Singular Detection of Fraud. Singular Detection of Fraud.

The Cashier of the Union Assurance Company, Paris, nearly forty years in their employment, has ast been arrested for embezzling 1,759,000 of francs. He was intrusted with blank checks, signed by the chairman, and filled them up for his own use. The fraud was discovered by one of the young directors dreaming, two nights running, that the current cash account ought to be examined with the bank book. He did so, and all was found out. One-half of the abstracted money was lost in stock speculations, and the other was lent to the director of the Elendard, semi-official journal, who, with the Cashier, has been

A Murder for Thirty Cents. The Waxahachie (Texas) Argus tells the following sheeking story of another murder:—"A week ago inst Wednesday, Charlie Green and James King, who were brothers-in-law, had a difficulty at the house of were brothers-in-law, had a difficulty at the house of the former, about ten miles northwest of Hillsboro, which resulted in the killing on the next night pre-ceding of the latter, Mr. King. Green went to the house of King and demanded the payment of a debt of thirty cents. The latter denied the justness of the debt, it seems, and refused to pay it, when the former entered King's house and took therefrom a pair of spurs, a box of paper collars and pair of gioves, in remuneration for the debt. An angry dispute now arose, and probably a violent scuttle dispute now arose, and probably a violent scuille ensued, but the result was not serious. The next night King was at the house of Mr. Abe Wilson, and Green sought him for the purpose of killing him, which he did by shooting. Green has not been

The Long Island Assassins.

Commenting on the recent railroad catastrophe on Long Island, a New York paper says:

"It is now generally believed by parties who have given attention to the late and lamented slaughtering of human beings on the Long Island Railroad, that the disaster is to be attributed to a wicked conspiracy on the part of individuals on the line of the road. It is shown very conclusively that the read. road. It is shown very conclusively that the rail which caused the calamity was a new American rail laid last September. The marks upon it show con-clusively to the minds of all who have examined it, clusively to the minds of all who have examined it, that it had been deliberately cut with a cold chisel, and so battered as to make it appear like a break. This is certified to by experts in the iron-working tonsiness. This railroad tragedy demands the most searching investigation. The scoundrel engaged in this fearful crime should be brought to justice. We trust the Long Island Railroad Company will leave no stone unturned in bringing the scoundrel to justice."

A Live Man in a Dead Man's Coffin. The latest attempt of a convict to escape from prison occurred at the Jollet Penitentiary last Tuesday morning. On the evening previous a colored convict had died, and his dead body was placed in a rough coffin for burial. On Tuesday morning, when the remains were about to be conveyed to the bury-ing-ground, which is a short distance from the preing-ground, which is a short distance from the premises, one of the officers perceived a slight movement of the coffin lid, which had not yet been screwed down. The lid being raised, lo and behold, instead of a dead black man, a live white convict was found lying in the coffin. He was hustled out summarily and required to give an explanation. It appears that early in the morning, while the other convicts were at breakfast, he smuggled himself into the room where the coffin was, removed the corpse of the colored man, deposited it in an empty barrel, and got into the coffin himself, expecting that he would be carried outside the walls, and before reaching the burying ground jump out and escape. Being almost smothered, he raised the lid slightly to get a breath of air, and was thus discovered in time to spoil his "little game," If he had remained quiet a minute or two longer, the lid would have been screwed down, and he would probably have been smothered to death.

COLLAPSED.

The Failure of a Prominent Banking Firm in New York-Liabilities Over a Million of Dol-lars-Intense Excitement in Wall Street. Says the New York Tribune of this morning:—

unfortunate mania for gold speculation which

has of late years led the most clear-headed financiers into transactions which, to say the least of them, were extremely fool-hardy, yesterday caused the downfall of an old and prominent commission house, a firm which has borne an enviable reputation in this city and abroad since 1835. Messrs, Schepeler & Co., of No. 52 Wall street, when they adhered to their legitimate business, were German bankers and exorters of petroleum, provisions, and other products, their transactions being conducted on an immense scale. But of late they, in common with other speculators, have been operating largely for a fall in gold, trusting that the weekly sales which the Secretary of the Treasury was expected to make, and other circumof weekly stances, would produce the effect they desired. In spite of their efforts and their seemingly well-founded expectations, however, gold has been steadily rising for several days past, and at each rise Schepeler & Co, have been forced to speculate heavily to cover their former losses. It is said that some time since they agreed to furnish certain parties with \$10,000,000 of gold at a specified price, expecting, of course, that the causes above enumerated would combine to lower the market. When gold commenced to rise they considered that its inflation would be only temporary, and still continued to fulfi their contract Finally, however, the payment of heavy marginstowards the last of 7 and \$8 per cent.—exhausted their exchequer, and on Saturday they were forced to confess their inability to meet their obligations. amount of their deficiency is alleged to be

