# FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Patriots under Quesada Seven Thousand Strong-Fight at Sabana Nueva-Defeat of the Spaniards.

An Entire Battalion of Colored Spanish Volunteers Kill Their Officers and Go Over to the Cubans.

Very interesting and important correspondence has been received from Havana, dated May 12.

The Insurgents Burn San Miguel. On the Friday night preceding, a Spanish war steamer, the Bazan, entered port. Gleaning their news from her, the Havana journals have broken the ice since, and have given a brief synopsis of cooked and seasoned news that amounts to about as follows: The insurgents on the 6th burnt down the balance of the town of San Miguel, twelve miles from Nuevitas, left from the conflagration lighted there by the Spaniards a few months ago. General Letona is on the railroad, at some distance from Nuevitas, and General Lesca must be in Puerto Principe with his column, On the way he had a fight with the insurgents, nine miles from that city, with a terrible result for them, although the column suffered the loss of a lieutenant-colonel (Macias), a captain, and six men killed, and thirty men wounded. A witness of the engagement places the insurgent loss at 2000 men. The news is not official. But little truth is contained in the report. Although the Spanish authorities have labored as assiduously after as before the arrival of the Bazan to prevent the facts about the engagement to leak out, I have succeeded in obtaining good and positive information that shows that the result of the fight was far more terrible to the Spaniards than to the insurgents; that victory perched upon the standard of the Cuban patriots, and the flag of Castile and Leon suffered its worst defeat since the revolution began at Yara. Particulars run

Fight Between the Patriots and Spaniards Colored Volunteers pass over to the Insur-

gents.
Generals Quesada and Castillo gathered together over 4000 of their best troops at a point beyond Las Minas and entrenched themselves, and then watched the movements of the Spaniards keenly, with the the movements of the Spaniards keenly, with the hope of discovering a weak spot whereat to attack them. A large body of Spanish soldiers, led, as far as I can learn, by General Letona as well as by General Lesca, assaulted the insurgent positions on the 3d, and, despite a most stubborn resistance, would have carried them had not the Marquis of Santa Lucia, who had been some miles off, hurried to the assistance of Generals Quesada and Castillo, and, unexpectedly to the Spaniards, at-tacked them on one of their flanks. These insurgent reinforcements are said to have exceeded 3000 men. most of them badly armed, very many having only fought bravely, with the determination to win, and pressing boldly, unflinchingly upon the Spaniards, seen changed the aspect of the engagement. The superior drill, discipline, and armament of the Spanish troops would perhaps, however, have still given them the victory, had not the four-fifths, or about 400 men, of one of the wings of Yoller's battalion of Havana colored volunteers at a critical moment raised the shout of "Viva la libertad! viva Cuba libre!" and, killing most of their officers and companiens that tried to prevent them, passed over to the insurgents, and aided them most effectu-ally in their struggle. The Spanish troops had to succumb before this desertion of the colored men and give up the day as lost. The Catalan Volunteers covered the retreat, and though they fought bravely, yet their military inexperience and partial ignorance drill and tactics told against them, and they were more than once thrown into confusion, and thereby lost heavily in killed and wounded. Quite a number of the wounded brought here are Catalans.

Four Engagements. I must here say that, according to a gentleman of Havana, whom I have generally found well-posted there have been four recent engagements fought between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. The first was on the 30th of April at Altagracia, between the column of General Lesca and a body of insurgents under General Castillo; the second on May I, on Bayatabo Hill, between the regiment of Colonel Goyeneche and General Castillo's rear guard. In these actions the Spanjards had the advantage though the losses of either side in both of them did not exceed one hundred and twenty men. The third engagement was that of General Lesca, mentioned above, in which, even according to the meagre but vainglorious accounts of the Spaniards, their troops lost the field and abandoned a part of their wounde to the insurgents. Finally, the fourth engagement was fought on the 5th between the troops of Generais Letona and Quesada, and it was here that the Marquis of Santa Lucia came up as a savior of the day to the insurgents; that the Spanish colored troops passed over to their opponents, and in consequence the Spaniards were so badly thrashed

Cuban Independence-Not Annexation. There is not a word of truth in the Key West tele gram published in all the American papers, that the Cuban revolutionists had held a convention at Si-banicu, presided over by Captain-General Cespedes, at which resolutions were passed in favor of inde-pendence and annexation to the United States. The Cubans justly complain that reports so injurious to the republican cause in Cuba should appear in the journals of republican America. Fully nine-tenths of the Cubans are in favor of Cuban independence, but the choms are in the whether a majority of this nine-tenths desire annexation, and printed reports that the Cuban leaders have decided in favor of this, even though false, give to the Spaniards a strong weapon which they are not slow to use to the detriment of the Cuban cause.

Further Details of the Defeat of the Spaniards at Nuevitas.

