FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The expedition from New York to Aid the Insurgents-The Embarkation Facilitated by United States Officials.

Gunboats Building for Spain Anxiety of the Spanish Minister.

The reported embarkation of the filibusters from New York on Tuesday evening, detalled in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, has caused a sensation. The N. Y. World of this morning duas some additional particulars, which will be read with avidity.

The Government Implicated. At the foot of pier 43, or rather on pier 43, New York, is situate the dock of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company. This dock has gates and is closed, owing to the valuable property stored there, to all those who have no direct business with the officers of the company. On the left of the entrance of the of the company. On the left of the entrance of the steamship company there is a mustering officer belonging to the United States Quartermaster's Department, from where stores belonging to the Government are embarked. No person or persons are allowed to go through this entrance without permits or business. By passing through the Quartermaster's offices the scrutiny of the watchman of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can be avoided. Our reporter detailed to watch the movements of the fillbusters called upon Mr. Réward Waddel, the watchman of the steamship company, yesterday, for the purpose of getting further details. He stated that on Tucsday, while the recruits were moving about restlessly along forther details. He stated that on Tucsday, while the recruits were moving about restlessly along West street and in the vicinity, a dark skinned looking fellow with deep black eyes came to him and asked him to prevent any one from passing through the gates of the steamship company, and that 2 few minutes after a large crowd of men appeared before the gates seeking admission, in order that they might get on board of the brig Philip. These men were armed and had bundles of clothes and articles of equipment. Not knowing their purpose he refused them admittance. knowing their purpose he refused them admittance, and now comes the strange part of the story. These men, without further ado, and under the command of their officers, passed over to the entrance or gates leading to the United States Quartermaster's Office. The chief clerk of the quartermaster's office, Mr. Thomas Ryan, informed our reporter that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men then passed through his office entrance to the wharf, where they embarked. These men were all examined and recogembarked. These men were an examined and recognized one by one by the Cuban officer in charge of the expedition, as they passed through. They had to pass through the private door behind the chief cierk's desk in the office. Here is a strong case

The Departure of the Expedition Tacitly Allowed.

The Herald's Washington correspondence of yes-

terday says:—
One important fact regarding the probability of our Government interfering to prevent the departure of war material for the Cubans has transpired toof war inaterial for the Cubais has transpired to-day. It is, briefly, that our Government has resolved not to prevent the departure of any vessels, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. In other words, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico or any other place with which we are on friendly terms, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material nor how many passengers they may carry. In reply to inquiries from parties interested, including, it is said, the Spanish Minister, our Government has declared that such war material must be regarded as merchandise, and the people on board such vessels as travellers or persons leaving our ports on legitimate business. This is a very important announcement, as it will enable the Cubans to send off as many men and as much war material a they choose without embarrassing interference. In-formation derived here to-day is to the effect that two formidable expeditions left New York for Cuba

What Captain Hazard Said and Saw. The N. Y. Times this morning gives the following statement of a Captain Hazard:—

He says that he was coming up the Bay on Tuesday afternoon, when he was hailed by Mr. Waters, of the Wrecking Company, from the Battery, and told to go to the foot of Spring street, North river, and receive a cargo of passengers. He accordingly did se, and found about seventy-five men on the dock awaiting his arrival. They had no bag-gage, and were apparently very anxious to get away. The most of them talked Spanish, and behaved in a manner calculated to ex-cite suspicion. After they came on board a man who acted as their leader requested the captain to pu them on board the steamer Pierrot, which was lying near Governor's Island. On the arrival of the tug boat at the latter vessel, a large assemblage of dark complexioned men were discovered on the upper deck. About 125 of these were brought there by the tng-boat Yankee from the foot of Eighth street, North river. The steam-tug Martha was also reported to have conveyed men on board, including the leaders of the expedition. She was seen lying alongside the Pierret, by Captain Hazard. The commander of the steamer, Captain George Fletcher, in conversatio with Captain Hazard, divulged to him the existence of a large cargo of arms and ammunition in the hold of his vessel. He said that they were obtained from Governor's Island, and that he had them transferred by a tugboat to his vessel on Thursday last, the latter lying at Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, at that time. Cap-tain Hazard regarded this information as reliable. The organizer of the expedition is represented to be General Domingo de Goisouria, who has devoted his whole! It to struggles for Cuban independence, besides engaging in numerous filibustering movements. In 1850 he fought against the Spaniards under Lopez, and he afterwards participated with Walker in his raid on Nicaragua. He is described as waker in in fad on relight, spare build, long grey beard, and very dark and piercing eyes. After the Pierrot had received the men from the tugboat Philip she weighed anchor and stood out to sea. It was in-timated to Captain Hazard that she would land her passengers somewhere along the Cuban coast, and that they would subsequently upite with the passengers somewhere along the Cuban coast, and that they would subsequently unite with the insurgents. He was not made cognizant of this fact, however, until it was too late to be of use to the authorities here. The Pierrot, it is alleged, is owned by Spofford, Tileston & Co., and is regularly run between this city, Havana, New Orleans, and Galveston. The Arago, which left on Monday, is believed to be on her way to join a Peruvian squadon which is fitting out near New Orleans. She was formerly owned by the North American Steamship Company, but was sold by them on the Steamship Company, but was sold by them on the 26th of April to parties unknown, the company giving a bill of sale in blank.

