THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 111. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It removes black spots, pimples moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, THE SYSTEM naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE! OF THE injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY of complexion, must purify, and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

ERADICATES ERUPTIVE AND ULCERATED DISEASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALD AND SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect safety.

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Review" on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla,

Established upwards of 18 years. PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 for $6·50.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

More Aid for the Rebels.

Arms Taken from Governor's Island—Confession of a Federal Officer—The Revolution on the Island—It is not Dying Out.

From the New York papers of this morning we have interesting information relative to the shipping of arms for the Cuban Revolutionists.

Arms from Governor's Island.

The N. Y. *Sun* says:—"The arms and ammunition of the last expedition are said to have been taken from Governor's Island. They were previously, of course, the Government property, but a certain officer on the island recently sold them to one of the leaders of the expedition, and they were taken from the arsenal and magazine direct to the vessel. This was one of the most ingenious measures ever taken by the sympathizers with the revolutionists, for it rendered publicity or danger impossible. The cases were traced to the armory on the island, and an inquiry was instituted to ascertain why the officer in command allowed them to be removed. It was soon found, as alleged by the Spanish agents, that one of the officers had sold the guns, rifles, and ammunition under the new regulation of the War Department, allowing him to offer at reasonable prices all unnecessary weapons of war, in order to carry out the new principle of Federal economy. The officer who sold the articles is said to have confessed the fact, but he excuses himself by asserting that he was not aware that they were intended for the insurgents. The Spanish Minister has been advised of these facts, and will institute an investigation."

Seven Millions for Independence.

The Cuban Junta have an abundance of the sinews of war. Before the decree of confiscation issued by the Spanish authorities, 20,000 Cubans left the country for the United States, having sold all their property. The amount they brought with them is estimated at $20,000,000; of this sum $7,000,000 has been lodged in a Wall street bank. This money was lodged there by Mr. Aldama, Mr. Moralcomas, Mr. Branionssea, Dr. Bassaro, Mr. Dias, Mr. Valiente, and Mr. Casanova; and it is said that it has been consecrated to Cuban independence.

The Steamship Quaker City.

Of this steamer, which, it is reported on good authority, has been purchased in the interest of the rebels, the New York *World* says, it is a side-wheel steamer of 1443 tons burden, built in Philadelphia in 1854, by Messrs. Vaughn & Lynn. In addition to the ordinary fastening, she is diagonally strapped with iron across the frames; she has two masts, is brig-rigged forward, and schooner-rigged aft, and can spread a large amount of canvas in aid of her steam power. She is 227 feet long, with 36 feet breadth of beam, and 20 feet depth of hold. She has one side lever engine, with 88-inch cylinder and 66-foot stroke. She was extensively repaired in April, 1868, and opened and thoroughly inspected by the American Lloyds, who granted her a certificate for two years at A1½. She has just been taken out of water in the Dry Dock at the Erie Basin, and a new suit of metal put on her. She will draw, with her armament and coal on board, about fifteen feet. She lays now at the Novelty Iron Works, foot of Twelfth street, East river, where she was visited by a reporter yesterday, who found those on board, as may well be supposed, extremely averse to having any inspection made. There is little doubt, however, even from the cursory inspection which he made, that she is being rapidly altered into a war vessel. The saloon aft, on the upper deck, has been removed, leaving the quarter deck clear for the working of the battery. Below a commodious ward-room is being fitted up, with separate state-rooms for the officers, as is usual in all war vessels, while abaft this is a small apartment or cabin for the captain. Forward on this lower deck is what is called the berth deck for the accommodation of the crew. The Quaker City was coaling rapidly, and evidently does not intend remaining long in these waters. Our reporter inquired as to her officers, and was informed that they were all engaged. Her battery will probably be four 8-inch guns on a side and a Parrott rifle on the forecastle. She will, thus armed, be an ugly customer to encounter. The principal drawback to her efficiency is her great consumption of coal, burning, when urged to her best speed, about fifty tons a day.

