THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FILIBUSTERING.

The Expeditions to Aid Cuba—More Facts Coming to Light.

What Left in the Arago for Cuba—Recruiting for New Adventures Brisk.

From the New York papers of this morning we glean later and fuller details relative to the Cuban expeditions which lately fitted out and left for the "Queen of the Antilles."

Other Expeditions.

The *World* states:—

In fact, the entire seaboard has been and is still being crowded with filibusters. Within the last thirty-three days we have positive information that 9000 men have left the cities of Charleston, Baltimore, and New Orleans for points adjacent to the Cuban coast and for the island it elf. Twenty-five hundred have left the city of New York, and five hundred more are now, while this is being written waiting to get off. It is not possible, however, for this batch to get off now that the authorities have been so effectually alarmed. It is expected that a force of 25,000 men will, in a few weeks, be placed under the command of General Jordan, who has the command of the entire Cuban army at present, unless that he is unfortunate enough to be captured by Spanish war-vessels during the next six days.

The Arago will certainly either have landed her troops within the next six days, or else they will be captured by the Spanish or American war vessels. It is expected that 10,000 men will be conveyed from Mexico and the West India islands to a port contiguous to the island of Cuba, and here they will be reinforced and armed with the arms now on board of the Arago. Jordan, if not captured, will be in command of 25,000 good troops in ten days. The Cuban Committee in this city, which has furnished the $385,000 in gold which equipped the Arago, and of which Senor Alfars is a leading member, has now in the treasury $900,000 to $1,000,000 in gold, and several wealthy Cubans have volunteered their fortunes in the cause.

The Arago—Her Arms and Stores.

Relative to the Arago, on which the filibusters embarked, the same journal publishes the following:—

For the first time we are enabled to give a complete inventory of the arms and ammunition which were placed on board of the Arago a week before she put to sea. They are as follows:—

10,000 stand of arms, 6,000,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, 12 six-pounders, 6 twelve-pounders, 2000 saddles, and 2000 bridles.

Besides these articles of contraband, there were carriages for the guns, lots of pork and beef, medical stores, crackers, and a large quantity of rum to cheer the patriots.

The 10,000 stand of arms were not needed altogether, of course, as is understood, to arm the men in the Arago. The surplus arms were for the Cubans who were willing to fight in the centre of the island, but have not arms. The saddles and bridles were for the use of the mounted infantry, as that arm has been found the most serviceable in the war with the Spaniards. Mounted infantry can be used for the double purpose of cavalry and infantry.

New York's Contingent of Filibusters.

To show the extent and secrecy of this movement against the Spanish Government, we will now give the names of the officers in command of the different bodies of men who have sailed from this city during the past three weeks, in such a manner as will convince those people who are still incredulous. It was necessary to keep back this information as long as possible from the public, in order to avoid implicating those who gave it to this journal. The vessels sailed as follows, in the following order, and with the following number of men on board:—

First vessel, commanded by Colonel J. B. Johnson, carried 552 men.

Second vessel, commanded by Frank B. Spinola (not the General F. B. Spinola of Brooklyn), 300 men.

Third vessel, name of officer in command withheld, 632 men.

Fourth vessel, commanded by General French, 580 men.

Fifth vessel (the Arago), commanded by General Thomas Jordan, formerly Chief of Beauregard's staff, 420 men and 84 officers, of all ranks. Of this number of officers four belonged to the French army, on leave of absence in this city, and no one hindering, they took French leave for Cuba. There were also seven English officers of high rank, who were in the batch of 84.

Names of the Officers.

It was impossible to get a list of all the officers who went in the Arago under General Jordan, but we give all the names we could get, and it will be easy for those who are acquainted with them in this city, where they are all well known, to deny the fact that they have gone on the Arago if they choose to do so. Among the officers were:—

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles May.

Lieutenant J. F. Magill, of the British artillery.

Lieutenant Edward Barre, French cavalry.

Major George Inman, 7th Rhode Island Infantry.

Captain L. C. Bailey, formerly of the 5th United States Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Fitzgibbons, Quartermaster.

Major E. B. Martin, of the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Colonel Warren, who is to have the command of the body-guard of General Thomas Jordan, who is to command the entire revolutionary army. The body-guard will be selected from the eighty-four officers.

Colonel Charles Reid.

Colonel Charles Lester.

