THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts As it Was, as It Is, and as It Ought to Be. The contest which has been carried on for many pears between the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts and the artists of Philadelphia, and which has of late attracted a more than usual amount of public attention, would be of comparatively little moment, and not worthy of any extended notice by the press and public, were the parties to the squabble the only ones interested. Art culture, however, in a city like this, is to a great extent influenced by the good or bad management of an institution like the Academy: and claiming as it does to be the instructor of our artists, and the headquarters of the art influences in Philadelphia, all who esteem a general diffusion of artistic knowledge and taste for the beautiful as secessary to the highest development of a civilized nation in the present age, are as much concerned in the matter as the artists themselves.

With regard to the fine arts the American people occupy an anomalous position. In literature and science we keep pace with the most advanced nations, but it is a somewhat remarkable fact that Americans who appreciate heartily and read critically the best books are, in the vast majority of cases, totally unable to pass judgment on a pleture or piece of statuary, or even to give the most superficial opinion as to the merits of a good or bad work of art of any kind. This is a singular but not altogether unaccountable fact, which cannot be disputed. The art culture of the United States is confined to a very small coterie, and although there are gratifying evidences of an increased interest in the subject among the general public, and a rapidly growing taste which promises to produce good results in the future, it is no less true that while we have among us men of great salent who have given American art a standing that is in a high degree creditable, the great mass of the people are yet profoundly ignorant on the subject. In fact, many persons have an idea that there is semething exclusive about it; that it is only to be enjoyed by the wealthy; and it is not uncommon to and persons of intelligence and culture on other subjects speak of art as if they considered it a matber out of the reach of their purses, and consequently out of their sphere altogether. To dissipate such an idea as this, and to encourage an appreciation of art for its own sake, is the desire and should be the endeavor of all who have any interest in the subject whatever. The popular idea of the exclusiveness of art is to a great extent due to such pseudo patrons as pride themselves upon the extensiveness of their collection and the mercantile valuation of their pictures more than they do upon the only merits which are worthy of consideration in such connection. A long-established and influential instilike the Academy of Fine Arts, with men of wealth at, its head, who have the ability to give material aid for the advancement of art interests, is to a great extent responsible for that want of appreciation on the part of the

public of which we have spoken. The education of

artists is only half the duty of such an institution,

and its position as educator of the public taste is not

less important. In consideration of these facts, it is

worth while to inquire what the Academy has done,

what it is doing, and what it ought to do if it is to be

considered as aught else than a hybrid concern, half

museum and half school, and not worth much in

either capacity.

We may premise that the quarrel with the artists is not a new thing, brought about by a few restive and factious spirits of the present generation, but it had its origin at the very foundation of the institution, and it has continued, with a few intervals of patched-up peace, until the present time. The Academy of Fine Arts was incorporated in 1806, and its founders were a number of wealthy gentlemen who professed to have a taste for the fine arts, and on the strength of their wealth and influence they procured a charter from the Legislature-charters were not as easily procured then as they are now-and commenced the erection of a building. Although there were a number of eminent artists in Philadelphia at the time, they were not consulted in a matter in which it might be supposed that they had a particular interest, nor was their co-operation in any way invited; in fact, they were totally ignored, as their successors have practically been ever since. The establishment of the Academy took the artists by surprise, and its first efforts in the way of educating the public taste ex-The first exhibition of the Academy consisted of casts from the antique and some pictures loaned by Robert Fulton and others, and the whole affair was looked upon by the artists as simply a museum, and in no sense of the term an academy of art. Fully appreciating the importance of having in this country an institution for the education of young artists, a society was formed, which included among its members such men as the Peales, Sully, Birch, West, Stuart, Alston, Vanderlyn, Copely, Trumbull, Jarvis Rush, Fairman, the Ecksteins, Ritche, Dennis, Volozan, Benjamin Trott, Luke Robbins, Benjamin H. Latrobe, and others; and it was their sincere desire to establish an art school which should be distinctively such. The exhibitions arranged by the Academy were condemned by them in the following language:-"The artists have ever deprecated the idea of an exhibition of antique statues, such being only useful to students, and never having in any country formed a public exhibition. It has been considered as extremely indecorous, and altogether inconsistent with the purity of republican morals." Ideas have altered on the subject of the indelicacy of nude statuary since then, but the artists were certainly right on the main point.

The poverty of the artists prevented them from accomplishing all that they wished, although they made arrangements with the Academy to carry on the schools and to arrange exhibitions in their building. It will thus be seen that the establishment of the schools, which are the most valuable features of the Academy of Fine Arts as it is constituted at present, was due entirely to the artists; and the founders of the institution are not entitled to the slightest credit in the matter, as this important feature of an art academy appears not to have been even thought of by them.