How the Spanish Minister Regards the Move-Specials from Washington yesterday to the N. Y.

Specials from Washington yesterday to the N. Y.

Times contains the following:—

The Spanish Minister to this country has repeatedly, within the last four or five weeks, called the attention of the State Department to the fact that ships laden with guns and material of war have left United States ports under American colors, their ultimate destination being some obscure bay or harbor in the Island of Cuba. The American country of the Cuban insurrection appear to have agents of the Cuban insurrection appear to have conducted their operations with the utmost discretion, and up to this time there has not been, so far as either our own or the Spanish authorities are far as either our own or the Spanish authorities are aware, the slightest infraction of international law. The reports that large expeditions have either sailed or will sall in a short time are very greatly magnified. Some ten days ago, Colonel Roberts, the representative of the Spanish authorities here, waited on Secretary Fish and handed him a list of eight small vessels which recently left New York with arms and ammunition. Said Colonel Roberts, "I know, Mr. Secretary, that I cannot complain of this. These vessels have cleared from New York for Nassau, where they hoist the English colors and watch a chance to slip across and land their cargoes. I merely bring you the list to assure you that I am correctly informed. In a few days we shall hear of either the landing of these vessels or their capture by our gunboats." Colonel Roberts taked much more on the same subject, but at present there is no reason to apprehend any entanglement between the United States and Spain. A genment to high official position here expressed the aware, the slightest infraction of international law.

ment between the United States and Spain. A gen-tieman of high official position here expressed the opinion to-night that, on an average, about one ves-sel a week leaves New York for Nassau, but the re-sources at the command of the revolutionary agents do not enable them to accomplish any more than this.

"In the Name of One Million Irish Voters." George Francis Train sent the following despatch to President Grant yesterday:—

New York, May 5.—The President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—The Government stopped the Fernians on the Canadian frontier. I demand, in the name of one million frish voters, that you send a fast war steamer to seize the Cuban fillusters which sailed restorday. This appedition is an English intrigue to checkmate Iroland's freedom. The Cuban mass meeting was a Tammany affair in English interest. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Thirty Gunbonts for Spain.

The Government has knowledge of the building of thirty powerful gunboats in New York, Boston, and Canada for Spain. These vessels are to cost six millions of dollars in gold. All these vessels are to be finished by the first of June, and sent to Havana, where they are to be "mounted."

PHILLIPS.

What the "Silver-tongued Orator" Has to Say on International Law. From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

We print, in another column, Mr. Conway's letter, which states, with admirable clearness, the position of our Government as to Cuba. It has obeyed exactly the rules of international law. We confess our en-tire willingness to have had the Government of much further. The rules of international law, demuch further. The rules of interaction to per-vised by tyrants and usurpers to enable them to per-petuate their own power, have little weight with us. So far as national non-interference means leav-ing the different elements and classes of a ing the different elements and classes of a nation free to arrange themselves and shape their own institutions, we value and are disposed to respect it. But if it is strained to enact that we must sit by, neutral and indifferent, while one race murders another, as in Crete, or one class enslaves another, as in Cuba, we say, away with a contract of the class constants and the contract of the class constants are contracted as a contract of the with such nonsense and atheism in the name of law. Wherever a man rises for his natural rights we have a right to sympathize with and aid him. Civil and political rights must be arranged by each nation ac-sording to its own ideas. Men outside may and ought to leave such things to settle themselves ac-cording to the level of a nation's intelligence. But natural rights rest on different principles and draw after them different duties. A race or class battling for them has a right to all the aid we can give it.

for them has a right to all the aid we can give it.

Hence there is no likeness between our Rebellion and the rising in Cuba. The Cuban patriot inscribes "Justice and Liberty" on his flag, and hence may claim the help of all the world. We would have our Government not only promptly recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but announce to the world, as a principle of international law, that any race rising against similar wrongs should be recognized as soon as they had fought long enough to be seen and heart five hundred miles of. We deny cognized as soon as they had fought long enough to be seen and heard five hundred miles off. We deny the existence of any Spanish institutions in Cuba which, in the light of our century, deserve the name of a Government. A system which keeps one-half of its subjects in chains is not a Government. A system by which the bayonets of men three thousand miles off keep a million of men in subjection, robbing them of the fruits of their industry (allowing them no equivalent), is not a government. To be worthy of that name and entitled to the rights of a government, the system must discharge the duties of a government. It must foster industry, promote civilization, protect life and property, and execute jusization, protect life and property, and execute jus-tice between man and man. No Spanish rule in Cuba has ever-done this. We proclaim the right of Cuba has ever-done this. We proclaim the right of our nationality, based on justice, to deny to Cuban despotism and barbarism the name and rights of a government. The only rightful government in Cuba is found in the patriot camp. We would have America acknowledge brotherhood with it.