A great number of men were rejected as recruits by the Cuban officers; sixty-four recruits were rejected by one surgeon. Young Waite's name was not found upon the roll of the Arago. He entered under the name of Peter Gonzales.

In a few days an advertisement will appear in the morning journals from the Cuban authorities, stating that no more recruits will be received for the Cuban army. They have enough already. Several boys unfit to serve were brought back from the Arago on the brigs Yankee and Philip.

What Spain at Last Concedes.

Late correspondence from Madrid contains this interesting item:—

The government seems to have abandoned the task of endeavoring to conceal the facts in regard to the progress of the insurrection in Cuba. It is admitted that the situation is as critical as it can be, and that fighting is going on over two-thirds of the island. In spite of the strict surveillance established by the Spanish cruisers the insurgents continue to be plentifully supplied with munitions of every kind, including large pieces of artillery, and though some of the blockade-runners are occasionally captured, it does not prevent others being pushed in as actively as ever. Unless supplies being pushed in as actively as ever. Unless the insurrection is suppressed within the next two months, it is acknowledged that little chance will be left of Spain retaining possession of the island.

How Spain is Aided.

The Spanish Consul in New York was visited yesterday, and said that his Government was constantly buying arms in this city, and that a large quantity of Spencer rifles went out by the Havana steamer yesterday. The Consul admitted that he was possessed of valuable information concerning the movements of the Cuban sympathizers, but he declined to reveal it for publication.

What the Junta is Doing.

It is positively stated by the Spanish agents, says the N. Y. *Sun*, that the Junta has chartered the Quaker City to carry three hundred and fifty volunteers and arms to the insurgents. It is also asserted that a number of Cuban ladies have sent a magnificent sword to the commander of the Cuban army. The weapon was sent in charge of the general who left with the recent expedition.

Recruiting Brisk.

Recruiting was going on briskly all day yesterday at the headquarters, No. 71 Broadway, room 36; quite a crowd had collected before the doors were opened in the morning, and for a whole day a steady stream flowed in of "braves," anxious to do or die for Cuban independence and a liberal supply of greenbacks. When our reporter asked the janitor of the building which was the room where he could enlist for Cuba, that faithful Cerberus, an honest Dutchman, replied, "Everybody ask me dat; I tells so many more as fifty to-day; dey vos here fore I open dis mornin', and it pe room dirty zix in de vrunt." Several stout-looking young fellows came up at this time, asking the same oft-recurring question, "Where can we list for Cuba?" and as our reporter walked away the last thing which he heard was, "Dirty zix in de vrunt."—*World.*

The President on the Cuban Question.

The New York *Times* has a despatch from Washington which says:—

Noiwithstanding all the talk about the Cuban question, it is positively known that the subject has never been formally considered by the President in Cabinet. It has been the subject of incidental mention and discussion by the members of the Cabinet, but it has never risen to the dignity of a formal consideration.

The President and Cabinet are probably unanimous in their feeling of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists, the President himself being known to be quite warm on that subject. But that is a different thing from official action, and is not in the least likely to betray the Government into any course which will not be consistent with the national honor, dignity, and safety.

CUBAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Central Rendezvous of the Cubans in this Country—Gathering of Arms and Ammunition—Description of the Headquarters.