The Quaker City did good service as a gunboat during the war, and at its close she was purchased from the Government, and again became a peaceful trader, running between this port and Charleston under the command of Captain West. Later she became famous as the pilgrim ship in which Captain Duncan and his band of devotees visited the historic localities of the Holy Land; but so immense was the ship's appetite for coal, and the pilgrims' appetite for edibles that, on her return, there was not money enough left to pay the sailors, who were forced to seize the ship for their wages. Her last voyage was to New Orleans, from which she had recently returned. Where she will go next, *quien sabe?*

Troops for the New Expedition.

The New York *Times*, in its account, publishes the following:—

Last evening it was currently reported that a new regiment, one thousand strong, was being raised, to be commanded by Colonel James Kerrigan, who was formerly conspicuously known as a Sixth ward politician, and who participated in the late war, besides being a member of Congress in 1861. He is regarded as a daring and adventurous man, and has unusual facilities for recruiting men among the rougher class of citizens. It is not considered improbable that he is ready to engage in the Cuban cause. A small number of printers and others, who are said to have enlisted in his enterprise, left Printing House square early last evening, and went to a drill-room in the upper part of Broadway, whose existence has not been publicly disclosed, where they were taught in the manual of arms, with which some of the men were already acquainted. Several Cuban ladies were expected to be present to encourage them in their desire to fight for Cuba. The drills are thought to be of nightly occurrence, and have been called to the attention of the Spanish Consul, who is supposed to have detectives on the *qui vive* for new developments concerning the revolutionary movements in this city.

The Spaniards Violating their Word of Honor.

The following extract is from an official despatch from the headquarters of the Cuban revolution:—

When Bayamo fell into the hands of the patriots, the garrison of that place capitulated, and bound themselves never to take up arms against the Cubans. These same soldiers and their officers, regardless of the pledge given when they surrendered, and of the kind treatment they received, have by degrees all returned to the enemy's ranks, and are to-day remarkable for their spirit of destructiveness and their acts of savage cruelty. Therefore, since the system of leniency which the Liberators have heretofore adopted meets in this case, as in all others, with inevitable treachery, the General-in-Chief of the Cuban Liberating Army, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, sends to the President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, established in the city of New York, a despatch addressed to General Domingo Dulce, threatening to enforce the decree of reprisals, already issued under date of the 8th of February, 1869, from the application of which he has thus far, for the sake of humanity, refrained. F. J. BASSORA,

Secretary Republican Junta.

Valmaseda's Proclamation.

The Count of Valmaseda, who is indignant that the rebels on the island do not surrender, has issued the following order, an announcement of which was given in our telegraphic columns:—

Inhabitants of the Country:—The reinforcements I was waiting for have already arrived. With them I am going to afford protection to the good, and to chastise those who are still rebellious against the government of the metropolis.

You know that I have pardoned those who, with arms in their hands, have combated us; you are aware that my wives, mothers, and sisters have obtained from me a protection refused by yourselves and wondered at by them; you are aware also that many of those pardoned have again turned against me. In view of those excesses of such ingratitude and of so much villainy, it is no longer possible that I can be the man of yesterday; a lying neutrality no longer suffices; he who is not with me is against me, and in order that my soldiers may know how to distinguish you, listen to the orders of which they are the bearers.

Every man, from the age of fifteen upward, who may be found absent from his home that cannot give a justifiable reason for having so absented himself, will be shot.

All villages found uninhabited will be burned by the troops.

All settlements where a white cloth is not displayed in form of a flag to signify that its inhabitants desire peace will be burned to ashes. The women who may not be found in their respective dwellings or in those of their friends, will be concentrated in the towns of Jiguani or Bayamo, where their maintenance will be provided for; those who do not comply with this order will be carried thither by force.

These commands will take effect from the 14th of the present month. THE COUNT OF VALMSEDA.

Bayamo, April 4, 1869.

War News.