Various efforts were made to bring about a union between the Academy and the artists, as all disinterested lovers of art felt that the cause for which both parties professed to labor would be materially aided by such a combination of forces. The direcsors of the Academy, however, held aloof, and refused to consider any proposition which would not leave them in entire control of the institution, and after many failures to come to a satisfactory understanding, the artists, in despair at their inability to accomplish what they desired in building up an art school without assistance, consented to disband their own organization and join the Academy-a step which has been the cause of all the subsequent dim-

A certain number of artists were elected acade micians and others associates, with the understanding that they were to supervise the schools and assist in arranging the pictures for exhibition. According to the rules adopted, every academician was expected to deposit a specimen of talent, and every new member one on his election. The academicians were required to make quarterly reports to the directors, stating what had been done in the schools and in the getting up of exhibitions. They had neither voice nor vote in the management of the institution, nor have they ever had since. According to the by-laws at present in force, the Committee on Instruction may from time to time accept the cooperation of artists of established reputation, when

they shall think it advisable to do so. It will be seen that the Academy got all the fat and the artists all the lean. Money carried the day, and the claims of the real workers in the cause of art culture were contemptuously ignored, as they have been ever since. The whole policy of the founders of the Academy and their successors appears to have been devoted to the one end of placing a few individuals before the public in the flattering position of art patrons, while the artists themselves were thrust into the background, their poverty-stricken appearance being considered probably as unfitting them to appear in genteel society.

Such was the origin of the Academy of Fine Arts, and, leaving out of the question the contest between m and the artists, we come to consider what it has 10 show for the nearly three-quarters of a century

that it has been in existence. By hook or by crook the institution managed to become posses very creditable collection of works of art. Its desire at the beginning appeared to be to represent American, and especially Philadelphia, art. In the gaileries there are now excellent specimens of the best styles of West, Peale, Sully, Neagle, Allston, and others, which are valuable for their intrinsic merits as well as for their associations. Additions were made by purchase, and more by gifts; and Paul Beck bequeathed his collection under condition that none of the works in it were ever to be sold. Lough's group of the "Centaurs" was given to the Academy by the artist, who was disgusted because his own countrymen would not purchase it, and Wittkamp's "Deliverance of Leyden" was purchased for a perfectly insignificant sum under very similar circumstances. Indeed, the Academy has had an astonishing luck in driving bargains, and it is doubtful whether it ever

paid the full value for any of its possessions. After a time, however, it came to a dead stop, and it has scarcely advanced a single step since. During the last twenty years all its acquisitions of any importance have been Paul Weber's "Twilight;" May's "Dying Brigand;" Goune's "Town Fool in Dejection," Gestaldi's "Parisina," purchased about three years ago, after much outside pressure had been brought to bear, for about one-tenth of its real value; and Professor Schussele's "Esther," which has just been presented under circumstances which preclude any criticisms on the amount the artist is in pocket by the transaction. A great many of the pictures be longing to the Academy have no value except as curiosities; and Benjamin Wests' "Death on the Pale Horse," which is the great piece de resistance, while it is interesting on account of its associations, and useful is a means of extracting "quarters," in the way of admission fees, from the pockets of pious old adies, has no value whatever for the purposes of artistic culture.

In the management of the schools the Academy has considered its whole duty performed in having the Antique gallery and the life-class room each lighted three evenings during the week from October to April, paying the models, issuing permits to paint in the galleries, and employing a professor of anatomy to lecture once a week during a portion of the winter. This is the sum total of what it has done in the way of art-education until the last season, when Professor Schussele was engaged as an instructor. This was but a step in the right direction which should have been taken years ago, and the good effects were apparent at once in the revival of interest in the classes, which was fast dying out.

In the matter of art education the Academy of Fine Arts has left off just where any live institution, managed by men who felt a real interest in the work in which they were engaged, would have commenced.

The fact is that the Academy of Fine Arts was founded on wrong principles, or rather upon no principles; and, in comparison with the European schools, it will never be anything but a disgrace to the name it bears, unless it has a very different organization from the present. When considering what such an institution might do and ought to do in the way of art culture, the pittful squabble between it and the artists sinks beneath contempt; and yet it is in contentions with those who ought to be its best friends and most ardent supporters, that its energies have been wasted ever since its charter was obtained from the Legislature in 1806. Art education is as important in its way as any other; but while we have flourishing colleges and academies in all parts of the country, there is not in the United States a single art school worthy of the name. The French Academy, the Royal Academy in London, and every other institution of the kind that has ever been heard of outside of the United States, are managed by artists exclusively, at least so far as art matters are concerned; and it is absurd for a company of bankers, brokers, and merchants to expect to carry on such a concern with success—as well might they start a college and attempt to teach mathematics and the dead languages, or to qualify medical students for their profession. The European Academics have full corps of professors, their class rooms are large, airy and well lighted; their life models do not pose for a couple of hours only three evenings in the week, during six months in the year. in a dark cellar where it is impossible to paint, and painting from life is a point of the first importance in an artist's education. Their libraries are stocked with valuable works, and they have collections of armor, costumes, and antiquities which are of the highest value to students. The library of the Academy of Fine Arts is a meagre array of volumes, inferior in many respects to the collections of art literature in the Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries; and although there has been a standing threat for years upon the cover of the catalogue to provide a museum of arms, armor, costumes, and ceramic wares for the benefit of artists, the first indication of the threat being