The New York *Tribune* says:—"A visit to the building No. 71 Broadway disclosed the fact that therein is situated the headquarters of the Cuban movement in this country. The general management devolves upon twelve gentlemen, most of whom are Cuban refugees; they are called the Central Republican de Cuba and Puerto Rico. Senor Morales Lemus, the Envoy from the Provisional Government of the island of Cuba to the United States Government, is President of the committee, and Dr. Bassora, Secretary. The committee have the charge and direction of all matters pertaining to the cause in this country. All subscriptions of money, arms, ammunition, etc., etc., are forwarded to them, and by them sent to safe points near the seat of war. In doing this, the committee claim that they in no wise violate the neutrality laws. Citizens, they argue, have the right to purchase anything that is offered for sale in this country. They do not ship the articles to Cuba, but to other ports outside of the jurisdiction of the United States. They state that they have not enrolled or recruited a single man. They have no recruiting offices, all reports to the contrary. They have a room up town, where young Cubans are instructed in the use of the musket, and pay for the instruction. Any Cuban or Cuban sympathizer who desires to go to Cuba is furnished with transportation by the committee. The committee have no trouble in getting men. They are in receipt of a large number of letters daily from parties desirous of joining them; a great many come to their office who are desirous of enrolling, but at present they have all the men they can equip. Eleven men were refused yesterday afternoon. Arms and ammunition are what they are most in need of, and as one of the committee said yesterday, "If we could get a musket for every man that offers to join our army, we would soon have an army strong enough to drive the Spanish army into the sea." The majority of the Cubans arm and equip themselves, in addition to paying their expenses to Cuba. A good example of the feeling of sacrifice that prevails among the Cubans is furnished by the 'diamond story,' as it is called. At the time the call for aid was made a Cuban gentleman came to the committee and offered all the money he had in the world, $2000, as a contribution. The ladies of his family, hearing of this, persuaded the committee not to accept the money, but instead the family jewels, worth over $10,000. The names of the generous ladies cannot be made public for certain private reasons. Some of the currency of the Provisional Government of Cuba is exhibited by the Junta. The notes are very neatly executed, are about six inches long by three inches wide. In the upper right-hand corner is the figure denoting the denomination. On the left-hand corner is the coat-of-arms of free Cuba, which is a shield in the foreground, with two Cuban flags on each side and liberty cap between them. On the upper part of the shield are two capes, with the sea dividing them. A large key connects the capes, signifying Cuba to be the key to the Gulf of Mexico. In the background is the rising sun of liberty. The lower half of the shield is divided into two quarters; the left-hand quarter bears three stripes, signifying the three departments into which Cuba has been divided. On the right is the palm-tree, the emblem of Cuba. The note is receivable in payment for all duties, as well as being the legal-tender of the country. No time is specified for its redemption, that being left to the future of what is fondly hoped will soon be free Cuba."

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Treaty—Prospects of a European War.

Correspondence from London, dated the 24th ult., states:—It is the intention of Sir Henry Bulwer to give notice of a motion for information in regard to the Alabama treaty, as it is called, made between the late government and Reverdy Johnson, and he will probably couple with it a request for such information as to the complications between America and Spain as may be in the possession of the present Government. Sir Henry designed bringing up these interesting subjects on the 4th of May, but he will not probably do so before the 11th. He is opposed to the Johnson-Stanley treaty, tooth and nail, and will very severely criticize the action of the late ministry. Nor will some of the present Cabinet escape scot free, notwithstanding Sir Henry's friendly relations with Gladstone.

The rumors of troubles on the continent of Europe begin to come upon us thick and fast, and those who are best informed distrust Napoleon's professions of a desire for peace, and anticipate a disturbance before the summer shall have passed away. One main fact is evident to every sensible mind—the intensified hatred between France and Prussia. These two great powers are actually at war so far as preparations for a mighty conflict are concerned. The two countries bristle with bayonets. Their arsenals are packed with ammunition. All over the country their agents may be met with purchasing horses. They stand with braced up muscles and flashing eyes, ready to spring at each other's throats. In such a state of affairs who can say how soon the first blow may be given, and the two enemies be grappling in deadly conflict, and who can place any confidence in expressions of peaceful intentions coming from such sources? Yet both nations profess to be anxious to preserve the peace of Europe. Belgium is in the way of the Emperor and his schemes. He desires to brush the little kingdom aside practically by destroying her independence and making her simply a highway for his troops and munitions of war, yet he is very anxious for peace. It is rumored, by the way, that Mr. Bancroft hrs excited the displeasure of the Emperor. The latter, on a recent occasion, half jokingly informed General Dix that Mr. Bancroft had made to the King of Prussia such warm professions of friendship and sympathy on the part of the United States as to almost amount, by implication, to an unfriendly expression against France. To this General Dix replied, with his usual tact, that the United States Government desired to have the most friendly relations with all European countries, and that as the nations of Europe were at peace and on such friendly terms with each other, it was possible for the United States to sympathize warmly with all of them at the same time.