Correspondence from Havana on the 1st instant contains the following:—

The *Diario* says the revolution is over; the *Prensa* says it is not; the *Voz de Cuba* wants more troops and severer measures, and the revolutionists are confident that they can stand it longer than the Spaniards, and will eventually wear them out. The brave and heroic Trinidad volunteers whipped the insurgents in a most terrible and decisive manner, *vide* the *Diario*, the *Prensa*, the *Voz*, and every Spaniard. They were scattered, dispersed, demoralized, and in open flight two weeks ago, but, nevertheless, they are in every nook and corner of the jurisdiction of Trinidad, fighting troops, volunteers, and everything else they come across, and making them seek shelter in the towns. The Governor of Trinidad is imitating the example of Valmaseda and a certain similarity of style in one of his proclamations. It appears that there is a regular plan to make all suspected persons come into the cities, his proclamation stating that all persons not actually needed and employed on the plantations shall come to Trinidad either voluntarily or be brought thither by force. This explains the reasons which I gave weeks ago for the reported disappearance of the Cubans, who quietly dispersed to their homes when a respectable force of troops is at hand.

In Santiago de Cuba the shooting continues, the last execution having been that of Mr. Delfin Aguilera, formerly in the ranks of the insurgents, but recently pardoned and provided with a safe conduct by Colonel Camora.

General Latone had returned from his expedition, and his exploits had been limited to the execution of two administrators of plantations, among them M. Bizet, a Frenchman. The Ramona farm, which the Spaniards captured and reported to be a regular fort, had been the camping-ground of the insurgents some time previous to Latone's arrival.

Americans Abused and Nearly Killed in Havana.

From the New London Star.

Mr. John M. Utley, late of the United States Consulate at Havana, and formerly of Hartford, is on a visit to his parents and friends in Middletown. He arrived home on Saturday last. His recent experience in Cuba has been both dangerous and exciting. It was announced some time ago that he was thrown into prison by the Cuban authorities on a trumped-up charge. Mr. Utley says that after remaining imprisoned for thirty-four days he was unconditionally released, the authorities acknowledging his arrest was without due cause. Subsequently he was twice assaulted by Spanish volunteers. The first time he received a severe blow from a bayonet on the back of his neck, and the second time a heavy blow by a like weapon on the left cheek, just below the eye, the mark of which latter wound he now bears. The first time he was assailed he was rescued from a violent death by a commissary of the police, who warded off the attack of the volunteers. When assaulted the second time, he was quietly standing in the vestibule of his hotel, looking at the crowd of soldiers and citizens in the plaza, when a volunteer stepped behind him, and, without any warning, dealt him a heavy blow with a bayonet. For days after his face was terribly swollen, and when he arrived in New York one eye was still closed from the effect of the wound. Although attached to the United States Consular office, he was subject to an irritating surveillance and occasional insults. At one time he was surrounded by the volunteers, and compelled to "hurrah for Spain," on threat of being summarily shot if he refused to do so.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1869.

That *virtuoso* of victuals, Professor Blot, proposes giving culinary *scances* at all the fashionable and finishing young ladies' school's in New York. He has already begun, and is being warmly seconded by the newspapers in his endeavors to teach the young idea how to roast, boil, and fry. Whether this will materially increase, in Fifth avenue, the number of mistresses who know how to cook, may be a question, but I am certain that Professor Blot's lecture's will prove one of the most titillating sensations of the hour, and that the *Blanche Amories* of Maury Hill, and where not, will confess to the personal seductiveness of this Gothamite *Miribalant*. For Blot is something more than a *cuisinier*. He cures as well as cooks. His sauces are sanitary as well as piquant, and his very hash, could he be guilty of such a thing, is hygienic. He provokes a culinary *dilettantism*. He satisfies the "curious in fish-sauce." I am not sure that he creates good cooks, but he diffuses a charming smattering of the kitchen. We may not drink very deeply of the Pierian spring he opens for us, but we have not found the little knowledge a taste gives us a dangerous thing. In fact, it is rather safe—when conversation is languid, and one's lovely partner is (not to put too fine a point on it) stupid.