The failure of Schepeler & Co. was rumored on the street at eight o'clock yesternay morning, but so well known was the firm, and so well established their reputation for shrewdness and business tact, that by many the rumor was regarded as a "clever dodge to affect the gold market. However, at the hour when those struggling, bustling, yelling masses of humanity, yelept the Gold and Stock Boards, assembled at their rooms, it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the rumors were not only not un-founded, but, strange to say, were not exaggerated. Immediately the excitement because intense, schepeler & Co.'s failure was the interminable the for every Wall street gossip for the balance of the It was somewhat amusing to note the amount of knowledge evinced regarding the downfallen from by certain parties who belong to the widely-disseminated class of "I-told-you-sos." They had foreseen the crash and were clear of it, and hugged themselves exultingly at their escape from a danger which the widest imagination could scarcely suppose them capable of encountering. But there was a large class who said nothing, gave no sign, but were yet largely involved by the failure of this firm, whose connection in this city, as well as in Europe, was very extensive. Of these many were reported to have failed with the larger firm; but late yesterday of these in a second in this distribution of the larger firm; but late yesterday of the second it was accordingly the late of the larger firm; but late yesterday is was exceptioned that all had nad un with afternoon it was ascertained that all had paid up wit the exception of two-Messrs. Schneiwind, Frank & Schepper, of Exchange place, and Messrs. Kretz & Hertel, of Broad street. These Brias were reported to have falled, but there was nothing definite ascer-

tained as to them. When the news of the failure reached the Gold when the news of the tailure reached the Gold Board, gold, which had previously flactuated con-siderably, on the strength of the early rumors, went up from 140½ to 142½, fell again to 141½, maintain-ing this figure until afternoon, when it rose to 142, closing at 141½. In the absence of cable quotations, which most usually cause the variations in the gold carried, these fluctuations are attributable solely to market, these fluctuations are attributable solely to the failure of Mesars. Schepeler & Co. There was much comment at the board on the absence of these quotations; but the members had probably forgotten that the Whitsuntide holidays are now occurring a London and Frankfort, and that the business of both the grand commercial centres is suspende

of the grand commercial centres is suspended during their continuance.

Messrs, Schepeler & Co., it is thought, will not be able to meet a tithe of their heavy liabilities, as they used all their available funds on Saturday to meet a heavy foreign call.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Case of the Indiana Legislature Did it Ratify the Fifteenth Amendment? The New York Tribune editorially explains the state of affairs in the Indiana Legislature thus;-

1. A majority in either branch of the Legislature of

Indiana is Republican.

2. That majority decided and have voted to ratify the afteenth amendment to the Federal Consti

B. The Constitution of Indiana requires the pre-sence of two-thirds of the members elected to either house to constitute a quorum for the transaction of

4. The Democratic minority of the Senate, seeing an other way to defeat the ratification, with the exception of two or three who represented doubtful districts, resigned, thus breaking the quorum. Those who resigned were re-elected with little or no oppo-

5. The Legislature, which the resignation had suddeniy broken up, was now reconstituted—the Demo-cratic minority refusing to come in till it had been propulated by the Republicans that the fifteenth the farms except in small bundles.

FIRST EDITION

| amendment should not be acted on till a specified day, before which all other business could be finished. This engagement was kept.

6. Now the amendment was taken up again, and the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions in each branch, thereupon profered resignations in large days to be acted on till a specified day, before which all other business could be finished. This engagement was taken up again, and the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions in each branch, thereupon profered resignations in professions in the other business could be finished.

tions in each branch, thereupon profered resignations, intending to break the quorum.

7. In the Senate the Democratic members kept on voting until the constitutional amendment came up, and acted as if they had precisely the same right as other members. The moment the amendment was reached they raised the point of order that no quorum was present, nearly all of them having resigned. The presiding officer ruled that, as no official notice of their resignation had been received, and as they had continued acting as members, he must treat them as such. Their theory of action was like that of the hunter who aimed at the animal in the distance so as to hit it if a deer and miss it if it was a calf. This ingenious theory was not accepted, and the amendment, on receiving due majority, was sent to the other branch.

8. In the House the Governor's message announcing the resignation of forty-two of its members,

s. In the House the Governor's message announcing the resignation of forty-two of its members, was received before the amendment came up. One of the remaining Democrats raised the point of order that this left the body without a constitutional quorum. The Speaker ruled that while, under the state requirements, sixty-seven members were necessary for a quorum to do business, this was a measure sent from Congress concerning the National Government, and that required nothing more than a majority to constitute a quorum for dealing with it. Appeal was taken, the chair was sustained, and then, fifty-four members (more than a majority) being present, the amendment was ratified.

9. The proper officers will deubtless certify, if they have not already certified, the fact of ratification. leaving its validity to be adjudged by the Federal Secretary of State or by Congress.

—Such, stated succinctly, are the facts in the In diana case

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Views of a Leading Danish Journal on the Question.

The Copenhagen Dagladet, one of the leading pa The Copenhagen Dagladet, one of the leading papers of Denmark, contains, in its number of April 24, an article on the St. Thomas treaty, which is circulated by Danish agents in this country, as "an earnest appeal to the American people from the Danish people, by which they hope to call forth such an expression of public opinion in America as will secure that prompt and just action by the American Congress to which Denmark has been so long entitled." The article first calls to mind that Denmark did not wish to sell the islands, and has been neither benefited nor allured with offers of sale. The ther benefited nor allured with offers of sale. The ther benefited nor allured with offers of sale. The treaty being concluded, Denmark has been guilty of no neglect in fulfilling her part of the negotiations. The article then complains of the delay of the United States to act on the treaty after its official submission by the Government on the 3d of December, 1867. In conclusion, the article expressed a belief that the treaty will nevertheless be ultimately acknowledged by the Americans, for while the formal right of the Senate to reject the treaty at the formal right of the Senate to reject the treaty at the proper time is not denied, now the case is entirely changed by the Senate allowing the proper time to pass by. The convention was submitted to it on the 3d of December, 1857, that is, before the Danish Congress had received any information about the discussion, and a whole month before the vote was taken on the islands. A prompt and decided No from the Senate would have put an end to the whole matter without a disregard of the forms of international courtesy! or a risk of further compromising the Danish Government. The Danish Special Commissioner was at that time in Washington, together with the American Agent, for the special purpose of with the American Agent, for the special purpose of being enlightened as to the probable position of the Senate; but, so far from any doubt being raised as to the result, he was officially strengthened in his behalf that there would be no dif-ficulties whatever. Under such circumstances, the vote on the islands took place, and the Danish the vote on the islands took place, and the Danish Congress gave its consent, although with feelings of sorrow, and not without some resistance. Now, to what a position has the American Senate brought the King of Denmark, and the responsible Government of Denmark, before their West India subjects, and before the Danish people? The word No, if spoken before the expiration of the time agreed upon, that is, before the 24th of February, 186s, would have been formully justifiable, although a clear breach of international good breeding; but to push the whole question aside, and to leave it undecided through two legislative sessions, that is a cided through two legislative sessions, that is a slight which the Danish people feel very keenly. The members of the present Danish Government—Gene-Pagetoff egnecially are so closely with this affair, that they cannot leave it in its pre-sent uncertain condition; but, at the same time their responsibility is such that they will consider themselves obliged to resign, if the United States should see fit to withdraw from their obligations."