Frightful Catastrophe—Sixteen Persons Killed.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred on Wednesday evening, the 21st ult., at the Delabole slate quarries, situated on the north coast of Cornwall, and about four miles from Tintagel. It appears that part of the machinery used for hoisting slate and debris fell to the bottom of the quarry, a distance of 250 feet, carrying with it the ground upon which the machinery stood. Scores of men were working in the bottom of the pit at the time the accident took place, no less than twelve of whom were buried in the ruins. Assistance was immediately rendered, and after some time eight were dug out, all alive, but six of the poor fellows were frightfully injured. The others are supposed to be killed. One man was miraculously saved by falling into the cavity of a rock, where he was found by a body of explorers. A little girl who was standing close to the machinery at the time it fell was hurled from top to bottom, but, strange to say, she escaped unhurt.

A still later account says it is now ascertained that no less than sixteen persons have lost their lives through the shocking accident which occurred on Wednesday evening at the Delabole slate quarries. These include thirteen men, two boys, and one woman. One man is reported to be dying through the effects of the injuries which he received. Four bodies have not as yet been recovered. It is estimated that the quantity of rock which fell the whole distance of 250 feet amounted to no less than 150 tons. As might be imagined, the catastrophe has created great excitement throughout the district, and although 400 hands are employed in the quarry, no work has been done since the accident.

DELAWARE.

The Conflagration in Delaware City.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening contains the following news:—

The fire at Delaware City, on Tuesday evening, proves not to have been of incendiary origin, as was at first supposed. It resulted from the fall of a lamp which was hanging in the stable. There were several drivers in the stable at the time, and, on the discovery of the fire, they immediately gave each other the alarm, and all sprang from the windows except one, who, thinking they were only awaking him to fool him, lay still until it was too late for escape. He was a well-known character about the town—known almost entirely by the name of "Jimmy"—and was a driver on the canal. The number of mules destroyed was forty. There were also eight tons of hay and some feed in the stable, which were also consumed.

The fire at one time assumed threatening proportions, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the extensive carriage making shop of Jesse Alexander could be prevented from catching fire. The stable of Major J. B. Henry did catch fire several times, but the flames were suppressed each time and the building thus saved.

The sight next morning was most sickening, the bodies of the animals being strewn amongst the ruins. The body of "Jimmy," the driver, was not found until some search had been made, and it was a horrible sight, nothing being left but the blackened trunk, his legs, arms, and head having been burned entirely off.

A Noble Deed—The Heroism of a Lame Boy.

The *Commercial* also says:—

On Monday last a young boy, a son of Mrs. Forest, living on Riddle's Banks, near this city, had occasion to take his aunt across the dam of Jessup & Moore's paper mills, to the east side of the Brandywine creek. On returning, owing to the strong wind and high freshet, the boat became unmanageable and was carried over the dam breast. Providentially, the boat, as it was rushing down the rapid water below the dam, struck upon the only rock in the creek whose top was above the water, and here young Forest scrambled and thereby was saved from immediate drowning. The people soon gathered for the rescue, but the question arose as to how the boy was to be saved from his perilous condition. At that moment a lame boy, with a crutch, came forward and said, "I can fetch him!" One of the bystanders objected, until his father, Patrick Mulrien, who was present, said, "Let him go: you can't drown that boy." A rope was procured, and young Mulrien, with rope and crutch, went to the rescue. After feeling the water a little, he threw the crutch ashore, and manfully plunged into the rapid, rushing flood of waters, headed for the rock in the middle of the creek, where sat the half-drowned, chilled, and frightened boy. Mulrien swam round and round till he got through the eddying water, and on to the lee side of the rock, where he scrambled up; tied his rope around young Forest, and with his feet had to push him off the rock into the seething, boiling current, as the boy stubbornly refused to leave the only place of safety, being benumbed with cold, and afraid to face the dangers of the rapid flood again. The man soon pulled him ashore, where kind hands ministered to his wants. The trouble then was how Mulrien was to get back again, as he still sat upon the rock and looked quietly at the people, then at the rushing flood. He prepared himself for the plunge, and, after circling round the partly covered dangerous rocks, directed his course down the creek, made headway with the current, and very soon gained the shore, some distance below the scene of the disaster.

WAR DAMAGES.

What Has Been Allowed for Pennsylvania.

The commissioners appointed to ascertain the amount of damage done to property in the border counties during the Rebel invasion have made the following allotment:—

Adams County—Damage by Union troops to real property, $44,828·20; to personal, $5982·41. Damage by Rebels to real, $117,670·87; to personal, $352,378. Total amount claimed, $552,383·97; allowed, $507,797·38.