Such an institution should have upon its walls specimens of the best American artists, and especially of the Philadelphia artists. This indeed appeared to have been the intention of the founders, but we look in vain for any works by Rothermel, Hamilton, Richards, Moran, Bensell, and others of our day, who have given Philadelphia art a standing, on its walls. The Academy, too, ought to have careful copies of the pictures of the best European masters, old and new; but we lately had exhibited in this city an admirable copy of Classie's "Landing of Cleopatra," made by Mr. Isaac L. Williams; and one of Turner's "Ulysses Defying Polyphemus," by Mr. E. Moran : but although these were representative works, it never entered the heads of the Academy directors to pur-

carried out has yet to be made.

In the European schools there are scholarships and prizes to stimulate the students, and such stimulants are even more necessary here; and the course of instruction ought to be so thorough as to preclude the necessity of an artist making a journey to Europe to finish his education. The education of the public is an equally important matter, and but little can be done in this direction unless the galleries of the Academy are filled with works of real artistic merit, which will make it a popular place of resort, As it is, the people of Philadelphia take no interest whatever in the institution, except during the progress of the spring exhibition, and there are thousands, not of the uneducated classes, but people of refinement and taste, who never visit it from one year's end to the other.

It may be answered that the Academy has not the means to carry on its operations on this grand scale but the question is whether that is not its own fault, It has been from the foundation under the control of wealthy business men, and while other educational institutions have been endowed by the friends of learning and enriched by legacies, it remains in nearly the same poverty-stricken condition it was nearly fifty years ago. Suppose that the Philadelphia Library, after having been established by publicspirited citizens, and having received such a bequest as James Logan's library, had considered its work ended and its whole duty accomplished by permitting its subscribers to take out books, and the public to read them in the rooms, without making large yearly additions to its stock, what kind of a position would

The case of the Academy of Fine Arts is entirely nalogous. James Logan's bequest has handed his name down to a grateful posterity, but what have Paul Beck's pictures in the Academy ever done for his fame? There are gentieman in this city now, the pleasure of whose lives it has been to collect pictures, and who would be delighted to leave them to ome institution where the public could have the benefit of them, and where they would contribute to exciting an interest in and cultivating a taste for art, instead of having them dispersed under the hammer. But there is no chemicagement to make such bequests to a dead-and-alive institution like the Academy of Fine Arts, Under a spirited and enterprising management, the Academy could procure donations of money and pictures, and endowments for professorships and scholar hips, the same as other educational institutions. But who imagines that any thing of the kind will ever be done? On the contrary, the artists in and out of Phildelphiaa have come to the conclusion that any connection with the concern is deleterious to their interests, that it is not an Academy in any proper sense of the word, and that the letting out of its galleries for auction purposes is a

laugh at the annual quarrel which takes place, when the grand efforts to which all the energies of the managers are devoted, the spring exhibition, opens; so that it is useless to hope for any improve ment unless there is a radical change in the whole system of management.

In commenting upon the deficiencies of Academy of Fine Arts, we have no desire or intention to do it other than a real service, and it is with a faint hope of exciting some interest in a subject of great importance that we occupy our columns with a discussion of the matter under consideration. The Academy has had its Rip Van Winklish sleep of a good deal more than twenty years, and it is high time that it should wake up and realize the fact that we are approaching the end of the nineteenth century, that things have changed since 1906 and that if it don't bestir itself, a new art institution, worthy of the name of an Academy will be started, and the existence of the old concern will be forgotten, except by some of the more aged members of the Historical Society and others who are enthusiastic upon the subject of local antiquities.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN AND SAD.

Yesterday afternoon a most melancholy affair haped in the bar-room of Derbard & Greenheld

both fell to the floor, Hudson being underneath. The bar-keeper, Thomas Addleton, parted the two, and assisted Cundy to rise, but when he attempted to raise Hudson, he found that he was insensible. Efforts were then made to restore him, but without avail, and he died in a few moments. At a late hour last night Mr. Cundy appeared at the Central Police Station, and surrendered himself. He states that he did not strike a blow, but, on the contrary, his sonin-law struck him twice in the face.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body. The following evidence was

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body. The following evidence was elicited:

Thomas Adlington sworn—I reside at No. 211 Lodge street; Mr. Cundy was sitting at a table in the saloson asleep; he had been there asleep for more than an hour; Hudson came in and asked for a glass of ale; I gave it to him; Hudson then asked how long Cundy had been there: I told him; he then went and woke Cundy up; they entered into a conversation; Cundy got up and asked me for a package he had left in the morning; I gave it to him; they commenced speaking together again; spoke for some five or ten minutes; I was sitting behind the bar with my back towards them; just then Hudson jumped from his chair and said, "Barkeeper, look out;" I jumped up and looked around; in the meantime Cundy rose up; Hudson then said, "You shall not do that to me;" they then scuiffed; the deceased fell; don't know whether Cundy also fell; it was all over in a moment; don't think that Hudson struck anything in his fall but the floor; we picked him up, bathed him, and sent for doctors; we didn't think he was seriously hurt.