FISK, JR., AGAIN.

The Libel Suits of the Lively Little Com-modore.

The Hartford Times again dashes into Commodore

As for Fisk's suits for a million or more against the commercial editor of the New York Times, he has effectually, I think, blocked his own game by publishing a most malicious card against the editor—a curious mixture of superior gall and inferior grammar—wherein Fisk charges Mr. Norvell with having "been constantly in the habit of incurring bills which he considers sufficiently paid by the favors editorial position enables him to confer. If this means anything, which the peculiar con-struction of the sentence scarcely admits of, it means that Mr. Norvell has been using his position to black-mail brokers, and Fisk's frank expression of opinion on the subject will be a nice offset to Fisk's estimate of damages to his own character by hat Mr. Noryell has written of him and about him

in the Times.

I hope it isn't libelous to say that Fisk,
I hope it isn't libelous to say that Fisk, making altogether too much noise in New York; nor subject matter for another suit to mention the ex-fraordinary uniform he dons when he appears as a ommodore" on the Bristol boat wharf; nor false to say, as everybody does say, that he is the poorest of poor managers; that he is in a constant row with his subordinates, and that he has never made a single shilling in either of his theatres. These are mean things to say of the great millionaire; and if he only gives us the cheap cabs he promises, and so supplements the public benefit he has conferred by establishing the ferry at the foot of Twenty-third street, why, we will pronounce him to be the fines ellow in the city.

Let the millionaire manager slide; only, consider

ing his size and the coming warm weather, he is

DEFALCATION.

A Missing Partner Runs Away with \$112,000
No Clue to His Whereabouts.
The following are the facts of the alleged decamp-

ent of a New York banker, with \$112,000;-On Saturday afternoon Mr. Alken, of the firm of Davis & Aiken, of No. 48 Broad street, left his office with the object stated of transacting some important business. As he had failed to return at 3 o'clock, Mr. Davis proceeded to the City National Bank, where he learned that Mr. Aiken had drawn two certified checks and some securities which were on deposit. He went back to the office, but nothing had been seen or heard of Alken, who, it appears, had

An examination of the affairs of the firm showed that the following checks, etc., had been taken:— Check for \$35,475 on the N. Y. City Bank certified: Check for \$23,650 on same bank, 100 shares Pacific Mail, No. 34,274,

100 shares Northwestern Common, No. 16,975. 100 shares Northwestern Common, No. 16,047, 100 shares New York Central, No. 33,869. 50 shares New York Central, No. 40,160. 50 shares New York Central, No. 44,500

The total value of checks and securities is about 12,000. Alken is supposed to have left the country. The first check of \$35,475 certified by the City Bank New York was for bonds bought by Jay Cooke of the firm of Davis & Aiken, the second chec for \$23,650, certified by the same bank, was from the firm of Chase, McClure & Co. It appears the firm of Davis & Aiken in this transaction, as carried out by Aiken, overdrew their account at the City Bank to the amount of about \$13,000. The proceeding, how-ever, was of the ordinary character, and excited no

suspicion at the time.

The house of Davis & Aiken is a new one, having been in existence about a month. Mr. Davis hi always borne a good name, and is believed to hav een entirely innocent in this matter. His friends express much sympathy for him.

-A California paper calls White Pine a "stupendons perhaps.

-The chief product of the Canary Islands now is —The chief product of the Canary Islands alow is cochineal, which has spring up into extraordinary importance of late years. Cacti are grown wherever there is a piece of safe ground. On it the mother or madres of the insect are placed. The plants are soon

covered with young insects.

The accounts from Northern Vermont of cattle starvation are fearful. One farmer has had six of his cows die of starvation, and others have had to feed them on flour, potatoes, etc. Hay is \$30 per ton, and the roads are so bad that it cannot be carried to

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1869. Summer tourists have discovered that it is as cheap to make a trip to Europe and back as it is to sojourn at any of the fashionable watering-places of the United States. Consequently, not less than seven hundred passengers left for Europe last Saturday in the various steamers. To have been to Europe, or to be about to go to Europe, is absolutely indispensable nowadays, even to young men of moderate means who have not the honor of being born Fifthavenoodies. It is the shortest, surest way of making an ass of oneself, no conversation being so delightful as one stuccoed over with the remarks, "When I was in London," "When I was in Paris," "When I was in Vienna," et estera. Newspaper people who have travelled thus are just a little worse than anybody else, and since they have the opportunity of relating their experience to many thousand times as many people as ordinary folks have, perhaps they are by that much less pardonable. Consequently, when Mr. Chips returns from his six months' loitering at Paris, I shall expect to see issue shortly afterwards a book made up of his letters published here while abroad, the letters in their turn having been compiled from tourists' guides and Murray's handbooks, and liberally spattered over with the polyglot utterances of couriers who battened upon his