Bedford County—Damages by Union troops to real property, $198; to personal, $5625·19. Damages by Rebels to real property, $500; to personal, $2031·25. Total amount claimed, $7186·23; allowed, $7126·23.

Cumberland County—Damages by Union troops to real property, $22,197·29. Damages by Rebels to real property, $10,881·80; to personal, $176,855·55. Total amount claimed, $238,400·02; allowed, $216,724·46.

Franklin County—Damages by Union troops to real property, $3122·22; to personal, $19,631·28. Damages by rebels to real, $22,786·84; to personal, $793,954·79. Total amount claimed, $826,162·18; allowed, $788,733·99.

Fulton County—Damages by Union troops to real estate, $420; to personal property, $1898. Damages by rebels to real estate, $1389·25; to personal, $50,714·07. Total amount claimed, $54,421·32; allowed, $45,600·57.

Perry County—Damages by Union troops to real estate, $1515, and to personal property, $1233·60; and by Rebel troops to personal property, $70. Total amount to real and personal property in Perry county, $2868, of which $2640·40 is allowed.

York County—Damages by Union troops to real property, $1330·30; to personal, $5909·12. Damages by Rebels to real, $7382·48; to personal, $112,630·57. Total claimed, $127,668·55; allowed, $124,728·50.

The total amount claimed in these counties is $1,821,031·44, and the amount allowed, $1,093,351·52.

Callicott.

The Albany Penitentiary hospital for women has twelve beds. Only two persons were lying there. The hospital for males is a more interesting place—not because it contains more patients (for these were three in number), but because it contains the Penitentiary Library of Mr. Callicott. Mr. Callicott, formerly the Speaker of the New York State Assembly, is the hospital steward of the Albany Penitentiary. His history, including the circumstances which consigned him here, is too well known to need recapitulation. He was appointed to his present post a week after his arrival, in June, 1868, and has conducted himself, as I learn from the Superintendent, without fault. His duty is, besides attendance upon hospital patients, to care for and distribute the library. The library consists of a thousand volumes, some three hundred of which are continually absent from the shelves. When I entered the hospital, Mr. Callicott was seated behind a table at the further end, with his head bent over a large open book, shielding his face with his hands. He did not alter his position or change the place of a limb; and I am told that this partial masking of himself is his habitual custom when visitors are present. The Superintendent speaks of his philosophy, his intelligence, his well-controlled temper and captivating manner. He has two daughters, who are at school in Canada. He appears to be chiefly concerned in their behalf, and is affected by any allusion to them.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Arrest of a Murderer.

Detective Thompson passed through the city Tuesday evening, taking with him a man named Wesley Nelson, charged with the murder of a man named Lambert, near Janesville, Wisconsin. The murder was committed about a month since, and was a most atrocious one. Lambert was a farmer, and his murderer got eight hundred dollars in money and a horse. Nelson, the murderer, is a notorious ruffian, and was traced to a point about 150 miles from the scene, where he sold the horse. It appears he got only part of the pay for the animal, and was so incautious as to arrange that the balance of the purchase money should be sent to Shermondale, Perry county, not far from Carlisle, in this State. By this he was traced, and Thompson succeeded in arresting him. He took the prisoner safely through, although he had no requisition.—*Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening.*

INSANITY.

A Lunatic Travelling with the Davenport Brothers.

From the Boston Herald.

Yesterday morning the Davenport Brothers, who are too well known to need further reference here, called at the office of the Chief of Police and complained that a man styling himself the Rev. Elisha F. Minier, who had been in their employ, and whom many will remember having seen of late, he being the middle-aged individual who turned up and down the gaslights at the *seances* of the Brothers at Music Hall, had embezzled $150 belonging to them, the proceeds of the "dark *seance*" given on Thursday evening. Detective Hill was sent out and soon returned with Minier, whom he had arrested at the Boston Hotel. Minier is a tall man with greyish hair, clear blue eyes, and an intelligent-looking countenance. His conversation is fluent and pleasing, and his ideas are lucidly, not to say elegantly, expressed. The Davenports say they picked him up in Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago, and gave him employment more out of charity than anything else, he being in reduced circumstances.