Henry J. Langbord sworn—Live at No. 23 South Water street; was playing a game of bagatelle in the saloon; Cundy was sitting in the place by a table; Cundy was supparently asleep; Hudson came in, and drew a chair alongside of Cundy, tapped Cundy on the shoulder, and woke him up; they entered into a conversation; afterwards they got into a quarrel: I turned round and saw them in the attitude of falling; I saw no blows struck; the first intimation I had of the difficulty was when they were souffling; when we picked him up he was in a swoon, a dead weight; Cundy helped to bathe his head; remained there all the time, assisting; he did not speak after he fell.

Joseph Sellers sworn—Reside at No. 808 Fitzwater street; was in the saloon in question yesterday afternoon; was playing bagatelle. (Witness then corroborated the fortegoing testimony.)

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post mortem examination of the body of the

The jury rendered the following verdict:-That the said William Hudson came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fall while in a scuffle with William Cundy, at No. 213 Lodge

THE NUMISHATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held stated meeting at its hall last evening, President transacted, and a number of valuable donations were received and letters read. An interesting mediaval coin found in Florida was exhibited by Hon. William Penn Chandler.

Brinton made some remarks in relation to late archæological discoveries near Nashville, Tennessee, Hementioned the discovery in caves and mounds of implements of bone and metal, and offered some in-formation relative to the tombs of the Mississipp valley, which were usually formed of slabs of stone placed so as to form a comin, in which only the bones of the defunct were interred. It was not customary to inter the fiesh. These circumstances caused the early writers on Western antiquities to imagine that these sepulchres were those of a race of dwarfs. Silver crosses were also found, which were plainly stamped or cast, and not hammered out. The im-pression created on the mind of the discoverers, that these things had to do with a prehistoric Christiani-

zation, is untenable.

Dr. Brinton further stated that in his own explorations among the mounds near Danipo, Florida,
he had found European glass beads. As to the
statement of the mummles found in the Western
mounds having light hair, the coloring matter of the being impregnated therewith.

to the condition of the American Indians, and stated that an experiment of conciliation was about being tried upon them.

will well repay a visit. THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

reassembled this morning at the Bethel Church, Bishop Campbell presiding. Religious exercises were conducted by L. S. Lewis, consisting of singing, prayer, and the reading of the 139th Psalm. L. C. Chambers was introduced to the Conference as transferred from the Canada Conference.

MALICIOUS MUSCHIEF AND LARCENY .- Yesterday afternoon James Hollingsworth and Robert Skelton and random sames Hollingsworth and Robert Section entered the tavern of James Wein, at Mount Alry, and being rather rough in opening the door, smashed the glass. After getting inside, they are alleged to have relieved a man who was drunk at the bar of a watch. They were intoxicated at the time. They were taken into custody, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- About 10 o'clock last night Mrs. George Kinsler, residing at No. 1508 Ellsworth street, was stopped on Fifteenth street, below Wash ington avenue, by a ruffian, who demanded het watch and money. She screamed murder, when the scamp grabbed for her watch, but succeeded in get ting only a portion of the chain attached to it. He

FIRES.—Last evening the awning in front of No. 751 S. Sixth street was destroyed by fire. It caught from the sparks of a bonne, which had been kindled in the street by boys.

A slight fire occurred this morning at Mr. Kelley's, on Bedford street, below Seventh. It originated from

CRICKET.-The first regular cricket match of the season will be played this afternoon and to-morrow between the Philadelphia and the Germantows Cricket Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, the sam participated in those matches.

CRUBLTY TO ANIMALS.—Dennis McGuire yesterday was driving a baulky horse through West Philadelphia, and on several occasions struck the animal over the head with a club. A policeman took Dennis into custody, and, after a hearing before Aiderman Maule,

thief took advantage of an open cellar-way at No. 541 Norris street and entered the house; and, after a thorough ransacking, marched off with only \$5.

# diagrace to the name it bears; and the general public THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

# WASHINGTON. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Contest for the Philadelphia United States Marshalship-Hiestand in the Front.