Physicians and druggists are exercised to some extent over the law recently passed by the Legislature, prohibiting drug clerks from repeating prescriptions without authority from a physician. There is a good deal to be said in favor of the old plan, and there is a good deal to be said against it. The written prescription is in fact the property of the individual who took the trouble to procure it from a physician, and to pay for it. If the apothecary to whom it was originally taken refuses to renew it, the aggrieved individual has redress in his own hands, and only loses the time necessary for taking it to another druggist. Any one bent on suicide, and who hopes to compass it by a misuse of a doctor's recipe, will not assuredly be hindered by any law of this kind. At the same time the custom of indiscriminate renewals of prescriptions is very much abused. Take the case of bromide of potassium, preparations of which are given in nervous disorders, and which in itself is one of the safest and most soothing of reliefs. The unreasoning patient, hoping to gain from large doses a relief proportionate to that acquired from small ones, soon consumes in a day a quantity intended to last for a week, and goes on repeating the dose *ad libitum*. So with many preparations of opium. This class of cases is one where no legislation will do any good. The guilt is the guilt simply of imprudence; the punishment is personal to the offender. Nothing but experience or death will ever affect a cure.

Mr. Roebling, the engineer of the East river bridge, vows and declares that it will be commenced forthwith. The plans which have been presented meet with the approval of the Navy Department, and the objections of the old fogies that the bridge will be an obstruction to navigation have been successfully combated. The water-way as it exists at present will be in no manner lessened and, except with the largest class of vessels (and that in a very small degree) the navigation will not in the least be interfered with. The central roadway will be six hundred feet in width, and from one hundred and thirty-two and a half to one hundred and thirty-five feet in height. There be some people still who shrug their shoulders and say they will believe in the East river bridge when they see it; but I believe that, having become already an accomplished idea, it will sooner or later become an accomplished fact.

Passengers detained in quarantine at the lower bay declare that they have been vaccinated there by Swinburner against their will, and been submitted to the risk of contracting all sorts of terrible and loathsome diseases. Unfortunately for them, they are separated too quickly after their arrival at this port, and by too remote localities, for them to league together and lodge a formal complaint against the health officer. It is come the passengers that lately arrived here from Aspinwall in the Alaska, who are most obstreperous in their accusations; but then perhaps the virulence of the disease they were dreading had something to do with the virulence of their complaints. They say that as soon as they arrived in quarantine they were boarded by the health officer, who, casting his eyes over the crowded vessel, opined that he had a fat job before him, and announced his intention of vaccinating all hands—captain, crew, and passengers. Vaccinate them he did, consuming some four hours at the work, charging one dollar per head, and sending in a bill for four hundred dollars more than two hours before the vessel reached port. This was independent of the fumigation of the Alaska, for which of course the usual heavy fee was charged. Thus the passengers. Their threats, promises, exhortations on board ship were picturesque and vehement, but of no avail. Vaccinated they must be, on pain of being dropped by the way. Delicate and white-limbed women were put on a level with dropsical vagrants and scorbutic viragos; and no wonder the health officer worked hard, for every puncture with the lancet was so much in his pocket. He bled the passengers in a double sense, and afterwards "fumigated" his way to fortune.

At the annual of the S. P. C. A. Mr. Bergh enjoyed a long-delayed opportunity for expressing his sentiments with respect to the act of Justice Dowling in refusing to try any further cruelty-to-anima cases, and made some merciful remarks about pigeon-shooting, which he classed with cock-fighting and bull-baiting. He had consulted the most eminent lawyers in the city with respect to turtles, and rejoiced turtles to find himself upheld by them in the idea that were "animals" and *not* "reptiles." The society is no longer a poor one. It has already had nearly half a million dollars bequeathed to it, and is in expectation of two hundred thousand dollars more. He thought that the career of the society hitherto resembled that of a wilful child; but it had been "spanked" in public so often now, that it gave every promise of becoming a nice sort of young fellow.