Since his arrival in Boston, Minier has sued the Davenports for $800, his claim being that that amount is his due for services rendered them in writing manuscripts and controlling the spirits for them. His next annoying step was the retention of the $150 previously referred to, and it was found necessary to have him looked after by the authorities. On being arrested he declared that he knew where the money was and that it belonged to him. In fact, he had conceived the idea that the whole establishment, Davenports and all, belonged to him, and he proposed to run it until he had raised ten millions of dollars, which he declared his intention of devoting to the publication of forty-eight thousand pages of manuscript, which he had been ordered to write on the subject of the birth of Christ, whose near kin he was.

Some time ago, Minier, who hails from Cincinnati, wrote and published a pamphlet addressed to President Lincoln and his Cabinet, petitioning them, in the first paragraph, to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Minier was very indignant towards the Davenport brothers for their attempt to regain the $150, and talked to them only as an insane person could talk. He has for some time carried with him a huge dirk knife, because, as he said, the spirits had told him some one was going to take his life. His arrest, he contended, was part of a plot looking to that end.

Application was made to Judge Bacon for a warrant in the matter of embezzlement, but, after perusing the pamphlet, the Judge refused the warrant on the ground of evident insanity. Subsequently, Drs. Foye and Long examined Minier, and declared him insane. The same determination was reached by Dr. Clark afterwards, and finally, by order of Judge Ames, Minier was taken to the Insane Asylum at Taunton; not, however, until he had promised to visit Boston with a big earthquake and shake it all to pieces.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, J. P.

Prison cases were resumed this morning.

Peter Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. This was a purely conscience case, such as is seldom known in a criminal court. Last Monday a week ago he went to Detective Tryon, and told him that some days previous he had stolen a horse and wagon, and had taken them to Jersey and sold them; but this was his first offense, and it weighed so heavily upon his mind that he would prefer rather to confess his guilt and expiate it by undergoing whatever punishment the law might impose, than to retain his liberty under the circumstances. The prisoner was a man of middle age and very respectable appearance.

Peter Morris pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a number of carpenters' tools from Roxborough.

John Flaherty, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a lot of iron from Lombard street wharf. He and two others were caught in the act of carrying the iron away, and he was pursued and captured.

The remainder of the morning was taken up with the trial of a case in which Daniel Price was charged with assault and battery upon Thomas Quade.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

J. L. Hopkins vs. William Margerum. A feigned issue to try the ownership of goods levied upon by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Peter Parnell vs. Isabella Parnell. A suit in divorce on the ground of desertion. On trial.

In the contested will case of Henry Fricka, the motion for a feigned issue has been withdrawn, and the award was stricken off.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

William B. Colli ns vs. The Asbury Life Insurance Company. An action on a policy alleged to have been effected upon the joint lives of plaintiff and his wife, the wife having since then died. The defense alleged that their agent, Rev. Andrew Manship, negotiated with plaintiff, in Delaware, for the policy and made satisfactory arrangements for its issue; but he went away, and afterwards sent the policy to a friend of his to be delivered to the plaintiff upon settlement of the charges, but it was never delivered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Augusta J. Fulmer vs. Isaac G. Blinn. An action to recover mesne profits for the unlawful retention of real estate after the execution of a deed of conveyance. Verdict for plaintiff for $250.

John M. Kennedy and John E. McCormick, assignees in bankruptcy of Michael O'Hara, vs. A. M. Barr, guardian of Francis O'Hara. A feigned issue to try the right to money in the hands of the defendant, which is claimed by plaintiffs as belonging to the bankrupt, and by the defendant, as belonging to the bankrupt's wife. On trial.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 7—A. M.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 93⅛. United States Five-twenties dull at 79½. The stock market is flat; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 98½; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales; sales of the week 47,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and 3000 for speculation; stock, 362,000 bales, of which 165,000 are American.

LONDON, May 7—A. M.—Sugar buoyant, both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 7—P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93. United States Five-twenties flat at 78½. American stocks flat; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 589,000 bales, including 196,000 bales of American. California wheat 9s. 6d.; No. 2 red Western, 8s. 7d. Lard, 69s. 6d. Pork, 102s. Cheese, 83s. Tallow, 95s. 9d.

LONDON, May 7—P. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 9d.