Appointments by President Grant To-day—Departure of the Peruvian Minister.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Collectors of Internal Revenue-J. C. Willis,

Thirteenth district, Illinois; J. Duck, Seven-

teenth district, Ohio; C. C. Walcott, Seventh

district, Ohio; M. Scanlan, Third district, New

Pension Agents-G. M. Van Buren, for invalid

pensions at New York city; J. B. Young, at Du-

buque, Iowa; H. Iddings, at Fort Wayne, In-

diana. Frank Howe has been designated by the

Secretary of the Treasury as special agent of

President and Secretary of State, previous to

Another Pressure.

There was another pressure of office-seekers

and their friends and backers at the White House

to-day, claiming the attention of the President.

Nearly all the morning the President was en-

gaged in arranging some matters to be submitted

to the Cabinet to-day, and few callers were re-

The Cabinet

met at noon. All the members were present ex-

The Philadelphia United States Marshalship.

O. J. Dickey arrived here this morning, and

had an interview with the President relative to

the appointment of John A. Hiestand to be Mar-

shal for the Eastern District of your State. The

President made no promise, but seemed favor-

ably inclined towards Mr. Hiestand. He said he

thought he would make the appointment

to-day. George M. Lauman and his friends are

also at work, but they have not been able to get

the Executive ear to-day. In this respect Dickey

is ahead. It is thought Hiestand will be ap-

New Internal Revenue Regulations.

Washington, May 7.—Regulations are being pre-parek by Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, fixing the kind and amount of proof required

Bureau, fixing the kind and amount of proof required from railroad companies, corporations, and individuals who have been taxed as non-resident aliens, under a provision of the internal revenue act which was repealed March 10, 1867, and who now apply to have the amount of tax which was withheld while the act remained in force refunded.

The nature of proof required will be the affidavit of the claimant, attested by an additional a fidavit from some other responsible party and the certificate of the consular agent nearest the post to which the claimant belongs, that he is a non-resident alien.

Attorney-General Hoar returned to Washington this morning, and was attending to the duties of his office.

FROM BOSTON.

Metropolitan Police in the "Hub"—The Great Lord Bond Robbery.

Legislative Committee on the subject of the

Metropolitan police took place last evening,

when the affidavit of Detective John S. Young,

of New York, was read, detailing the circum-

stances connected with the Lord bond robbery.

Mr. Young says:-Mr. Lord gave me a written

power of attorney, as also did Mr. Barron. I

conferred with and acted under the advice of A.

Oakey Hall, then District Attorney, and now Mayor of New York. We both concluded that

there was no reasonable chance of convicting

any one of the crime, and Mr. Hall was full

satisfied to have me direct my attention chiefly

to the recovery of the property. Although seve-

ral parties were arrested and indicted in New

York, yet no evidence could be procured suffi-

cient to warrant their trial. The affidavit fur-

ther says:-The only money paid to Heath and

Jones or any other officers in Boston was \$8000-

and this was all the compensation received by

them and others for many months of service and many journeys to Montreal, New York,

Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and for the re-

covery of between \$300,000 and \$400,000. There

never was any suspicion of unfaithfulness or

any kind of misconduct on the part of Heath or

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Ratification by the Connecticut Senate.

HARTFORD, May 7 .- The Senate ratified the

Fifteenth Amendment to-day, by a vote of 12

depublicans to 5 Democrats; two Republicans

and two Democrats absent. Both houses, after

the announcement of committees, adjourned

GENERAL THOMAS JORDAN.

The Commander of the Cubau Expedition.

General Thomas Jordan, who has gone out in command of the expedition to Caba from New York, is an old West Pointer, and one of the most accomplished officers of the late Confederate army. He served as chief of staff to General Beauregard during the first three years of the war, and was with him at Charleston and Vicksburg, and in Virginia.

During the Shiloh campaign, General Jordan conceived the idea that Jefferson Davis, the Con-federate President, was hostile to General Beaure-

gard, and he resented an alleged slight to his chief then and after the close of the war. When the Confederacy fell, Jordan, like many of his brother officers, came North. His fortunes were entirely

officers, came North. His fortunes were entirely broken by the contest, and he sought to obtain a livelihood in New York by here writing for the press. His old grudge against Davis took form in an article in Harper's Magazine, which attracted considerable notice at the time. General Jordan also wrote upon military, agricultural, and political subjects both for the magazines and the metropolitan newspapers. He has been living in New Jersey, near New York, until the beginning of the Cuban outbreak. Since then, his presence at various places on the coast, and particularly at Charleston and New Orleans, has been noticed, and always in connection with some

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Market firm.

he will make himself famous.

until Friday next.

Boston, May 7 .- A final hearing before the

Despatch to the Associated Press.

the Treasury Department for New York city.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President's Appointments. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The President made the following appointments to-day:-

his departure for Peru.

ceived.

pointed

cept Mr. Hoar.

A Man and His Father-in-Law Engage in an Altercation, Which Ends in the Death of the

pened in the bar-room of Perbard & Greenheich, No. 213 Lodge street.