The Tribune has had its last managing editor. Horace swears he will never have one again-never no more. If I were inclined to be scandalous, I might say he has aged extremely within the past fortnight, and that his old white office coat is tapering into a winding-sheet; but he has got good stuff in him, and it requires a stern shock to kill him off. Mr. Young will remain in New York, I understand; at least that is his present intention, so that his enemies, who wished to drive him from the city as well as from the Tribune, are only half victorious. The internal economy of the Tribune has undergone a change. Horace was anxious for Young to remain, begged him, in fact, to do so; but Mr. Young saw fit to refuse. So, seeing that he could not have his old protege by him any longer, Horace has resolved to shut down upon any other aspiring young man. The managing editorship is dead, and there is no new successor to cry long life to. Mr. Whitelaw Reid occuples what is known as the night desk. Mr. Hasard is installed at the day desk. Little Jimmy McConnell, who won distinction lately in the Albany halls of legislation, has been installed in the post of city editor. Jimmy is a Philadelphian, and, as such, is hated by his New York peers, who declare that Philadelphians can't write and can't manage, and can, in short, do nothing but of her notoimitate the connning Mr. Gallagher, who used to rious lawyers. manage the weekly Tribune, has become assistant city editor, and Mr. Sinn, formerly assistant city editor, has been appointed to Gallagher's old place. Mr. Sinclair, who represents the old fogy element of the Tvibune, signs the checks, for which pleasing task his physique yet remains sufficiently robust. And so the old regime has passed away, and a nine days' scandal is at an end, with the exception that Dana daily continues his cat-spitting in that mighty luminary the Sun. By his late action, however, Mr. Dana has introduced a new spot into that orb which is just big enough to blacken his reputation. Mr.

libellers, and informers. A Mr. D. L. Kennedy of this city has invented an endless chain saw, which is attracting a great deal of attention and bids fair to supersede the use of the circular saw. It is composed of links or sections, each perfect and complete in itself, and joined to its fellows by a peculiar joint, without lap or rivet. I saw a model of it at Mr. Kennedy's office, No. 30 'ourtlandt street, where many visitors were satis fying a similar curiosity. The advantages claimed for it are its unlimited dimensions, its continuous motion, its straight line action, its unliability to in jury, the small power it regulres, its economy of wood, and its saving of wear and tear in machinery, and these merits have already begun to realize a fortune for its lucky inventor.

Young has plenty of friends here and elsewhere, and

his position is enviable beside that of his detractors,

Mr. Fisk, the fascinating cass of the Eric Railroad who is nothing if not quarrelsome, is as much afflicted with broils as Job was with boils, and usually has on hand a triangular row with an editor, a Sunday School superintendent, and an opera bouffe impressario. Between libels and libretti he manages to keep his hands moderately full, but when he can spare a few moments perhaps it would be well for him to regulate the disasters on the Eric road, since they cannot be suppressed, and see that in future when trains run off the track, they shall run off by rule, and butcher according to the nicest calcula

Very extensive preparations are being made a Niblo's for Sinbad the Sailor, which is to be produced next week. Like everything else of the kind, I suppose several postponements will be announced, and at last the thing will be produced, for the first nigh or two, in a rather slipshod manner. Miss Thompson is to be the "Sinbad," and the play is to be an admix ture of pantomime, spectacle, and burlesque. The brilliant Farnie furnishes the libretto. The principal scenes are to be "Sinbad's" ascension, by means of the roc, from the valley of diamonds, a sale of Circassian slaves in the market at Constantinople, and high-life on one of the Cunarders. "What larks" for

Miss Logan's "yellow-haired nudities!" With regard to other places of amusement, Hie ry Diccory Dock has been postponed until tonight. Lurline is pronounced a failure. People ex pected that Parepa-Rosa was going to sing in it, and doubtless confused that lady's autumn enterprise in English opera with the present attempt at the Academy. Mrs. States, Madame Testa, Miss McCulloch, and Mr. Habelmann, each of whom is acknowledged to be separately more than ordinarily accomplished as a singer, are not attractive together, and so far from Lurline being a failure, it is never even mentioned.

Mr. House, some years ago dramatic editor of the ribune, has been appointed musical and dramatic editor of the Times, in place of the late Mr. Seymour Opinion is divided in regard to the suicide and pseudo-murderer Talbot, but seems to incline to the belief that he was insane.

TELEGRAPHY.

Liabilities of Companies Failing to Transmit Messages. On Friday the case of Waring et al. vs. the United States Telegraph Company, which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, New York, for seve-

in the Court of Common Pleas, New York, for several days, was concluded. The plaintiffs claim \$9334 damages for the failure of defendants to transmit telegraphic messages in December, 1864, from Pittsburg to New York, ordering the sale of petroleum oil. It was shown by evidence on the part of the plaintiffs that they were assured the despatches would be in New York in one hour from the time they were received. The defendants claimed that the failure to send them arose from causes beyond their control, and that they were not, therefore, liable. The jury rendered a verdict in fayor of the plaintiffs of \$6660, with interest, amounting in all to about \$10,000.

bout \$10,000 New York Times of Saturday, in commenting The New York Times of Saturday, in commenting on this case, remarks that "the verdict was just and timely, and furnishes a warning which all our telegraph companies will do well to heed. We have known several cases of heavy loss and grievous disappointment by negligence in the telegraph offices similar to that which has just been punished in this exemplary manner. Two or three of these cases were of a peculiarly aggravated nature; and yet the sufferers could get neither redress nor explanation from the telegraph companies. A few verdicts like this would do a good deal towards putting these matters to right."