HAVRE, May 7.—Cotton opens quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands are now quoted at 11⅜@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Stocks strong. Gold, 137; Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 118¾; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 115½; new, 116½; do. 1867, 116½; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s. 62¾; Missouri 6s, 88¾; Canton Company, 59¼; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 178¼; Reading, 95¾; Hudson River, 155¼; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 105¾; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 131¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 147¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, M[illegible]dy and unchanged; sales of [illegible] Sales of 10,000 bushels [illegible] 25@ 1·56. Legal-tend[illegible]

Sailed, ship E[illegible]

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Sandwich Islands—The Coolies Conspire to Rob and Murder their Employers—Death of a Great Chief.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST

The Completion of the Pacific Roads to be Celebrated—A Storm in Omaha.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Opening—Preparations for Celebrating the Event—Excursion Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The people of this city and Sacramento are in a state of feverish excitement in regard to the completion of the Pacific Railroad. Preparations have been made in both places for the observance of the event, which will occur on Saturday. The bankers of this city have given notice that their houses will be closed on that day, and business will be generally suspended. Arrangements have been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company so that each stroke of the hammer on the last spike driven shall be repeated simultaneously in New York and San Francisco by telegraph. Besides the silver-mounted and polished California tie, a spike of gold, silver pick, and silver hammer, for use in the completion, were forwarded to the end of the track.

The excursion train for the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, with the commissioners and Governor Stanford and guests, was nearly wrecked yesterday by a large tree which had fallen across the track. The obstruction was discovered in time to preserve the passenger cars uninjured, but the locomotive was damaged and thrown off the track.

The Hall & Norcross Mining Company have declared a dividend of $6 per share, payable on the 10th inst.

The assessment levied by the Belcher Company of $5 per share will become delinquent on June 5th, and that levied by the Confidence Company of $20 per share will become delinquent on June 9th.

Bold Attempt to Assassinate a Policeman.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—A bold attempt was made to assassinate a policeman on his beat at one o'clock this morning. Matt McCarty, a desperado, who has often been before the court for assault and battery, stole up behind Officer Bennett, at the corner of Fifth and Vince streets, placed a four-shooter within two inches of his head, and snapped it twice, but without discharging it.

Bennett turned and collared the would-be assassin, knocked him down with his mace, and got two more blows in, when two bystanders interfered and prevented a fatal result. McCarty was badly, but not mortally, wounded about the head. He was taken to the station house, and a charge of attempting to assassinate lodged against him.

A Saloon Keepers' National Association.

Delegates from the Saloon Keepers' Societies met in convention at Turner Hall last night, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Springfield, Illinois, Louisville, Covington, Urbana; Ohio, and Jeffersonville, Indiana are represented. The object is to form a National Association, for which a committee to draft a constitution has been appointed. It will continue in session several days.

Cut in Two.

Yesterday Patrick Glassby, a drunken man, was run over on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, near Lima, and his body cut in two.

Knoxville as a Railroad Terminus.

A large meeting of capitalists was held yesterday in Knoxville, Tenn., and a large delegation appointed to visit this place to represent the advantages of Knoxville as the terminus of the Southern Railroad. A part of the delegation will start for here to-day.

Storm on the Plains.

OMAHA, May 7.—A heavy storm is raging on the plains west of this point. The telegraph lines to Montana are working well.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Colton, the Missing Adams Express Agent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 7.—A gentleman just returned to this city from Europe says he saw Edwin B. Colton, the missing Adams Express agent of this city, in London; that he had a conversation with him, and learned his adventures since leaving New York in December, 1867. Colton sailed from New York for England the day after his disappearance, and has been to sea most of the time since. The gentleman who makes this statement is an old acquaintance of Colton, and there is no mistake as to his identity.

Obituary.

WARE, Mass., May 7.—George H. Gilbert, a well-known and extensive woollen and flannel manufacturer, died yesterday, aged sixty-five.

A Relic of the War.

LEWISTON, Me., May 7.—The *Journal* learns that President Grant has presented the saddle he used through the war to Mr. Washburne, of Livermore, father of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill—Its Third Reading Refused.

BOSTON, May 7.—The Senate has refused the Prohibitory Liquor bill a third reading by a vote of 13 to 21. The opposition was composed of those who favor a stringent liquor law and ultra prohibitionists, who object to the concessions made in the defeated bill.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Rumored Conspiracy Among the Coolies to Murder and Plunder Their Employers—Death of a High Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Honolulu advices to April 22, have been received. Considerable excitement and alarm exist among the people of Honolulu. There is a rumor of a conspiracy among the Coolies to murder and plunder their employers. Preparations have been made for resistance, in case of an uprising.