Mr. William Cundy, of the firm of William Cundy & Son, a man about fifty years of age, quarrelied with his son-th-law, Mr. William Hudson. Words led to blows. The two men clinched, and in a short time

hair had been evidently destroyed by burial for cen-turies in nitrate of potassa caves, the whole soli

Dr. Brinton continued in the same strain, to the great edification of the society, for some time, and we regret that our limited space prevents the publication in full of his most valuable remarks.

President Price made a statement to the society concerning his late visit to Washington in reference

Members were proposed and elected, and on mo-tion the meeting adjourned. The hall of the society contains many curious and interesting objects, and

Amos Wilson was introduced to the Conference as coming into the Philadelphia Conference by the division of the boundaries of the General Confe-

The Financial reports were resumed by the Con-

the explosion of an oli lamp.

neld on which the English matches were played last autumn. Many of those who will play in this game

ROBBERY .- About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday a

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—I P. M.
Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. R. 179 | Cleve. & Toledo . 105
N. Y. and Erie R. 274 Toledo & Wabash. 72 |
Ph. and Rea. R. 96 Mil. & St. Paul R. e. 77 |
Mich. S. and N. L. R. 165 | Mil. & St. Paul R. p. 86
Cle. and Pitt. R. 92 | Adams Express . 60
Chi. and N. W. com 86 | Chi. and N. W. pref. 98 | Chi. and R. L. R. 132 | Tennessee 68, new. 96 |
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 149 | Market firm. Burglary.—Thieves last night broke into the residence of John Mellhenny, at Clearfield and Amber streets, and carried off a coat, silver knives Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.149% Pacific Mail Steam. 92% West. Union Tel. 42%

-The Result not Disclosed-Appointments in the Treasury Department.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Amending the Spanish Constitution-Troubles in Ireland.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Adjournment of the Dyer Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The Dyer Court Martial has adjourned sine die. General Thomas left yesterday for San Francisco, and General Ferry for Atlanta. The finding of the Court has not yet transpired. Secretary Boutwell's Apppointments.

The first two appointments of Special Customs Agents by Secretary Boutwell were made yes The Peruvian Minister.
The Peruvian Minister, Senor Don Jose Antonio Garcia y Garcia, took leave to-day of the terday, viz .: - Frank E. Howe, for the Eighth Customs District, at New York, and J. J. McLean for the Second District, at San Fran-The Treasury Service.

Other appointments in that branch of the Treasury service will be made to-day. Minister Garcia.

The Peruvian Minister, Garcia, took leave of the President to-day. The President in his reply hoped that friendly relations would continue between Peru and this country. Secretary Fish accompanied the minister.

Congratulated. Samuel A. Duncan, Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this district, has, in the name of the organization, telegraphed to General W. H. H. Terrell, of Indiana, congratulating him on his appointment as Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

#### FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable. Heavy Robberies in Ireland.

LONDON, May 7 .- There have been several heavy robberies of arms, ammunition, etc., in various parts of Ireland during the past few days. At Belfast a large quantity of arms were stolen last evening, and this morning five persons were arrested on suspicion. Despatches from Cork mention the perpetration of similar outrages, and there seems to be no doubt that the culprits belong, in every instance, to the Fenian organization.

The Spanish Constitution. MADRID, May 7 .- In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, all the amendments to the religious clauses of the Constitution were rejected, and the clauses were finally adopted as they originally stood.

#### FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Last Pacific Road Rail. St. Louis, May 7.—Omaha despatches say that a telegram from General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, announces positively that the last rail of that road will be laid at noon on Monday.

Monday.

The celebration in this city will be the greatest affair ever gotten up. The Masons, Odd Fellows, military and other societies intend joining the procession, and in the evening there will be an illumination and fireworks. Murder by the Sioux Indians. Reports received to-day from Columbus state that band of Sioux murdered a woman and captured a ot of stock near Steel's Creek, twenty miles above

lumbus. The citizens are now in pursuit of the Ship News.

Indians.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—Passed in for Balti-more, brigs Mary E. Ladd, Abbie C. Titcomb, Day-spring, and barque Hunter, from West Indies. Passed out, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen, and rig Jessie, for West Indies. A northeast storm still prevails.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton quiet but firm: 500 cales sold. Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, \$5.75 cales sold. Flour advanced 5@10c.; State, \$5.75 cales 5.75; Western, \$5.70@8; Southern, \$6.55@11.75.

6-75; Western, \$5-70@8; Southern, \$6-55@11-75. Wheat steady. Corn steady; sales of 36,000 bushels; mixed Western, 91@93c, for new and 90c, for old. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess unchanged. Lard firm at 18½@18½c. Whisky dull but unchanged. Lard firm at 18½@18½c. Whisky dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and unchanged. White corn, 84@85c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats, 74@78c. for prime and heavy. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet. Bacon rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 16½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky firm at 96@9c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M. Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New ork house the following:— Y. Central R.....1785 West, Union Tel. N. Y. and Eric R.... 26% Cleve, and Toledo R. 104 Ph. and Rea. R..... 96% Toledo and Wabash. 723 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 105% Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 778 Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R.149 Tennessee 68, new. Pacific Mail Steam... 923 Gold..... Market firm.