-A gentleman in Pittsburg published the following offer:—"I will donate \$20 for every passage of Scripture where the immortality of the soul is mentioned, to any church or Sunday School the finder may elect." His address is John A. Best, corner of Fifth avenue and Tunnel street, Pittsburg.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Battle with the Indians on the Plains-They Meet with a Disastrous Defeat.

Calamities in the West-Movements of General Hancock and Staff.

Advices from the Pacific.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians Attack a Wagon Train-They are Badly Defeated. OMAHA, May 18 .- A wagon train of the Fifth Cavalry arrived from Fort McPherson yesterday, under command of Lieutenant Forbush, and report that seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, under General Carr, while moving from Kansas towards Fort McPherson, struck a camp of about five hundred Cheyennes. A fight ensued, and the Indians were badly defeated, leaving twenty-five warriors on the field and carrying off a large number of wounded. General Carr lost three men killed and one officer and two privates wounded. He is still in pursuit near Medicine Lake creek.

FROM THE WEST.

Chicago to Test a State Law.
CHICAGO, May 18.—Resolutions were last night introduced in the Chicago Common Council, proposing to test the constitutionality of the law passed last winter by the General Assembly of Illinois, conveying the lake front to the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroads. Decoration Day.

The Methodist clergymen of this city met yesterday, and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves being performed on the Sabbath day.

General Hancock and Staff. Major-General Hancock and staff arrived at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, to take command of the Department of Dakotah, with headquarters at St. Paul.

Yielding a Point. The Young Men's Christian Association has

passed a resolution recognizing the right of women to become members of the Association. A Murderer Convicted. Lessing, who murdered his step-child, two

years ago, was convicted at St. Peter's, Minn., on Saturday. Calamities.

William Holgren was instantly killed at Watertown, Minn., yesterday, by the discharge of a gun, the lock of which was kicked by his horse. A farm-house near La Crosse, Wis., fell on Saturday, killing a little boy and seriously injuring Mrs. Oleson.

The Farmers' Hotel, at La Crosse, was burned

Anson Oleson was burned to death while trying to save his property.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 18.—Stocks firm. Gold, 141½; Exchange, 109¼. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 117½; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 182½; Reading, 35½; Hudson River, 156½; Michigan Central, 127½; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 147; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Cleveland and Toledo, 165½; Chicago and Rock Island, 126½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153½.

New York, May 18.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 28½. Flour steady; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat

at 28%. Flour steady; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 3, \$1.40. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels at 78@56c. Oats heavy; sales of 14,000 bushels at 78@77c. Beef quiet. Pork lard firm; new mess, \$31631-125; prime, \$24-10625-50. Lard firm at 1852618≾c. Whisky #rm at 976998c. Вылляюне, May 18.—Cotton firm but not active; middling uplands. 28. 'Flour dull with small basi-ness. Wheat very dull and weak; choice valley red, \$2:10. Corn dull; prime white, \$0@92; yellow, \$2@84. Outs dull at 76@78 for heavy; and 65@73 for 26.84. Oats dull at 166.18 for heavy; and 686.18 for ight. Rye dull at \$1.356.145. Pork quiet at \$31.506. 145. Bacon firm; rib sides, 164.; clear rib sides, 75c.; shoulders, 145c. Hams, 1962ic. Lard firm at 9. Whisky firm and scarce, and held at 99c.; some holders ask \$1. SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 .- The Overman Mining

has levied an assessment of \$20 a share delinquent June 18. Hour firm. Sales of 29,000 barrels for export at \$4.3736@5.25. Choice Wheat, \$1.50@1.55. Legal-tenders, 72%.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable,

LONDON, May 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 92% and for account, 92%. Railways quiet. Eric, 1926 illinois, 95%; Atlantic and Great Western flat at LONDON, May 18-A. M .- Petroleum dull at 1s. 3d. Turpentine, 29s. 9d.

Liverroot, May 1s - A. M. - Nothing doing in Cotton. Other markets dull and inactive.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 18-P. M. 5-20s firmer at 78 c. ways steady; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic Great Western, 25%. LIVERPOOL, May 18—P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet; Naval Stores heavy. Provisions heavy. Cotton at Havre dull: tres ordinaire on the spot, 14f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. Prison cases were tried to-day.

John Hughes was convicted of the larceny of a pair
of pants. He was seen to take them from a house in ogan street, and was immediately arrested.

Ida Foster was acquitted of the charge of assault

and battery.

John Williams was acquitted of a charge of larceny. A lady swore that she caught a man leaving her house with ciothing belonging to her, and that the man had but one hand; but this prisoner had both ands, and was evidently not the man mentioned in

Upon application by the prisoner's counsel, the rial of James Haggerly was fixed for Thursday next, provided the witnesses for the Commonwealth can be then produced. U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader.

