patriotism would be represented in all parts of the public service. But "there has been a change. Two months have passed away, and it cannot be affirmed that we have a strong administra-tion. Its moral power has been frittered away by small absurdities which, fortunately, have no bearing upon the sincerity, truthfulness, or the high purpose of the President and his advisers. We doubt if there ever was an administration with more purpos good intentions at heart or less aptitude for carrying them into effect.

The Tribune speaks strongly, but no one will sus pect it of speaking carelessly or with any other than a loyal purpose. The change to which it calls atten-tion and the manifest causes which made the change inevitable, have been more widely known and more earnestly talked about than the President and his personal advisers will ever be likely to understand. There are always enough to tell the King the good things the people say about him; but the friends who are willing to tell him where he has been mistaken, and what acts of his are calculated to impair his inducnce, and need to be amended, are unfortunately not so common. But the President himself, in the course of his eventful and heroic life, has been in difficult places enough, and heroic file, has been in difficult places enough, and has in his character enough of genuine chivalry, to know that no better service can be rendered to him than to point out the errors into which he has been led, and to show the way in which they may be most small used effectively redressed most speedily and effectively redressed. It is unfortunate that the task imposed upon a

new administration is to contend with the ravenous birds of prey who look upon the public patron-age as their particular plunder and the only ade quate reward for party services. It would, perhaps, have been to much to expect that the President should say too them that he could not enter upon so delicate a task as the reorganization of the public service till the hungry brood dispersed and left him and those who were to be held responsible for the proper administration of their departments free to proper administration of the applicants in connection with the needs of the service. That would have re-moved the chief difficulty. But the situation, diffi-cult at the best, was complicated by the manner in which the first important appointments were made. For these the President was alone responsible. He made them without consultation with any one, and manifestly from a sense of profound gratitude for the encouragement and aid the gentlemen selected the encouragement and and the gentlemen selected had given him. We can speak of them with the greater freedom because we have no feeling but re-spect for them and a hearty appreciation of their public services. To mention but one instance, it is public services. To mention but one instance, it is manifest now that a great mistake was committed when personal friendship was allowed to dictate the first Cabinet officer, who, although he was not expected to enter upon the duties of the place, took advantage of the golden opportunity to put in motion the old machinery for the distribution of patronage which is the scandal of our service, and which we firmly believe it was the President's intention to dis-card. How many subsequent mistakes can be traced to that error we cannot say; but if the present Secre-tary of State or the President himself were as free to speak as private citizens arc, they would doubtless speak as private citizens are, they would doubtless verify the well-authenticated reports which have been the subject of conversation and criticism in all intelligent circles since this unwelcome task was imused on them.

many of the appointments which the President made by advice were not less unfortunate. These were crowded with sheer physical force through the opening which Mr. Washburne left, They were for the most part of politicians with a local reputation, endorsed by executive committees and members of Congress, and gifted with an infinite capacity for "dingdonging" their claims, as Senator Trumbul despairingly called it, into the ears of the unhappy officer who had to answer their demands. The number of these is, perhaps, not larger than would have successfully run the gauntlet, whoever had been President, while the present pernicious system have successfully run the gauntic, whoever had been President, while the present pernicious system is in force. But it is large enough to have moderated to some extent the enthusiasm with which the new administration was launched and to lead many thoughtful and observing men for the moment to one post the venture with divided emotions. It should, however, he remembered that these and all other appointments have been made with the definite assurance of the President that if he failed in his first choice he would not hesitate to make the second or even the third trial. The time for the second trial in some cases will soon come, and the President will in no way fortify himself more securely in the respect and trust of the people who seck for nothing but the public welfare than by carrying this emsurance into effect.

Throughout the service, only rising to commune, and again at the hymn. Faithful Cross, which takes the place of the 'Gloria in Excelsis' in the Post Communion Service; and not to leave the church until the altar lights are extin-nished, and the Guild have retired."

The organist played a voluntary, and chaunting was heard in the distance, and then the yestry door was opened and the distance, and then the vestry door was opened and a procession entered the church, preceded by a little boy carrying a cross; after him came the choir and the clergy, then the officers and fellows of the Guild, wearing long black gowns, and chasubles, some of bright red, others blue, trimmed with white, and grey trimmed with red; a large red with white, and grey trimmed with red; a large red cross was conspicuous on the boson of each. The pro-cession passed down the side isle and up the middle wide to be alter and the mombars of the Calible aisle to the altar, and the members of the Guild oc-cupying the pews in the body of the church. Portions of the regular morning service of the Episcore¹ Church, accompanied with Roman Catholic forms and ceremonies, followed. At the conclusion of the litany and the morning prayers, another voluntary was played on the organ, during which a second procession emerged from the vestry, consisting of one little boy carrying the cross and two others with long wax candles, and they were followed by three priests in gorgeous vestments of cloth of gold, richly ornamented vestments of cloth of gold, richly of mandented, with black barettas on their heads. The priests read the communion service, the commandments being in-toned, and the responses made by the choir. After numerous genuflexions had been made before the cross, a book was presented to the chief priest, which he kissed; the priest who presented it then, preceded by the bay with the cross want to the scaling desiby the boy with the cross, went to the reading-desk and read, or rather chanted , the Epistle of the day, kissing the book at its close. A hymn was then

sung The same ceremony was then gone through with with another book, and the third priest chanted the Gospel for the day. After this three little boys en-tered, one bearing the cross, another the candles, and the third the wine and bread, which were deposited on a table at the side of the chancel, after receiving the blessing of the chief priest. The com-munion service closed with the usual prayers. A brief sermon was then preached by one of the

clergy. After the offertory the prayer of consecra-tion was offered, followed by a hymn, when the sacrament was administered in the following or-5th. Fellows of Guild, un-Clergy. 1st. Clergy 2d. Choir.