We have no wish for Cuban annexation. Let her lead, the West India Confederacy. If after trying

lead the West India Confederacy. If after trying that, years hence, she seeks us, then will be time enough to entertain the question. Our only present interest is to help a nationality based on equality of

interest is to help a nationality based on equality of races and emancipation.

The same rule we have applied to Cuba condemns the course of England during the last nine years. She strained even the unjust and equivocal rules of international law to find means of helping a slave-holding conspiracy. Hating our government as a possible rival, she aided to establish piracy and slavery as corner stones of a new State. We will waste no time discussing technicalities with her. Her offense is rank. The atonement is to be full pecuniary recompense, and, beside, a distinct, formal disavowal of any right in future to act on the principles by which she now seeks to defend her course. Her apology is to be a consent to the remodelling of international law. No matter how long it takes public opinion in England to reach this willingness. We can wait. Meanwhile it is for us to act respecting Cuba on these just and enlightened principles. If Great Britain interferes we have, at little cost, a perpetual Alabama anchored off her coast, just as near o Liverpool as Dublin is to that port.

to Liverpool as Dublin is to that port.
Twenty millions of dollars will make Ireland our
Gibraltar; every one of her innumerable harbors will Gibraltar; every one of her innumerable harbors will be bases for our navy; 20,000 men and \$20,000,000 make Ireland our iron-clad and every Irishman, the world over, our soldier. What interest is this to us? While this lasts, the House of Commons has no lack of motive to do justice to Ireland. "By indirection find direction out"—acknowledge the Cuban movement. It frees 600,000 Cuban slaves. Let England hasten to give Ireland something that deserves the name of a government, which Ireland has not had for three hundred years. Let England know that the very first moment she fires a cannon to obstruct e very first moment she fires a cannon to obstruct freedom or bar us from holding up struggling na tions, we shall encamp in Dublin. If the though does no other good, it will surely hasten justice to Ireland, and meanwhile preserve the peace and help mightily towards the enfranchisement of the world. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MUTINY.

American Sailors Arrested on the High Seas In December, 1867, the barque Java, commanded by Captain Charles Kempton, left Massachusetts on a whaling voyage to the South Polar Sea. At the Cape Vere Islands the captain added nine Portu-guese sailors to his crew, and sailed for the Indian Ocean. The men now under arrest say that, in visiting another ship, one of the Portuguese was ac-cidentally drowned, which displeased the captain so greatly that he placed another of the crew, whom he chose to hold responsible for the death of the lost sailor, in irons for forty-eight hours. This conduct and the captain's alleged refusal to furnish good provisions, and the abusive conduct of the third mate, provoked the rest of the crew so much that they resolved to be revenged. A number of them armed themselves with bludgeons and firewood blocks, caught the third mate as he came from his quarters, and beat him so unmercifully on his head that he expired in a few hours. Bates, the first mate, attempted to protect his brother officer, but was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. he chief actors in this dreadful tragedy, James W Robinson, James Canning, Benjamin Harrison, Wil-liam J. Parker, Benjamin Sefton, and John Bruice, then deserted the ship in a whaling boat, and rowed direct for Timore, taking with them a small amount of food. After being at sea six days their provisions gave out, and they had to work for the three following days without food. Arriving at Timore, which belongs to the Dutch and Portuguese, they were in a pitiable plight. Some hospitable Dutch families discovered them lying on shore, gave them temporary relief, pur-chased their boat for 120 rupees, and despatched them to Dell, the chief city of the island. On their arrival there, they stated they were shipwrecked mariners; but a Portuguese revenue officer doubting by order of the American Consul, and orison in Soro, a town in the bay of Java. Here the prison in Soro, a town in the bay of Java. Here they remained for five months; and they assert that Bruice died from filt-treatment and exposure in damp cells. From Soro they were transmitted to Batavia and put on board the Russian barque New Orleans, for conveyance to New York, on the 25th of last November. The barque put in at Pastavia in the Island of Sumatra, and the men were Padang, in the Island of Sumatra, and the men were mprisoned for a month, while the vessel was taking in cargo. The New Orleans arrived at this port yesterday, having the men on board in good health. were sent to the Ludlow Street Prison pending trial for the murder of the first and third mates. men have received excellent characters from their own captain, as well as from the captain or officer of the barque New Orleans. They are all young, and while admitting that "two of their crowd" killed their mates, refuse to divulge the names of the murderers. They complain of the harsh treatment they received on board their vessel and while in Jall, and seem eager to have their case disposed of. N. Y. Tribune

-Montana won't have Ashley.

-Lucretia Mott is ninety-six years of age. Sprague makes his "triumphal entry" into Rhode Island this week.