Jury trials were resumed this morning.
The United States vs. One mash-tuo, etc., claimed by Edward McLaughlin. An information of forfel-ture for alleged false returns of claimant's business. Verdict for the Government.
The United States vs. Thirteen barrels of whisky, claimed by John Haggerty. An information of forlaimed by John Haggerty. An information of for eiture for evasion of the tax by branding raw whisky is rectified. Verdict for the Government.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. O. W. Riley, to use, vs. Bunker Brothers & Co. An ection on an oil contract. Before reported. On

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Crow vs. Wolbert. An action to recover damages for the alleged unlawful obstruction of a highway. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$25. Brinton, Cooper & Stokes, to use, vs. Brinton & Henderson. In this case the plaintiffs complain that they purchased a steam pump of the defendants, which was represented by the latter as of the best quality, which proved worthless, and therefore they claim damages for the jajury alleged to have been done them by this deception. The defense set up that the pump was all it was represented to be, and was successfully used by plaintiffs. On trial.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The British Lion Irritated and Enraged-Will he Show Fight or Pay?—An Interesting Question.

The New York Tribune of this morning publishes an interesting letter from G. W. Smalley, dated London, May 6, in which he says:-I say to-day that so far as I know we have not, in

that sense, a single friend in England. Of course I do not mean that men long conspicuous for their sympathy with us have on a sudden become enemies, sympathy with us have on a sudden become enemies, or that they recant anything they ever said on our side. But they dissent wholly from Mr. Sumner's statement of the American claims and grievances. They find fault with the tone of his speech and the extent of his demands. In more than one particular they are misled, or some of them are, by the misrepresentations of the London papers, all of which make Mr. Sumner say some things which he clearly does not say. Comment on the speech continues daily, in the press and everywhere else, and while there is a difference in the degree of resentment exdaily, in the press and everywhere else, and while there sa difference in the degree of resentment expressed in different quarters, the agreement of opinion is practically unanimous. England will fight rather than yield to the claims made or indicated in this speech. She will fight rather than even negotiate on any such basis. If Mr. Motley's instructions cover anything like the ground taken by Mr. Summer, he will be met by a point blank refusal to consider his proposals. At this moment, I doubt whether any proposals whatever would be listened to. If popular feeling counts for anything in the Foreign office, they would be simply scouted. Of course, I don't mean that Mr. Motley is likely to be received with incivility. The most furious would greet him with incivility. The most furious would greet him with politeness enough, but all parties will resist with equal resolution an attempt to enter upon any negotiation which does not disavow, in fact if not in terms, Mr. Summer's authority to speak for the Ame-

negotiation which does not disavow, in fact if not in terms, Mr. Sumner's authority to speak for the American Government.

I do not care to follow the London papers any further in their attacks on Mr. Sumner. That would only be to rewrite my last letter. Language intemperate enough at first has grown daily more violent. Mr. Sumner is bracketed with Mr. Chandler, and the two are held up together to public hate as men who have gone mad in their aversion to England. The Tribune comes in for its share of vituperation, spite of its dignified protest against Mr. Chandler's excesses. Its real offense is in being the leading radical journal in America: radicalism being in England the chief of the seven deadly sins, of which a new catalogue needs to be promulgated by ecclesiastical authority. The talk about Canada inflames the popular fury, and it does so notwithstanding the known opinion of leading Englishmen that Canada ought to go, and some day must go, and when she goes must be absorbed into the Republic. The most thoughtful among English statesmen would rejoice to be rid of a costly dependency which keeps them in perpetual fear lest it should be lost disgracefully in the first war that may break out. But they never will let it go under menace, or while its in the first war that may break out. But they never will let it go under menace, or while its cession might expose England to the suspicion of surrendering it from fear. Hence, even the suggestion that England might offer it to America with the consent of the colonists themselves, provokes wrath. The fields News mighed I suppose by with the consent of the colonists themfelves, provokes wrath. The Daily News, misled, I suppose, by the Spectator, denounced it as a "scandalous" proposal, that England should be required to hand over her province as a penalty for her Alabama wrongs. Next day the News, which certainly does not mean to be unfair, corrected its mistake, and to-day it copies enough of your article on Mr. Chandler to show its real drift. But even the News is swept away by the irresistible current of popular opinion against Mr. Sumner and his speech, and every American view on the Alabama question.

Sumner and his speech, and every American view on the Alabama question.

I do not, however, think the war party is a majority here, any more than it is in America. Between dissenting from Mr. Sumner's speech and declaring war the interval is a long one. Some of the men who are vehement against the speech are most emphatic in protesting against war, and even those who say they would fight rather than negotiate on Sumner's basis, do not all desire hostilities. They persist in believing that Mr. Sumner has a bill made out for some four or five hundred millions sterling, but they are far or five hundred millions sterling, but they are far from believing that Mr. Motley is going to present it

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.
"Wall street had a first-class sensation to-day in the failure of a prominent firm for a sum variously reported between a million and a million and a half of dollars. The suspension really took place at a late hour on Saturday afternoon, but was not made public, and was not known beyond a few of the creditors until early this morning. It seems that the firm were 'short' of gold to the extent of about \$8,000,000 and that they were really bankrupt a few weeks since, but made a doubly large new venture with the hope of retrieving their ill-fortune. Gold, however, continued to advance, and thus plunged them only the deeper in disaster. The street is full of all sorts of rumors with reference to the character of their operations. It is said that they abandoned their original legitimate business of a commission house and gradually expanded into transactions in gold, governments, and stocks. In their fall they have implicated several other firms, and Exchange place was in a state of the greatest commotion all day. So far as has been ascertained at the close of business to-night, only one small firm is so embar-rassed as to be compelled to suspend. The others have been able to meet their liabilities promptly. When the first signs of distress were apparent on Saturday afternoon, the popularity of the firm was such that their friends tendered them about of a million dollars to help them resume, but they declined, on the ground that their liabilities would require a sum at least twice as large. A meeting of creditors was held on Sunday, but no remedy was found to stay the bursting of the storm this morning. One of the sad features of the failure is the heavy individual loss which it has entailed upon a broker in Government bonds—a personal friend of the firm—who, in his trust of their solvency, sent them, at their request, his check for seventy thousand dollars just at the close of bank hours on Saturday. Their own check for a similar amount, which he had deposited early in the day, was returned 'not good' the same afternoon. His total loss is said to be about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He promptly met all claims to-day and went on as usual. But, as he intended retiring from business on the 1st of those and giving in the street for a more party. of June, and giving up the 'street' for a more quiet life, much commiscration is felt for him, and much indignation expressed towards the firm who thus so cruelly used a friend. The effect of the failure was witnessed in the fluctuations of the different