If Mumler had only been on hand with his photograph plates and camera we might have had the whole phantom Cuban expedition made visible to the naked eye and rendered fixed forever. Unfortunately, however, only the visionary bohemian was present, who, viewing things as he would wish to have them, got up sensation reports of what never existed, and gave a fresh impulse to dinner-table topics. The whole farrago about thousands of men and ammunition leaving this port for Cuba dwindles down to the fact that about a hundred adventurers hired two tug-boats to transport them to a vessel awaiting them down the bay. Both the Spanish Consul and the Cuban authorities in the city are very reticent. All that the former admits is that the Spanish Government is constantly buying arms in this city, and all that the latter acknowledge is that they can find enough men for the patriot army without being compelled to open any recruiting offices in this city. At the same time it is not to be doubted that small parties of recruits have left this port within the past few months, and, repairing to some Southern port, have been shipped thence to their destination upon swift-sailing vessels.

Unless *Little Red Riding Hood* is postponed (which is not at all unlikely), to-night will be the last of *Humpty Dumpty*. This evening also *Robinson Crusoe* will be performed for the first time, and after two postponements, at Wood's Museum. *The Tempest* will be continued one week longer at Fisk's Opera House, where Victorien Sardou's new play of *Patrie* will be produced next Saturday night, with Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Gladstane in the principal *roles*. It is now positively determined that Mr. Fechter will appear next August, either late in that month, or early in September, at Fisk's. Mr. Tayleure effected an engagement with him during his recent visit to Europe, but is only allowing his brilliant negotiations there to crop out one by one. It is strange but true that a gentleman named Mr. Farnie is writing the words of the new burlesque which is to be produced at Niblo's. This fact is enough to convince one that talent is not always the most successful quality in this world. Personally Mr. Farnie may be very charming, and a most desirable friend and acquaintance. I have no reason to think otherwise; but as a writer of burlesque, as a rhymester and a wit, he is, in the opinion of critics, something rather worse than we have ever previously enjoyed on this side of the water. But such is life.

We *were* to have had the streets cleared of obstructions, but their present fulness brings one to the conclusion that the hope reposed in was a forlorn and delusive one. The boxes, barrels, and posts have come back to Broadway, and the Street Commissioners are held in as much defiance as ever.

ALI BABA.

THE BOURBON ROMANCE.

The Sequel to the Adventures of Prince Louis de Bourbon and the Cuban Belle—A Head of a Family Righteously Indignant.

On the 15th of March last Prince Louis Marie Ferdinand Pierre d'Alcantara, son of Count d'Aquila, the brother-in-law of the late King of Naples, cousin of Don Carlos, the aspirant to the Spanish throne, nephew to the Emperor of Brazil, and connected by other ties with half the other dethroned monarchs of Europe, made his appearance in this city, in company with Miss Amelie Isabel de Hamel, the daughter of Mr. John de Hamel, a well-known ship-broker of Havana, and a gentleman well known in this city as a frequenter of fashionable resorts, and a constant companion of many of our most fashionable citizens. The Prince and the fair Cuban, the latter accompanied and guarded by her mother, had come hither to be married, and this they hastened to do immediately on landing. But they found not a little difficulty in accomplishing their purpose; the first priest selected to perform the ceremony, Father Lafont, of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, declined to do so on orders from Archbishop McCloskey; a civil marriage was decided upon; Mayor Hall happened to be absent from his office; and finally the noble parties were compelled to resort to Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were pronounced man and wife by Justice Dodge.

Now comes, after a blissful honeymoon of nearly two months, the cruel relatives of the bridgroom protesting against the marriage. Francis II, ex-King of Naples, having no other subjects than the sycophantic followers who share with him the charity of the Pope, which leaves him to spend the remnant of his miserable days in the Farnese Palace at Rome, considers himself the head of the family of Bourbon, and from his palace in Rome sends an angry protest against his marriage to the free and independent young citizen Bourbon in his comfortable rooms in the Clarendon Hotel of this free and independent city of New York. The protest declares the marriage null and void, and is accompanied by a threat of excommunication from the noble family of dethroned and impoverished monarchs who bear the name of Bourbon. The young prince is probably very little troubled by this threat, and will pay very little attention to the protest. He is said to be a very spirited young man, able to take care of himself, and not at all proud of his connection with the family which has produced in one generation a "Bomba," a Francis II, and an Isabella of Spain.