-Mrs. Partington now lives in Troy. She tried to sweep out the Hudson flood.

-St. Paul, Minn., proposes to give \$35,000 to some one who will build a first-class hotel there. -Baltimore is rejoicing over the first direct importation to that city of French window glass. Orson Pratt is coming East to have the 'Book of Mormon" printed in the Deseret al-

Europe.

Excitement on Wall Street, New York-Sales of Government Gold.

FROM NEW YORK.

Government Sale of Gold-Excitement on Wall Street. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- The Government sale of gold at auction to-day was largely attended, and the bidding was quite spirited. There was only one million of coin disposed of, and the prices realized ranged from 32.17 to 36.25, heavy. Clewes and Ward & Co. were the principa lpurchasers. The advance and the excitement in the gold market here to-day is in consequence of the receipt of a cable telegram from London announcing the advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 4½ per cent. The steamer Columbia, sailing for Havana to-day, takes out in specie \$125,000.

FROM CHICAGO.

Burning of a Planing Mill. CHICAGO, May 6 .- Last evening the planing

mill of Walcott & Crooker took fire and the boller exploded, blowing the mill to atoms. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. The loss is \$10,000; insurance, \$2000. The adjoining buildings were damaged to the extent of

Completion of the Pacific Railroad. The citizens of Chicago have determined to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad on Monday or Tuesday next. In the evening addresses will be delivered by Vice-President Colfax, Governor Palmer, Mayor Rice, and others at Farwell Hall. Business will be suspended, and there will be a general illumination in the evening.

FROM ALLENTOWN.

A Fortunate Editor-Preparations for a Fire-man's Parade. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 6 .- In the prize drawing of the Good Will gift concern yesterday, the first prize of fifteen hundred dollars in gold coin was drawn by Carl Reno Beno, editor of the County and State, a German newspaper of this place. The Chief Engineer has ordered a parade of the entire fire department on Monday, the 31st instant. This will doubtless be the lergest turnout of the kind ever witnessed in this city.

Departure of Baron von Gerolt. BALTIMORE, May 6 .- Baron von Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, sailed from this port yesterday; also Major A. M. Hancock, Inited States Consul at Malaga.

Suicide.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Dr. Richard P. Jones, agent of French's circus, committed suicide this morning, by swallowing an ounce of lauda-num, which he obtained under the pretense of relieving neuralgia.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 6—A. M.—Consols, 93½ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 80½. American stocks dull; Eric Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 98½; Great Western, 25. LIVERPOOL, May 6-A. M.-Cotton opens firmer but not higher; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Or-leans, 12d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 18,000

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, May 6-P. M.—Consols for money, 9314: for account, 9314. United States Five-twenties flat

at 79%. American stocks dull; Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central, 97%.
LIVERPOOL, May 6—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady, and it is now thought the sales to-day will reach

10,000 bales. Pork, 102s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s. LONDON, May 6-P. M .- Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 6.—Stocks feverish. Gold, 136% Exchange, 9%. 5-20s, 1562, 118%; do. 1864, 118%; do. 1865, 115%; new, 116%; do. 1867, 116%; 10-40s, 108%; Virginia 6s. 62; Missouri 6s, 88%; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30%; New York Central, 172%; Reading, 95%; Hudson River, 152%; Michigan Central, 125%; Michigan Southern, 104; Hilnois Central, 105; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 903; Cleveland and Tocko, 100%; Ohi, Chi. Pittsburg, 90%; Cleveland and Toledo, 103%; Chicago and Rock Island, 132; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 142.

BALTIMORE, May 6 .- Cotton steady at 28c. Flour tlet and dull. Wheat firmer; good to prime red, 70@2. Corn opened firm and closed dull; prime white, 84@86c.; yellow, 85@88c. Oats dull at 13@75c. for light, and 78@80c. for heavy. Rye dull at \$1.40@145. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Thomas Lefroy.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, of whose death the cable brings as intelligence, was an Irishman by oirth, and a descendant on his father's side of one of those French Huguenot families which persecution drove into exile nearly three centuries ago. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1797. Distinguishing himself in his profession, he was, in 1819, appointed a Bencher of King's Inns, and in 1830 was elected a member of Parliament for the Univer-sity of Dublin, which he continued to represent n the conservative interest till 1830, who elevated to the post of Baron of the Exchequireland. For faithful service in this capacity he n 1852, promoted to the Chief Justiceship of Ireland which office he held till 1866, when the age compelled him to retire. Unlike Grattan, Flood. O'Connell, and other eminent Irishmen of shining orensic talents and remarkable ability as Parlia Government, despite its persistent refusal to do justice to Ireland, and he received his reward in the honors and emoluments that were from time to time heaped upon him. He passes away not to time heaped upon him. He passes away not leaving behind him the record of any noble deed of patriotism to endear his memory to his countrymen. He had reached the advanced age of 93.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Peirce. Carpenter va. Carpenter. Divorce. Before reported. Verdict for the libeliant. Henry Jones vs. J. Castle Turner. A feigned issue to try the right to ptaperty levied upon by the Sheriff. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff. Lukens & Co. vs. Coats Brothers. An action to recover for advertising. On trial.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW. This morning George W. Biddle, Esq., came into Court and asked the Court for instructions as to the Court and asked the Court for instructions as to the duties of the assessors, under the new Registry act, n regard to the persons whom they are to omit, the principal point of inquiry being upon that portion of the 27th section which, after requiring the assessors to make out an alphabetical list of persons keeping hotels, taverns, sailors' boarding-houses, and restaurants, goes on to say:—"And in making out the aforesaid lists the assessors shall not place thereon the name of any person boarding at any hotel, tav-