Before the regular opening of the gold board there was great excitement, under the impression that the 'buying in' of the 'short' gold of the sus-pended firm would create a large rise, and the price advanced to 1423. From this point, however, there was a falling 'off' to 140%, under sales of 'long' gold held by parties who bought at much lower figures and were willing to realize. The price orain returned to 141%, at which it was quite steady until very late in the afternoon, when it suddenly advanced to 142%, closing finally at 142%. The 'short' interest is now very small in the market and the builtsh feeling quite general. Loans of cash gold vesterlay were under at from 2 to 4 arc cent for esterday were made at from 7 to 4 per cent, for arrying, in the forencon. There was more activity the afternoon and some loans were made dat.' disbursements of coin interest vesterday were \$211,299.

"Governments opened with great firmness as a re-sult of the advance in gold, but became less steady and were inclined to droop at the close, through ap-prehensions of the effect of the failure on the for-eign market. The day being Whit Monday and a Suropean holiday, there were no quotations from condon or Frankfort. The higher price of gold will, t is expected, act unfavorably on the price of bonds n the foreign market, while no little uneasiness pre vails as to the extent of the bills drawn by the sus-pended honse. If they have confined themselves to the limit of the articles which in their capacity of a commission firm they have shipped to Europe, there will be no difficulty; but the street was full of rumors on this point as well as on everybody else connected with them. It is fortunate that the day was a holi-day in London. Had the news of the failure gone over early this morning, it might have produced a panic in American securities, if not in market. But as the matter closes more hopefully to-night and the losses have not produced a panic here, the effect will be toned down at the opening of busiess to-morrow in the foreign market.
"Foreign exchange was inactive but firm, on the

basis of 100% for private bankers sixty days sterof the excitement of the failure produced some scrutiny of borrowers' names and collaterals in the earlier portion of the day, and money was active at seven per cent.; but the apprehension wore away, and loans were again made quite freely at six to seven per cent, before the close of banking hours."

-The Whitewater (Wisconsin) Register reports that pigeons have become a positive nuisance on the prairies, in many cases almost destroying whole elds of spring sown wheat.

-The Scheremtieff family in Russia recently gave the imperial family an entertainment which cost 100,000 roubles. Fountains of eau de cologne were daying in all the saloons through which the imperial

—A man in Jacksonville, Fla., stole the recently-laid corner-stone of a new Baptist church, in order to get the silver coin and currency closed up in it. The stone was carried some distance, but the effort te get the money out was a fallure,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, May 16, 1869.

The weekly statement of our banks is again highly favorable, showing an increase in the amount of deposits of \$947,678; of loans of \$231,999; and of legal tenders there is an increase of \$72,562. The same feature of last week—the slow expansion of the loans compared with the increase of deposits—it will be observed, still continues, and is attributable to the dull condition of trade. During the last two weeks the deposits show the very large increase of \$1,924,394, whilst the loans during the same period have expanded less than \$500,000, leaving a large surplus over and above the wants of the market. Considerable excitement was created in New York yesterday by the suspension of the banking firm of Schepeler & Co., with enormous liabilities, ing firm of Schepeler & Co., with enormous liabilities, variously estimated at from one to ten millions. The catastrophe was brought about by gold speculations, and the result upon the market was a rapid rise in the premium.

and the result upon the market was a rapid rise in the premium.

Loans are without change worthy of comment. Governments are rather quiet, but firm at last night's quotations. Gold is active and fluctuating. The market opened at 141%, and at 12 M. the premium stood at 141%.

The Stock market showed a good degree of animation, and prices of most the leading shares were in the second series, which sold at 10661066. City 68 were without essential change; sales of the new certificates at 161% e 101%, with 98 bid for the old. The Lehigh gold loan was strong at 97.

Heading Railroad was active at an advance, selling at 486445%. Pennsylvania Railroad also improved, closing at 56% 657; Lehigh Valley Railroad advanced 1, selling at 57; Catawissa Railroad was taken at 33%; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 30%; Minchill Railroad at 54%; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43%, an improvement of M,, and West Jersey Railroad at 61%.

Canal stocks were dull; the only transactions being

Canal stocks were dull, the only transactions being in Lehigh Navigation at 33%@34; 16% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 13 for Susquellanna; Schuykill Navigation preferred; 13 for Susquellanna; and 47% for Delaware Division.

Nothing was done in Coal shares. 474 was offered for New York and Middle; 5% for Shamokin; 5 for Fulton; 46 for Locust Mountain; 6 for Big Mountain; and 1% for St. Nicholas.