6th. The Religious. id. Officers of Guild.

4th, Fellows of Guild, vest- 7th. Men. ed. Sth. Women.

The services closed with a hymn, in place of "Gloria in Excelsis," and the benediction.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 284 c. Flour-sales of 9500 bar-rels; State and Western advanced 10@15c, on low grades and more active; superfine to fancy State, \$570@670; superfine to choice white Western, \$565 \$5:70@6*70; superfine to choice white Western, \$5:65; (a); Southern firmer; common to choice, \$6:60@1175, Wheat quiet and advanced 2@30; suice of 5000 bushcls. Amber Canada, \$1:98; Canada white, \$1:90; Corn active and advanced 2@30; calas of 54,000; new mixed Western, 91%(994; c) old, do., 92@036; in store, and 95@95%; afloat. Oats firmer. Western store, bid and S7c, asked for in store. Beef quiet. Mess Fork firmer; new mess, \$21:12%; prime, \$25:75@26, Lard firm; free Western, 96@97c. Nuky Yorg quiet but firm; free Western, 96@97c.

NEW YORE, May 4 .- Stocks steady. Gold, 125%. New York, May 4.—Stocks steady. Gold, 125%. Exchange, P., 5-208, 1862, 118%; do. 1864, 114%; do. 1865, 115%; new, 116%; 10-408, 108%; Virginia 68, 62%; Missouri 68, 88%; Canton Company, 61%; Cum-berland preetred, 30; New York Central, 176%; Reading, 95%; Hudson River, 155%; Michigan Cen-tral, 129%; Michigan Southern, 165%; Illinois Central, 146%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91%; Cleveland and Toledo, 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 136%; Pitts-burg and Fort Wayne, 144%. BALTMORE, May 4.—Cotton dull at 28%; Pious dull

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat; sales of Valley red at \$2.02; good do, at \$1.90. Corn active and receipts small; white, she, ; vellow, sheste. Oats firm at 75(178), for heavy, and 76(178), for light. Rye dull at g140(g)140 Mess Pork quiet at \$30,756632. Bacon quief; rib sides, 16%c.; clear sides, 17;6c.; shoulders, 14;6c.; Hams, 20621c. Lard firm at 13%c. Whisky very firm and tending upwards; stock scarce at 940295e sales at outside figure.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New

79 77 % 567

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 4-A. M. Consols, 93% for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties dull at 79%. American Stocks quiet: Eric Railroad, 19%; Illinois American Stocks quiet: Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central, 98%; Great Western, 25%. Liverroot, May 4—A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 12%d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales. The ship-ments from Bombay to the 30th ult., since last re-port, have been 29,000 bales. LONDON, May 4—A. M.—Sugar quiet and steady on the spot, and firm for lots afloat. Petroleum, 18, 8%d. for refined. Turpentine, 30s. 6d. This Afternaou's functations.

London, May 4-P. M.-Consols, 93% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties dull at 79%. Railways dull; Erie, 19%; Illinois Cen-

LIVERPOOL, May 4-P. M .- Yarns and fabrics at LIVERPOOL, May 4-P. M. - Farms and fabrics at Manchester heavy. California white Wheat, 98, 3d., and No. 2 red Western, Ss. 6d. Corn, 278, for new. Peas, 38s, 6d. Pork, 103s. Tallow, 44s, 9d. Cheese, 82s. Cotton at Havre opens dull; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 143f.; low middlings, afleat, 140%f.

Patti, it was said, lost her voice in Russia, which report agitated the Parisians greatly until they heard her again.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.	101
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA	4.
STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGR. OFFICE. 7 A. M	AD I

CLEARED THIS MONNING. Br. barque Albatross, Davis, St. John, N. B., L. Wester

gaard & Co. Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Charleston, G. S. Repplier.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer R. Willing, Clundiff, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr. Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey. Il days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Leo Co. Schr Ocean Bird. Kelly, 8 days from Portland, with mdse, to Crowell & Collins. Schr Cordova, Allen, 5 days from Baltimore, with cocoa-nuts to captain. Schr Charm, Starr, 4 days from Baltimore, with coal to captain. captain. Schr L. A. Edwards, Marshall, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with Immber and old iron to capitain. Schr Walter Jones, Willing, from Calais, with Immber to Schr E. J. Betsworth, Tyler, from Norfolk, with lumber

Senton & Bro. Schr J. B. Clayton, Clayton, 6 days from Boston, with

Schr J. E. Clayton, Clayton, 6 days from Boston, with ice to capitalin. Schr H. G. King, McGregor, 10 days from Calais, with laths and plaster to capitalin. Schr M. Starr, Lynch, from New Haven. Schr Alexander, Baker, from New Haven. Schr Alexander, Baker, from Storington. Schr Alexander, Baker, from Boston. Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston. Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, from Boston. Schr A. M. Aldridge, Lister, from Salem. Schr W. A. Rogers, Flanders, from Salem. Schr U. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Salem. Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Salem. Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, from Salem. Schr Darust, Heath, from East Greenwich. Schr Helen, Howes, from New York.

Barque Village Bolle, arrived yesterday from London, i consigned with muse, to C. F. & G. G. Lennig-vessel t Workman & Co.

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