His Majesty the King made a narrow escape from death by the falling of a cocoanut, while walking in the grove at his country-seat.

The necessary fixtures for light-houses at Honolulu and Hilo, and several other points, have been received at Honolulu. A high chief of the ancient Hiawia race died at Hilo suddenly, and was buried at Honolulu with honors. There are complaints of limited whaling business this spring.

Arrived at Honolulu, ships Ethan Allen, from Sidney; Mattie Banks, from Yokohama; whaleship Hercules, with 125 barrels of oil; J. D. Thompson, from New Bedford, with 200 barrels of oil; Emily Morgan, from New Bedford, with 95, and Eagle, with 500 barrels. Sailed, ship Free Trader, for Baker's Island; whaleships Camili and Eagle for Kohola.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 7, 1869.

Our business men have no reason to complain of the condition of the money market, currency being in great abundance and accessible to all on easy terms. Our banks are freely lending and discounting, whilst their constantly increasing surplus funds keep them in a favorable condition for a sudden call from the Comptroller. Whilst this condition prevails, and trade continues, as at present "to, drag its slow length along," we may expect a cheap and easy money market. In New York there are already signs of a stringency, and rates have advanced to 7 per cent., gold. But this is merely the result of a weekly withdrawal of some $1,300,000 from the market by the Government sale of gold, which, by a distribution in lots to the various large cities, might be readily avoided.

Call loans are easy at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Prime business paper continues in good demand, and is eagerly snapped up by the brokers at a discount of 6@8 per cent. for prime acceptances.

The Stock market was moderately active, and prices throughout the entire list were very strong, and in some instances higher. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 104⅜, and the third do. at 107. City sixes improved ⅛, selling at 101⅝ for the new issues. The Lehigh Gold loan changed hands at 94@94⅛. Government bonds were firm with a general upward tendency.

Reading Railroad was quiet but firmer, closing at 47·94@48; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55@55¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad improved 1¼, selling as high as 30⅞@31; Minehill Railroad changed hands at 54½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 43 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; and 34½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 32⅝. 17 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 65 for Morris preferred; and 13 for Susquehanna.

Nothing was done in Coal or bank stocks. 232 was bid for North America; 108 for Northern Liberties; 30½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Girard; 72 for City; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Passenger Railway shares were without change. 43¼ was offered for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2100 Pa 6s, 3 ser....107		100 sh Phil & E..s60.	30⅜
$5900 do...1 ser.104½		100 do.....	30⅜
$2000 Alle. Co 6s.... 74¾		200 do...ls.b30.	30⅜
$1000 City 6s, New.... 101⅛		5 sh Reading RR..	48
$6000 do..... 101⅛		5 do.....	48
$100 do 101½		100 do.....b30.	47·94
$2300 do..... 101⅞		100 do.....b30.	47·94
$5000 Phil & E 7s.s5. 87		100 do.....s5.	47·24
$2500 do.....s5. 87		100 do.....b60.	48
$2000 do.....s5. 87		18 do.....trf.	48
$1000 do...s5wn. 87		100 do.....b60.	48
$12000 Pa R 1m 6s.... 99¾		5 do.....	48
$200 Sch N 6s, '76.. 64		100 do.....b40.	48
$1000 Leh Gold l..c. 94		10 sh Leh N St....	32½
$1000 do 94⅛		100 sh Penna RR....	55⅛
$1000 Leh 6s, '84.... 83		4 do.....	55⅛
1 sh Leh Val R.... 56		100 do.....b30.	55⅛
50 sh Cata Pf..... 35½		100 sh Cornplanter..	¾

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	136⅝	11·23 A. M.....	137¼
10·36 "	137	11·27 "	137⅛
10·45 "	137⅛	11·35 "	137⅜
10·50 "	137	11·37 "	137⅜

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 118¾@119; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅜@118⅝; do., 1864, 113¾@114⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1867, 116¼@116⅜; do., 1868, 116¼@116⅜; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Pacifics, 106⅝@106¾. Gold, 137¼.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅜@119; do. 1862, 118⅜@118½; do. 1864, 113¾@114; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1867, new, 116¼@116⅜; do. 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅝. Gold, 136¾@137; Silver, 127¾@130.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U.