This marriage is thus far nearly a parallel with the famous Bonaparte-Patterson case. It will be remembered by those familiar with the history of the Bonapartes in America, that Jerome, the youngest brother of the great Napoleon, after his defeat in the West Indies by Toussaint L'Ouvreture, the famous negro General of Hayti, came to this city, and in 1803, visited Baltimore, where he met and married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the beautiful daughter of a rich merchant of that city. After the French Empire was declared, he visited Europe with his wife, but Napoleon I, the head of the family, as in this case, refused to recognize the legality of the marriage, and "Miss Patterson," as the French authorities insisted on calling her, was not allowed to enter France. Miss Hamer will probably not be allowed to step foot in the Farnese palace. Indeed, Francis II may forbid her to enter the Naples he no longer controls; Isabella of Spain may warn her from the shores of that country which she has just fled from, and George of Hanover may request mildly, as becomes him, that she will not intrude herself into the Hanoverian domains which Bismark has swallowed. It was the Pope who forbade the celebration of the marriage in this city; and he may now, unlike his predecessor in the Patterson case, pronounce the marriage null and void; but as long as they are rich and happy in this free country, the bride and bridegroom can afford to laugh at the protests of their family and the curses of their Church.—*N. Y. Times.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster..

This morning Mr. Cassidy appeared in behalf of Hugh McAnany to argue the petition of his client for the remission of his forfeited recogizance in the case of James Haggerty. The petition set forth that McAnany, a respectable citizen, not a professional bail-goer, and ignorant in such matters, was induced to become bail in ten thousand two hundred dollars for Haggerty, without knowing anything whatever of the character of the latter; the default of Haggerty was not by any connivance of his, but was without his knowledge; he made every effort within his power to produce him, employing, at his own expense, persons to search every day for him, and at length succeeded, and Haggerty is now in prison; but during the prisoner's default the recognizance was forfeited, sued out, and execution was levied; and that if his property was sold it would bring ruin upon himself and family. Therefore he prayed relief.

The Judge referred to the fact that Officer Hill, upon whom Haggerty had been charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill, had apparently absconded. The indictment was ignored by the Grand Jury, in consequence of Hill's failure to testify before them, as before the committing magistrate, which led to the suspicion that he had been tampered with by the prisoner's friends. If the action of Mr. McAnany in going bail had given opportunity for this, he thought he should suffer for it, and not be relieved from the forfeiture of his bail. But if he could show to the Court what efforts he had made to arrest the prisoner, and that the witnesses for the prosecution had not been tampered with, the case might look better for him; therefore he would continue the matter, and grant a rule to take depositions on these subjects.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Judge Ludlow, before whom Thomas Long was heard on habeas corpus, being charged with false pretences, delivered the judgment of the Court, discharging the relator.

In the new Court House, President Judge Allison and the jury were engaged this morning with a forcible entry and assault and battery case.

Court of Common Pleas.

In the divorce case of Parnell vs. Parnell, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the respondent.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

In the case of Collins vs. the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New York, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1500.

—The French navy contains 455 vessels.

—Smallpox has found its way into Melbourne.

—The city of Benares petitions England not to forbid astrology.

—A Paris hotel keeper has reduced races. Paris is frightened.

—A scheme is on foot for a ship canal between Galway and Dublin.

—There are 700,000 persons employed in getting out coal in England.

—The English railroads earn, on an average, £57 17s. per mile per week.

—Christy's Minstrels are at two places in London, and also in South Africa.

—The London *Fun* proposes to rechristen the Russian capital "St. Pattisburg."

—The Prussian government supported twenty-six agricultural schools last year.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial Flurry in Wall Street—Advance of Government Bonds in London Markets—Action of Secretary Boutwell.

Murder of a Prominent Republican in Georgia—Affairs in the West.

FROM NEW YORK.