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

\$3000 Phila & E 6s., 87	100 sh Read R s15.47 94
\$2000 C & A mt 68'89	100 do, b30,47-94
lotsc 92	100 do830, 47%
\$2000 Leh R loan, b5, 84%	100 dob60. 48
\$16000 City 6s, New 101%	100 do.30d.baf.15, 48
\$10000 Leh gold 1. c. 9414	
	100
100 sh Phil & E R 30%	THE STREET STREET STREET
100 do,b30, 31	206 dols.b30.48:31
100 doc. 30%	100 dob5&L 48%
100 dob10. 31	200 do 48%
100 dob15. 31	100 do830, 48
100 dob60. 311	200 do18,2d, 481/
100 do b5, 31	100 do, b30, 48 W
100 dob30, 31	200 do18, 485
4 sh Penna.opg&i. 55	100 do 2d. 48 kg
27 sh Minehill R.is, 54%	500 dols, 560, 48 3-16
78 do 54 1/2	100 sh Pa Canal . Is. 20
36 sh Leh Val, b5wn 56	AND MILE CALIBRATION 20
	DOADD
SECOND	BOARD.
21000 Pa R 1 m 99%	13 sh Penna R 55 %
\$10000 Phil & E 7s.b60 875	1 do 55%
\$1000 City 68, New . 101 %	100 do830, 55
\$400 do	100 do850. 55%
\$5000 Con'g R 6s 87%	6 do 55%
500 sh Feeder Dam. 34	100 do. opg&i, 55%
100 do	19 doopg&1.55%
	The state of the s

and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, May 6, 1869:-Port Carbon..... Pottsville.... Schuylkill Haven....

sence at Charleston and New Orleans, has been noticed, and always in connection with some romored movement in favor of the Cuban cause. General Jordan is a man of medium height, spare in form, and with a quick, nervous manner. He has an intellectual head and features, and fine eyes, and when off duty is exceedingly courteous in demeanor. During his military days in the South, though, he was often accused of brusqueness, and had the reputation in the army of being a martinet, That he is a thorough soldier by instinct and education cannot be questioned. He saw and participated in some of the hardest fighting of the late war, and, aside from his own merit, had the advantage of a long personal intercourse with General Beauregard, who was certainly one of the first military engineers of the war. If Jordan has half of a chance in Cuba he will make himself famous. Port Clinton Harrisburg, Dauphin and Allen-8,467 01 Dauphin for the week..... 7,071 19 Total for the week paying freight .... Ceal for Company's use..... Total all kinds for the week ... Corresponding week last year, tons ...

Previously this year.....

...1,987,297 08

# THE LATEST NEWS.

The Dyer Court-Martial Adjourned The Appointment Made-Gregory the Lucky Man.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Philadelphia United States Marshalshin. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- General Gregory has een appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of General Ely, deceased. Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President is Gracious. The Alexandria Union League sent a colored spokesman to the President to-day to ascertain when a delegation of the League might have a conference with him relative to affairs in Virginia. The President consented to see them to-

Colonel Forney and others of the committee which has been travelling South for some weeks, had an interviewed with the President to-day conerning what they had observed while on their

trip to the Southern country.

The President's Appointments. The President made the following appoint-

ments to-day:ments to-day:—
Joseph B. Young, Pension Agent, Dubuque,
Iowa; Hiram J. Hengs, Pension Agent, Fort
Wayne, Indiana; George M. Van Buren, Pension
Agent for Invalid Agency New York; John G.
Blackwell, Receiver of Public Moneys, Huntsville, Alabama; E. M. Gregory, United States
Marshal Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Collectors of Interval Persons Charles C.

Indiana; Jesse Duck, Seventeeth Ohio; J. C. Wallis, Thirteenth Illinois; George W. Hender-Assessors of Internal Revenue—Michael Scan-lan, Third New York; Adamson Newkirk, Eighth

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Charles C. Walcott, Seventh Ohio; George M. Dakin, Ninth

The National Peace Festival. BOSTON, May 7 .- The city authorities last evening passed an order extending the hospitalities of the city to the distinguished invited guests to the National Peace Jubilee.

### This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, May 7—Evening.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. Five-twenties, 78%. Railways flat; Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic Railways nat; Erie, 18%; ; fillnois Central, 96; Aliantic and Great Western, 23,
Liverproof, May 7—Evening.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11% @11% d.; Orleans, 12d.; sales to-day, 7000 bales. Corn, 27s. Lard, 69s. Refined petroleum,

18. 8½d. LONDON, May 7—Evening.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. Linseed oll, £30s, 10d. Sperm oil, £10s. Sugar, 39s. on the spot and 29s. afloat.