SECOND EDITION
LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Constitute of Baron Von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, for Europe.

Const of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Court of Quarter Sessions Allison, P. J.
Prison cases were resumed to-day.
Robert Powers pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery. Several days ago he attacked a little boy at
Eighth and Christian streets, snatched his watch
from him, and ram off; but he was pursued by a
gentleman who saw the occurrence, and was easily
captured. The watch was recovered, and the Court
made an order for its restoration to the owner.

made an order for its restoration to the owner. Peter Wilder pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. About 3 o'cleck last Saturday morning he was observed skulking about a market in Spring Garden street, and a butcher, who undertook to watch him, saw him steal a quantity of butter, and at once took

him into custody.

James D. Thurston, a little boy, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of \$6. He was employed as errand boy in a store at Eighth and Filbert streets, errand boy in a store at Eighth and Fildert steets, and was sometimes engaged in carrying change to the different persons in the salesroom. The proprietors noticed that he had got into the habit of buying jewelry and giving it to other boys in the store, and considering this suspicious for one in his circumstances, they questioned him so closely that he at length confessed that he had stolen \$6. He had been placed at boarding-school, but had run away and his father refused to have anything more to do with him, and he was likewise abandoned by hi

nncie as an uncontrollable boy.

Edwin Speer was convicted of a charge of entering a dwelling with intent to steal. He was caught in the house, and attempted to escape, but was caught and taken to the station house.

Henry Blakehold was convicted of assault and battery was an officer who are sted him for being tery upon an officer who arrested him for being drunk and disorderly.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Chapin & Brother vs. Schofield. An action to cover for machinery. Before reported. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Stroud.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Hurley vs. Senneff. An action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, \$608-36.

Jacob Young. Frederick Volmer, and Catherine, his wife, vs. Joseph Evans. An action to recover additional rent upon a lease of a brickyard, plaintiff complaining that in taking the lease the defendant stipulated only for a certain number of hands in the yard, and in violation of this he had employed a larger force. The defense dealed this, and also that rent had been refused. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, May 6, 1869.

There is only moderate activity in the local Money market, and the supply of funds is far in excess of the business wants of the community. Some attempts have been made by New York operators to get up the appearances of a stringency to bear down the prices of stocks; it was only partially successful in advancing the price of loans on call to 7 per cent, gold interest, but even this rate, if it could be relied on for a few days, would be an incentive to our bankers and private lenders to ship their funds to New York for investment, for the sake of the higher rate obtained. To-day call loans are very easy at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounts are rather quiet, and, with an active inquiry for prime paper, makers are able to regulate their own terms. The range is from 6@8 per cent. for well-endorsed bills, but for inferior the figures have a higher and much wider range.

Government securities are weak and exhibit a downward tendency in prices. The gold market continues firm, and is on the advance. The market opened at 136, and at 1154 A. M. was quoted at 13614, with a strong upward tendency.

The speculative feeling among stock operators is still very lively, and there appears to be little chance for any abatement. In State loans no sales were reported. City sixes were in good request, and sold at 98 for the old, and 1015 the new. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands

Reading Railroad was active and stronger. selling at 47.81@47%, an advance of %; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad improved 36, closing at 23% 66 29%; Minehill Railroad was taken at 54%; Norristown Railroad at 67; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35%.

Canal shares were neglected. Coal shares were quiet. 434 was bid for New York and Middle; 514 for Shamokin; 514 for Fulton; 46 for Locust Mountain; 584 for Big Mountain, and 1/2 for Feeder Dam. Nothing was done in Bank shares,