Condition of the Money Market—Addance of United States Bonds in Europe—Financial Operations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Private telegrams from London received here by several private bankers in Wall street this morning show an advance in the price of United States 5-20 bonds in the English market of fully one per cent., since the opening price was made public at 11 A. M. to-day by the Associated Press. There is now every indication that the flurry of yesterday in the bond and gold market here is about over, and the action of Secretary Boutwell, who, it is announced, will next week buy bonds, is likely to further increase the market prices in London and lessen the premium on gold in this market. The prices for gold last night on the street, after the closing of the board, and this morning, before the official opening of bids, were very high, some quotations being made at as high a figure as 139½. The price now, at 11 A. M., is 138⅞, and the market is more steady. A prominent speculator in N. Y. Central yesterday purchased 11,000 shares of that company's stock at 171. He closed out his bargain before night at 178, having made over $70,000 clear by the operation. The revenue stamps required to legalize his transactions for the day amounted to over $700.

FROM THE WEST.

Murder of a Gambler—Reported Fight Between the Indians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALT LAKE, May 8.—A man named William McCoole was shot day before yesterday by John Sherman; both were gamblers. During the week the weather was warm; snow rapidly disappearing from the hills. It is reported here that forty Snake and Bannock Indians were overtaken by about two hundred Sioux, eighty miles from South Pass City, and twenty-nine Bannock and Snake Indians were killed. The loss of the Sioux is not reported.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Prominent Republican Murdered in Georgia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—Information has been received here that Radford O. Rhodes, a prominent Republican of Warren county, was killed at his residence, near Warrenton, on Wednesday night. The last letters from that vicinity report continued outrages by prowling bands of Ku-Klux on both white and black Republicans. To be an avowed Republican in that county is a passport to death or violent outrage.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 8—A. M.—Consols opens at 92 for money and 92⅜ for account. United States Five-twenties flat at 76¾. American stocks flat; Erie Railroad, 17; Illinois Central, 95½; Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 5000 bales.

LONDON, May 8—A. M.—Sugar 39s. 3d. per cwt.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 8—P. M.—Closing Prices—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜. United States Five-twenties firmer at 77¼. Stocks firmer; Erie Railroad, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 94¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—P. M.—Closing Prices—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales have been 6000 bales. Pork, 101s. Lard, 68s. 6d.

HAVRE, May 8.—Cotton, on the spot, 142½f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	179⅜	West. Union Tel.	42⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	27	Toledo & Wabash	71⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	85¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90⅜	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	85¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅜	U. S. Express	62½
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¼	Tennessee 6s, new	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	148¼	Gold	138
Pacific Mail Steam.	91⅞	Market steady.	

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The day in Wall street has been one of the most excited for many months, perhaps for several years. The transactions in all the markets were on an enormous scale, and characterized by the greatest animation. The chief feature was the sudden rise of over three per cent. in gold, the dealings in which were not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. At one time a panic seemed imminent in the Stock Exchange, and there was a sudden and large 'flap' in prices; but a reaction ensued at a late hour in the afternoon, and the business closed with a better but not an entirely satisfied feeling. This sudden disturbance is to be traced remotely to the increase of the Bank of England rate of discount to four and a half per cent. on Thursday last. The great financial centre of the world is ever jealous of its monetary supremacy. With the threatened drain of money arising out of the numerous European loans negotiating in the London market, not to speak of the brisk speculation which has sprung up in United States securities, some prompt step was necessary to make money dearer in the English metropolis. Hence the advance in the rate of discount, which, according to other indices, is really below the open market rate of interest. Stocks were slow to feel this alteration. The decline yesterday was comparatively light. To-day, however, the truth of the situation seemed to break upon the minds of London financiers, and consols fell to 92½ for cash, and Five-twenties to a figure variously reported from 78 down to 76¾. The regular commercial report by cable was perfectly valueless in this crisis, and the only persons who were working in the dark were those who had private telegrams direct from their foreign correspondents. It was this decline in bonds which first started the remarkable changes of to-day, and the effect is directly traceable throughout the several branches of Wall street business.