# SPAIN.

The Situation-A Republic not Improbable. Late correspondence from Madrid contains the

following:-Whether Napoleon has or has not made the remarks attributed to him matters but little. The fact remains that it is impossible the country can remain much longer in its present state of doubt and expectancy. The discords among the members of the legislative majority are on the increase, and they received a lively impetus-last night at a caucus held to consider a proposi-tion of Senor Baleaguer to pass a law excluding from the throne the whole brood of the Bour-

to the throne the whole brood of the Bourbons, direct or indirect, legitimate or bastard.

The meeting was held with closed doors, but the following I understand to be pretty nearly what occurred at it. Senor Baleaguer supported his proposition in a long speech, and was opposed by that ever-active intriguer, Senor Olozaga. The latter said that if the resolution were carried in its integrity, it would greatly increase if it did not render insurmountable the difficulty if it did not render insurmountable the difficulty of finding a monarch at all. This observation squinted at Montpensier, and it raised a storm. Immediately Senor Baleaguer withdrew his roposition, but the Minister of Fomento (Zo illa) said that others (himself included) had signed it, and he insisted on its being discussed. General Prim was challenged to say what other candidate the Government meant to propose, but he refused to answer. General Serrano made the emphatic declaration that only one of two alternatives was left them-either the Duc de

Montpensier or the Republic. This frank acknowledgment led to a scene of great excitement and recrimination, and though the meeting did not separate until daylight forced its way through the shutters, the deputies separated without coming to any conclusion, and, as one of them subsequently stated to me, "more divided than ever." The result of this meeting, and the repeated conferences which Prim is said to be holding with Castelar, Garrido, and other leading men of the opposition, would go to show that the republic is not such an Improbability as the Minister of War declared it to be some

# The New York Money Market.

months back.

"The course of gold and Government bonds yester-day was reflective of a sudden increase by the Bank of England of the rate of discount, to four and a half per cent. This step illustrates in a very pointed manner the favor with which our securities are re-ceived in Great Britain. The rate of discount was raised about a month since to four per cent., to arrest the speculative demand for them which then existed, but failed to prevent investment on the part of Engtish capitalists or even smaller purchasers, to whom the consideration of six per cent. Interest was so tempting. In this country, where money so readily commands large rates of interest the only exception being in this centre, where they sometimes fluctuate as low as four per cent.—Government bonds are investments with a limited reconstruction. ernment bonds are investments with a limited portion of the community. In England the consols, with their insignificant interest, constitute the hereditary sources of income to thousands of families. They are unable to compete with our securities, when the safety of the latter is guaranteed. The growing peaceful attitude of this country internally growing peaceful attitude of this country internally and towards its rival nations is daily giving the requisite degree of governmental stability, while its increasing commerce insures the payment of the interest and principal of its securities. The action of the Bank of England directors was taken early this morning, as the first quotation for bonds from London came at 19½—a decline of ¾ as compared with last night. The fact was not known here until about 10 o'clock, and sales of gold were made previous to that hour as low as 185%. At the first previous to that hour as low as 185%. At the first Government board the market was a fraction lower in response to this decline, but as the holders of bonds. are strong houses, and as the advance was beneficial, there was a recovery at the noon and afternoon sessions to figures close upon those which prevailed just before the receipt of the news. The home market is so impressed with a feeling that the Secre-tary of the Treasury is committed to the policy of cancelling a portion of the bonded debt that it is not easily disturbed. The lower quotation in London did not interfere with the demand from the foreign ankers, although the margin for shipment is nearly

"The Money market was quite irregular in the "The Money market was quite irregular in the forencon. Those of the stock cliques who had not entered the upward movement were endeavoring to influence higher rates, and gold interest was paid in some instances. It the afternoon money was abundant at seven per cent., and balances at the close of banking hours were loaned at six rather than remain unemployed over night. Commercial paper showed a slight concession in rates, which ranged from seven and a half to nine her cent.

a slight concession in rates, which ranged from seven and a half to nine her cent.

"Foreign exchange was dull and steady for sixty day bills. Owing to the change in the rate of discount at the Bank of England, sight bills were an eighth higher—the difference now being three-quarters per cent, between long and short. The following are the quotations:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108½ 108½; good to prime bankers', 109½ 109½; short sight, 109½ 6110; Paris, sixty days, 5-20@5-16½; Short sight, 5-16½ 65-13½; Antwerp, 5-20@5-16½; Switzerland, 5-20@5-16½; Hamburg, 35½ 625½; Amsterdam, 48½ 640½; Frankfort, 40½ 625½; Bremen, 78@78½; Prussian thalers, 70½ 67-15; dealings in gold were setted.

The dealings in gold were quite excited, during the forenoon particularly, in consequence of the action of the Bank of England. The rise touched 136%, but thence underwent a reaction, resulting in part from the sales of Government gold and in part from sales of 'long' gold by speculators who had bought at lower figures when the indications were