Passenger Railway shares were steady. Sales of Hestonville at 1334, and Union at 43, 45 was offered for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth: 70 for Tenth and Eleventh: 18 for teenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Phila-delphia, and 33% for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

	ro., No. 40 S. Third Street.
FIRST	BOARD.
	100 sh Read R b60. 47%
eggo do Old la 98	500 do 580 47 %
82000 do Old 2ct 98	500 do,b30, 47 % do.s5wn&i, 47 %
\$200 do New . 191 16	10 do 47%
\$200 do New . 121 3	100 dob30, 47%
\$25000 Phil & E 7s.ls.	100 do85&1.47 69
b60 87%	
\$1000 Leh gold 1ls. 94%	100 do 47%
\$10000 dols. 94	89 dols. 4736
60 sh Leh Val R. b5. 56	100 do 85, 47%
g dob5wn, 56	200 dols,b30.47.81
8 dob5. 56	100 do810. 47%
3 sh Penna d. b. 55	100 do47'81
3 sh Norrist'n R., 67	100 dob60, 47%
50 sh Minehill R 5434	
50 Milleum Ac Day	100 sh Phil & E c. 29%
100 sh Cata Pf 860, 35%	
100 do, b60, 35%	
100 sh Hestony'e, b30 1314	
46 sh Oil C. & A R.	300 dols.b60, 293
lots., 36	500 qols. 29%
50 sh Union Pas, b5 43	
Manager The HARRY &	Antern S Ot of correspond

50 sh Union Pas, b5 43

Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 119@119%; do. 1862, 118%@118%; do. 1864, 112%@114; do. 1865, 115%@115%; do. 1865, new, 116%@116%; do. 1865, 115%@116%; do. 1865, 116%@116%; do. 1866, 1864, 118%@116%; do. 1866, 118%@116%; do. 1866, 118%@116%; do. 1866, 118%@116%; do. Nov., 1867, 116%@116%; do., 1864, 118%@116%; do., 1867, 116%@116%; do., 1868, 116%@116%; do., 1867, 116%@116%; do., 1868, 1868, do., ...136 4

The New York Money Marke:. From the World.

"The money market was active in the early part of the day at 7 per cent currency, and in some few cases as high as 7 per cent. gold., but later the sup ply was so abundant that 7 per cent, currency was the general rate, and at the close loans were made at 6 per cent. Prime business notes are wanted a at 6 per cent. 7 to 9 per cent., according to the date of maturity. The attempt of the stock-jobbing cliques to make the money market tight has falled, as might have been expected at this season. The banks are gaining in currency, and they are more disposed to accommodate their customers.

"The Government bond market was quiet but firm

early in the day, and after the last board became strong and advanced; 1867s being 117 bid, buyer 30, and sales at 116% regular.

and sales at 116½ regular.

"The foreign exchange market was dull, and some bond bills were sold, sight sterling, at 109½. Prime bankers sixty-day sterling were sold at 109½, and the quotations range from 109½ to 109¾ and sight to 109%. he gold market was steady and ranged from

185% to 135%, opening at 185%, and closing at 185% at 3 P. M. The rates paid for carrying were 1-82 6, 9, 7, 8, 7%, and 10 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 185% to 185% at 5-30 P. M. "To-morrow (Thursday) the Assistant Treasurer will receive proposals for the purchase of Govern-

ment gold till 12 noon. The payments to-day on account of gold interest were \$1,216,942." From the Herald.

count of gold interest were \$1,216,942."

From the Herald.

"The stock market was greatly excited yesterday over a further and heavy decline in prices. The movement inaugurated by the 'bears' in the beginning of the week has been astonishingly successful and the change of front has extended to both sides of the street. Operations in Wall street are at times like the ebb and flow of the tide, and the main strength of operators on either side determines which direction the current shall take. In this case tha cliques were unanimous for a fall. The constitutional 'bears' were, of course, immensely pleased, while the constitutional 'buils,' falling in with the movement as one against which it were vain to struggle, swelled the stream. Ever since the middle of winter prices have steadily risen on the Stock Exchange. The tide has been three or four months on the flood. It was a favorable opportunity, therefore, for a reversal of the course of prices. The great cliques have started everything on a downward turn, and the ebb appears to have begun. Money was made active in order to assist their operations, but the attempt to tighten it has not proved successful. The growing abundance of funds in the marropolis at this season of the year precludes the hope of success for such strategy. The money market was easy at the close to-day. But its reaction will hardly stay the decline in stocks, for the impression is general that they must go down, and every one is for the time being a bear.' This condition of things is a curious commentary on the character of present day speculation. The values of the Stock Exchange are to such an extent fictitious, or so concealed in the gambling operations of the cliques, that legitimate investment is entirely at fault in its efforts to seek location. The great mass of parchment, sorip, and securities which constitute one half of the inherited resource of hundreds of families are tossed about like a footbail between the rival interests of Wall street. Money makes money. The larger the aggrega moment when figures were at their highest and when it suited the cliques to sell and go 'short.' The long purses of these capitalists give them the power to withstand an unfavorable turn even when power to withstand an unravorable tirn even when the tide of popular feeling becomes, as it sometimes will, temporarily unmanageable. In the long run they prevail against their opponents in the 'outside public,' who are numerically stronger, but financially weaker, and are, through their lack of organization, more easily swayed by panicky feelings. In such a general movement on the part of the cliques they act deliberately and with skili. A starting point for a decline is just as essential as a rallying point for a rise. The bete noir selected for the campaign to-day was New York Central, which, from the prominence given to it for several months past, was most likely to lead the list. A vigorous attack upon it, accompanied by telegraphic announcement from Albany that the Scrip bill would fall in the Senate, carried it down three per cent. Hudson River and ried it down three per cent. Hudson River and Hariem, its par nobile fratrum, followed suit. The sapping of the lines now became easy. Fort Wayne staggered, recovered again, and fought desperately, but yielded at last. Rock Island was an easy victim. Reading gave some trouble, but fell after a short struggle. The Northwestern stocks were obstinate, struggie. The Northwestern stocks were obstinate, and pleaded their merits as 'desirable investments,' but in vain. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, strong in a common cause of consolidation, were tenaclous, and yielded comparatively little. Martposa was hardly molested, as it was considered easy of conquest at any moment. Meanwhile more stubborn foes occupied the attention of the raiders. The of conquest at any moment. Meanwhile more stub-born foes occupied the attention of the raiders. The attack halted at noon, and under the cessation of operations, and through an easier feeling in money towards the close of banking hours, the prostrate stocks sought to rise. Nhe recuperated bears' re-newed the onslaught, and, beginning again with New York Central forced it down to 170%. The break, extending through the list, resulted in a further general decline of from one-half to two per cent. The two exceptions were Pacific Mail and Illinois Central. Elsewhere dismay and ruin prevalled as darkness closed in upon the financial battle-field.