"Government bonds at the opening were heavy and lower in response to the first reports of a decline of one-half per cent. in five-twenties at London. Gold under this influence took an upward start immediately after the opening of the Gold Room. The rise in gold going to the other side of the Atlantic caused a further decline there in bonds, and the report which came back was given to the street with all sorts of amendments and additions, announcing among other things that there was a panic in London; that the Bank of England had advanced its discount rate still further; that immense foreign orders had been received to buy gold, and that the great powers of Europe had united in the offensive toward the United States in the matter of recognizing Cuban independence and suffering Cuban filibusters to leave our ports. That there has been considerable commotion in the London money markets there is no doubt. But the cable informs us of a renewal of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and which is, probably, a prominent cause of the uneasiness, happening as it does at a moment when the foreign loans and the speculation in our securities have rendered the market quite active. Under the combination of these influences, as well as in consequence of the semi-official announcement from Washington that Secretary Boutwell, consistent in his policy of irresolution, was unwilling to exercise the privileges of the Sinking Fund act before the close of the fiscal year, Governments sank rapidly, until the '62s touched 117 and the '67s 114⅞, a decline of one and three-quarters per cent. From this point, however, there was a reaction, in consequence of the higher price of gold, and a recovery to much better figures at the close of business."

—A steamer has just been completed at Pittsburg, Pa., for the navigation of the Magdalena river in South America.

—Two ladies have travelled from San Francisco overland, accompanied all the way by a bull-dog as a protector.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, May 8, 1869.

The chief interest in money circles to-day seems centred in the precarious condition of our Bond and Gold markets. The former have, for several days past, suffered a steady decline in foreign markets, and a panic is not beyond the possibilities in view of the recent advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 4½ per ct.; the unfriendly feeling existing between the two countries on the Alabama question, and the bellicose spirit exhibited in Congress on the subject. The excitement in gold yesterday is represented as very great in New York, and in view of the prospect of a further break in our Federal securities it appears natural enough, for with a stoppage of bond shipments we shall have to submit to a heavy weekly drain of gold to meet the enormous balance of trade against us.

The loan market is quite active, but without any other feature worthy of change. The rates for call loans are easy at 5@7 per cent., and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime acceptances.

Government securities opened weak, but at 12 M. showed a slight improvement in price. Gold is very excited, lots being sold before business hours at 139⅞. The opening sales were made at 138¾, and the premium now stands at 137¾, and firm.

There was not much activity in the Stock market to-day, and prices generally were lower.

Nothing was done in State or City loans. 101⅝ was bid for the new City 6s, and 98 for the old. The Lehigh Gold loan was steady at 94.

Reading Railroad was quiet and declined 3-16@¼, closing at 47¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was nominal at 55¼@55½. Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 129. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 35¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were neglected.

Coal shares attracted but little attention. Sales of Shamokin at 5¼.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in North America at 235.

Passenger Railway stocks were unchanged. 18 was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 38½ for Green and Coates; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 13½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh R loan	84½	100 sh Phil & E..860.	30½
$2000 C & A mt 6s'89	92	100 do.....860.	30⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s'89.	86¼	300 do ..860wn.	30½
$1000 Bel & Del 2m.	61¼	100 do.....	30½
$1000 Leh gold l..c.	94¼	400 do ..ls.b60.	30⅝
$3000 do.....ls.	94¼	100 do.....	30⅝
$500 do.....	94⅝	200 sh Read.s10wn.	47¾
3 sh Bk N Am.....235		100 do....rg&1.	47¾
3 sh Cam & Am R.129		100 do.....s10.	47¾
16 sh Mech Bk..ls. 31		100 do....b5&1.	47¾
2 sh Leh N St.....	32½	100 do.....	47¾
500 sh Sham'n Coal.	5¼	200 do...ls.860.	47¾
100 sh Ocean Oil..c.	·56		

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

10·00 A. M.	138⅛	11·26 A. M.	137⅞
10·22 "	138⅞	11·35 "	138
11·16 "	138½	11·45 "	137⅞
11·17 "	138	12·05 P. M.	138

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 117⅛@117¾; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 114⅛@115; do., July, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., 1867, 115⅞@116⅛; do., 1868, 115⅞@116; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅝. Pacifics, 106@106⅛. Gold, 139.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1862, 117⅛@117¼; do. 1864, 113⅛@113⅝; do. 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1867, new, 116⅛@116¼; do. 1868, 115⅞@116⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106@106½; Due