In Bank shares there were sales of Girard at 56% and Commonweath at 50.

and Commonweath at 60. Passenger Railway shares were without change. The following were the best bids:—50 for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; 27½ for Girard College; 43 for Union; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

recharged of the mayon or to	Trues TAIN	. 40 S. TRIFU SI	xee
FIRST B	OARD	The second second	25
#450 Pa 6s, 2 se106	6 sh	Penna R.	561
\$3000 do10636	25	do	MA
34700 City 6s, New.1s. 1017	309	do.allotm's.ls	561
\$1000 Pa R 2m 6s 9536	90	do, receipta	
100 sh Read R 810 . 47 . 94	100	dobb.	
100 do s10wn . 47 · 94	46	do 18.	
100 dob80, 48	100	doc.	
100 do 48	200	do	
100 dob30,48 1-16	40	do95.	NG.
100 do830, 48	45	do allotm's.	56
10 sh Girard Bk 56%	187	do repts, is,	
20 sh Com'h Bk 60	256	do allotm's	NA:
100 sh Lit Sch R. b60 48%	100 sh	Leh St 860.	24
24 sh Minehill R 54%	300	dols.	88
100 sh Cata Pf 333	17	do	
		117001000	100

Messrs, William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121%@122½; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@121½; do. 1864, 116½@116½; do. 1865, 117½@117½; do. July, 1865, 119@119½; do. July, 1867, 119%@119½; do. July, 1868, 119@119½; 5s, 10-40, 109½@109½. Gold, 141½

1868, 119@119%; 58, 10-40, 109%@109%. Gold, 141%@141%.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 68, '81, 121%@122%; 5-208 of 1862, 121%@121%; do., 1864, 116%@116%; do., Nov., 1865, 117%@117%; do., July, 1865, 119%@119%; do., 1867, 1194@119%; do., 1868, 119@119%; 10-408, 109%@109%. Pacifics, 107%@107%. Gold, 141%.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

Chi, and N. W. com. 91% Adams Chi, and N. W. pref . 102% Wells, F	argo & Co 84 V
Chi. and N. W. pref 10236 Wells, F	Express 61% argo & Co 84% see 6s, new 65%

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, May 18 .- Bark-In the absence of

we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 per ton. There is no improvement to notice in the demand or Flour, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5-25 for superline, \$5.75@6.25 for extras, \$6.50@7.25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$675@7'50 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$7.75@9 for Ohio do. do., and \$9-50@11-50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$7 to \$7-25 % bbl. Nothing

The Wheat market is dull, and notwithstanding the decline noted yesterday, buyers refuse to pur-chase more than enough to supply their immediate wants. Saales of 1000 bushels red at \$150@150; amber at \$1.00@170; and white at \$1.00@150; and white at \$1.00@2. Rye sells at \$1.43@145. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at \$5.085c.; Western mixed at \$3.085c.; and white at \$3.085c., and Pennsylvania at 70.075c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Whishy is dull and offered at \$4.085c. Whisky is dull and offered at 94@95c. F gallon, tax

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROR, May 18.—Arrived, barque Chanticleer, from Buenos Ayres for orders. Passed out—Barque
Clifton, for Rio; brig Romance, for Nevassa.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—Arrived, steamships City of Baltimore and City of Boston, from New York, at time port;
Bellona, from New York, at Havre; and Guiding Star,
from New York, at Southampton.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—P. M.—Arrived, steamship
Palmyra, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA MAY 18-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. teamship Fanits, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl. chr Jeddie, Troti, Boston, C. C. Van Horn.

Steamship Tonawards This MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Robert Biddle and lady, Miss H. M. Biddle, Miss M. Biddle, Mrs. Hoover, Miss Hoover, Miss Jolia Dunlap, Miss G. Delawate, Mr. T. Bedloe, R. G. Hopkins, O. R. Fish, W. F. Dickeen, A. Palmer, C. W. Estes, Mrs. E. H. Wood, Miss C. McSuggin, Miss Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Delaware and two children, Mr. Cleary and lady, Jacob Reed, E. Simons, J. B. Evans, Frank Orme, C. L. Wilkins, Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse, to M. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with guano and sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.

Barque Savannah, Scaife, 21 days from Nevis via Somberra, with guano and sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.

Brig Isis, Anderson, 6 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Robin, Douglass, 12 days from Sagua, with melasses to S. W. Welsh. to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Robin, Douglass, 12 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. W. & Welsh.

Brig Samuel Muir, Morine, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with ungar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh (accidentally omitted yesterday). with sugar and molases to S. & W. Westa taccinentary emitted yesterday.

Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, 25 days from Ivigint, with kryolite to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Sarah Louiss, Pattison, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr H. Prescott, Freeman, 10 days from Portland, with headings to Issae Hough & Morris.

Schr Bonny Bost, Kelley, 7 days from Boston, with molse. to Murchan & Cloud.

Schr Coyla, Crowell, 2 days from New York, with salt to W. Bunna & Son.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 2 days from New York, with cement to capitain. ement to captain. Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Dighton.

MEMORANDA. Barque George Heury, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, ras spoken vesterday, lat. 40 40, long. 69 47. Harque Albatross, Davis, hence, at St. John, N. B., yes.

Harque Albatross, Davis, hence, at St. John, N. B., yesterday.
Schr Annie May, May, cleared at Bosten 15th instead for Kennebee river, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia.
Schr Lucy Church. Adams, and Jer H. Allen, Oase, hence, at Nantucket 11th inst.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson trick, Smith, hence, at Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson trick, Smith, hence, at Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson trick, Smith, hence, at Schr Crieis, Owen, for initial control of the schr Crieis, Owen, for tucket 10th inst.
Schr C. S. Waisth to return, inst., and salvoyd, Weeden, from Providence for Pkiladelphi.
Schr D. Newport 16th inst.
Schr D. Newport 16th inst.