"Money, during the earlier hours of business, was

"Money, during the earlier hours of business, was in good demand at the full legal rate, and some hasty borrowers and weak houses paid as high as gold interest. The supply was abundant after 2 o'clock, and lenders had difficulty in placing all their balances at seven per cent. The activity has worked injuriously to the commercial interest, whose paper is less requisition, and hence offering higher rates of discount. A few days since the pressure was from the buyers, end rates in extreme quotations declined to seven per cent. With the change in the money market there is more paper offering, and the pressure is rather from makers, rates ranging from eight to ten per cent, for prime double name ac

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, May 6 .- The Flour market is quiet,

there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 700@800 barrels in lots at \$5@5.50 for superfine; \$5.75@6.25 for extras; \$6.50 @7-25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; \$6.75@7.75 for Pennsylvania do.; \$8@9-25 for Ohio do.; and \$9-50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7-25 % barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is very firm, but the aggregate transactions are light. Sales of 1000 bushels prime red at \$1.70ca1.73; 500 bushels Kentucky amber at \$1.85; and 500 bushels No. 1 spring at \$1.50. Rye ranges from \$1.43@1.45 @ bushel for Western. Corn is scarce, and firmly held; sales of 2000 bushels Western yellow at 90c., and 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 86@87c. Oats are without change; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 80@83c., and 1000 bushels prime Southern at 70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 9 ton. Seeds—Cloverseed sells in in a small way at \$8.5008 9.50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at \$4.75. Flaxseed is scarce and commands

Whisky is held at 98c.@\$1 \$\times gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived, steamship Smidt, from

Frontness Monnoe, May 6.— Arrived, sohr William Allen, Rogers, from Cubs for orders. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAY 6. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. gaard & Co. schr Robin Hood, Adams, South Norwalk, John Rommel,

Ar. & Bro. Adams, South Norwalk, Ar. & Bro. Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, New Haven, Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, Bath, Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Boston, Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, New Haven, Schr Charlie and Wilke, Thomas, Chelsea,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with midse to John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with midse to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with midse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr D. B. Steelman, Scull, 2 days from Portsmouth, Va., with lumber to Henry Croskey.

Schr M. B. Mahoney, Anderson, 7 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.

Schr M. B. Mahoney, Anderson, 7 days from love, with stone to captain. Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Mystic. Schr Sarah Price, Townsend, from Boston. Schr Nightingale, Boebe, from New Bedford. Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence, Schr Susie Church, Adams, from Nantucket. Schr Adolph Hugel, Adams, from New York, Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 5.—The following vessels passed in yesterday afternoon:—Brig Charles Henry, from Liverpool, and schr Perseverance, from Pernambuco, both for Philadelphia. Ship Asia, barques Volant and Clara (reported by Boston steamship), also passed in yesterday.

A ship, a barque, and a brig are now passing in.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yoste iay.
Brig Guiding Star, Feeney, hence, at Key West 24th ult.
Schr Triumph, Swift, for Philadelphia, sailed from New
Bedford 4th inst.
Schrs Henry Hobert, Manson, and S. C. Evans, Hammond, hence, at Fall River 4th inst.
Schrs J. Veldren, Cavalier, and E. M. Branscom, Branscom, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schrs George Taulane, and T. W. H. White, from Boston
for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.
Schrs Richard Vaux and David Collins were below Boston 4th inst.

Schre Richard Vanx and David Collins were below Boston th inst.

Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schr W. B. Darling, Baxter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr John Crockford, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 2d inst.

Schr Barah Watson, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bester, 5th 1981.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia United States Marshalship-The Scramble for the Place-Hiestand in the Foreground.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States Marshalship for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 6. - The Attorney-Geneal's office is in constant receipt of telegrams from various parties in Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State, making applications for the Marshalship of the Eastern district of your State. Half-a-dozen Philiadelphia politicians arrived here to-day, and are at work for the place. Attorney-General Hoar is at present absent from the city, and it is said that nothing will be done before he returns. Cameron will be here next week. Jack Hiestand, with his friend Dickey, will be here to-morrow. The fight will then begin in earnest. Hiestand, it is thought, has the best chance,

Mining to be Recommenced.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. SCRANTON, May 6,-Last night the miners of Hyde Park voted to reconsider their former action to postpone the suspension of mining indefinitely. Many other mining districts will fol; low the lead of Hyde Park.

Another Cuban Expedition. KEY WEST, Florida, May 6 .- The British steamer Salvador sailed last night, crowded

with Cuban sympathizers. She cleared for St. Thomas by way of Nassau, it is rumored, in connection with some Cuban expedition fitting out in one of the Gulf ports.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 6.—Cotton firm; 500 bales soid at 28% c. Flour is dull and declined 500 barrels: State, \$5.6006.65; Western, \$5.6008; Southern, \$6.500.11.75. Wheat dull and declined 1 631.25; Lard quiet; steam, 18@18)/c. Whisky quiet, and quotations are nominal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Mann's Printing Office Burned Out Less, \$50,000.

On Ledger place, a small thoroughfare running off Second street, below Third, is situated a large five-story building, owned by Harvey & Ford, turners in tvory, bone, and hard wood, and occupied for various purposes by several firms. About 4 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the extreme northeastern window of the fifth story. The alarm was quickly given, to which the firemen as quickly responded, and to their timely arrival is owing the fact that the entire structure was not destroyed, together with much valuable property which surrounds it.

While several streams were kept directed on the flames, the remaining companies which were present turned their attention to the adjoining buildings, all of which were saved. The fire burned stabbornly for a long time, but it was kept confined to the fifth story, all of which suffered considerable damage. This apartment was occupied by William Mann as a and five Gordon presses, and one of the finest stocks of type; also a very large stock of paper, most of which was in the process of printing. The machinery was valued at \$20,000 and the stock at \$10,000. One of the rooms was used as a bindery, which was comburned out. The presses were badly da-

Mann's loss is barely covered by insurance in the following companies:—
ON STOCK.

Cleveland of Ohio..... Merchants' of Chicago. Hanover of New York. Ætna of Hartford. Washington of New York. ON MACHINERY, PIXTURES, ETC. ON MACHINERY, PIXTURES, ETC.
Commerce of Albany, New York.
Germania of New York.
Phœnix of Hartford.
Niagara of New York
Ætna of New York
Western of Buffalo, N. Y

He is fully insured.

The building was 100 feet by 75, and was in the shape of the letter L. It was owned by Harvey & Ford. Their loss is about \$10,000, but it is covered by insurance in the Pennsylvania, Spring Garden, and other companies. The fire originated in a bin of paper cuttings on the fifth floor, and is supposed to have been accidenta'. -Virginia papers call canal thieves "pirates."

-Velocipedes on a tight-rope are a Boston

-Over a foot of water fell in one night in Tennessee lately. -New Orleans consumes daily 250 beeves, 67 calves, 50 sheep, and 90 hogs.

-They are to have a "ring wolf hunt" in Wayne county, Illinois, shortly. -Maple sugar is selling in Northern Vermont

for nine to eleven cents a pound. —A snow-drift on West street, Pittsfield, Mass., is still over six feet in depth.

-Des Moines, Iowo, fined two barbers, under the Sunday law, \$7.85 for working on that day. -Mr. Lewis Leland has arrived at Paris, and it is said, made a "handsome offer" to take the

Grand Hotel. -Timothy Titcomb has been elected Superintendent of the Sunday school of the American

-Rev. Edward Anderson, of Michigan City. makes his pastoral calls among his parishioners upon a velocipede.

Sergeant Bates has been exhibiting himself at the Milwaukee rink "in the uniform he wore during the march.'

-Herr Lenger, the Hon-tamer, was breakfastically attacked by his animals in New Orleans lately for the third time. -The best design for a monument to General McPherson will receive \$300 from General Hick-

enlooper, Cincinnati. -The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Sebastapol on the 11th of April, and perambulated on the battle-field of Alma.

-An exchange says that the State of Wisconsin thinks of sulng the Tribune, which reported Chandler as Senator from Wisconsin. A Liverpool showman exhibits wax "statoos" of Grant and Lee, but has them ticketed vice versa. A figure of Jeff. is labelled "Lincoln,"

-The Nabob of Bengal, according to Hindoo custom, had all the cooking done in the bed-rooms of his suite, at the Grand Hotel, and the result is a disgusted landlord.