HAVANA, May 19.—Further news from Nuevitas fully confirms the particulars of the defeat of the Spaniards on the 3d. The engagement occurred at Sabana Nueva, and resulted even worse for the Spanish troops than reported in my letter of yester-day. They lost nearly all of their provision wagons, baggage train, etc., and part of their provision wagons, baggage train, etc., and part of their artiflery. General Lesca commanded them. The Marquis of Santa Lucia, with his very timely reinforcements, and the Spanish colored olunteers that changed sides, decided the contest. The insurgents from first to last had in the action over seven thousand men, the Spaniards about three thousand five hundred. The fight lasted hearly seven hours. The dred. The fight lasted nearly seven hours. The Catalans suffered heavily, and lost over two hun-dred men. Colonel Yoller, of the Spanish Colored Volunteers, is now reported to be among the killed. The engagement of the 5th was an unimportant skirmish between a part of the troops of General Letona, and a detachment from General Castillo's command. An engagement of importance Castillo's command. An engagement of importance is likely to occur at any moment between General Letona's army and that of General Quesada, in the environ of Las Minas. The insurgent successes in the district of Puerto Principe have rendered the Cubans of Havana brimful of joy, and many are very imprudently giving rather public expression to it, which may yet cause an attack upon them by the vexed volunteers, and so this city be again disgraced by serious riots and wilful acts of murder and bloodshed.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has discharged about two thousand men already. Most of them return to California, but many go to the White

-The Commissioners of Florida and Alabama

pointed to consult about the proposed annexation West Florida to Alabama, are now in session at Jackson, that formerly hung in the Council Chamber at Charleston, South Carolina, have been removed and replaced by portraits of Generals Grant and Sharman Montgomery,

THE LIZZIE MAJOR.

Statement of One of the Kidnapped Parties of the Spanish Outrage. Joseph Annable, one of the persons taken from the American schooner Lizzic Major by the commander of the Spanish frigate Fernando le Catolica, has made the following sworn statement before Commissioner Shields, and it has been sent to the Secre-

Joseph Annable, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am a citizen of the United States of America; my place of residence and business is Boston, Masmy place of residence and business is Boston, Massachusetts; I took passage from Havana to New Orleans on the 1st of March last, in company with
Ramon V. Rivas, who was under my care, on board
the schooner Lizzie Major, Captain A. W. Ghes, with
the required passports, furnished by the Spanish
authorities, and, as the vessel did not charter at
Havana, we had to go to Calbarien, and sailed from
that port on the 4th of March, 1869, and arrived at
Calbarien on the 16th of March, and on the 11th we
presented ourselves to the authorities there, who
informed us that we needed no other requisites, and
could remain there till the vessel had received her informed us that we needed no other requisites, and could remain there till the vessel had received her cargo. The vessel finished receiving her cargo, which was molasses, on the 26th of March, when she salled for Cay Francis, one of the ports of Caibarien, eighteen miles distant, and on the 27th of March we sailed for New Orleans at 6 A. M. About 9 o'clock a steam frigate, Fernando le Cattolica, gave us chase, and came up with us at 1 o'clock, when she intimated to us, by the firing of a musket, to haul-to, which order our captain immediately complied with. Then two officers, accompanied by several marines, boarded the schooner, and, after searching the papers and demanding our passports, found that the papers and demanding our passports, found that our names were not on the manifest, although they were on the manifest from Havana; this being, as the officer from the frigate stated, a sufficient cause for our arrest. There was considerable time spent in going between the two vessels. I was then conveyed on board of the frigate. The commander of the frigate then asked for the boy who was under my charge, and the officer answering him stated that as the boy was only nineteen years of age he as the boy was only nineteen years of age he had left him on boar! of the schooner, to pursue his voyage. The commander then sent for the boy, stating that, as he was under my charge, he must fare the same as I must fare. We then presented our passports to the commander of the frigate, and he told us that we should make a statement which we convolved with I momentately after. gate, and he told us that we should make a statement, which we compiled with. Immediately afterwards our baggage was searched, and at 7 o'clock on the evening of the same day we arrived at Cay Francs. We were then conveyed to Calbarien, in a boat, accompanied by an officer and several marines, arriving there at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 28th. We were immediately given up to the authorities of the placr, who certified to the officer who accompanied us that we had already presented ourselves to them, with our passports. We were thon carried to the barracks, and at about 6 o'clock on the same morning we were conveyed to the jail of the Remedios. I immediately wrote a letter to Isaac Stone, Esq., Consular Agent at Calbarien, stating to him the fact of sular Agent at Calbarien, stating to him the fact of our arrest, and of my having a letter in my posses-sion for him from the captain of the schooner. He immediately called at the jail and requested me to send him a written statement of what had passed, so that he could send it to the Consul-General of Ha-vana; which statement I sent to him on the 38th of

vana; which statement I sent to him on the 30th of the month. On the 18th of April we were released from the jail. I immediately presented myself to Mr. Stone, who directed me to the captain of the port for my passport and baggage, which had been detained there during our confinement. This officer informed me that our passport had been sent to Havana, and that he could give us a certificate for the Governor of Remedios to give us another passport, which quest the Governor complied with immediately. the 24th of April we embarked for New York on the arque Lizzie. This I did by request of the consul. dr. Stone. He also gave me a note requesting me to

make this statement to the United States District At-torney. James A. Annable. KANSAS SETTLERS.

The commission appointed by the Governor of Kansas to audit the claims of settlers for losses sustained by Indian depredations on the Western frontier, in the years 1867 and 1868, have made their report. The whole number of claims allowed up to this time is 97, amounting to \$43,431-64. The claimants are divided among the following counties:— Saline, Ellsworth, Wallace, Cloud, Mitchell, Lincoln, McPherson, Ottawa, and Riley. There are still a large number of claims held by citizens of Marion and Butler counties, and the commission will therefore meet again at some future time, for the purpose of considering these. The claims are principally for the losses from robbery and destruction of household effects by the Indians, the capture of stock, burning of hay, destruction of farming implements, etc. Under the head of "Remarks," are such entries

as the following:—

"Husband killed, property stolen and destroyed,
August 13 and 14, 1868. Husband killed, daughter
captured, and property destroyed, August 14, 1868.
Brother killed and stock run off, August 13, 1868.
Wife captured and ravished by about sixty Indians,
and property stolen. August 10, 1868. Husband,
and property stolen. August 10, 1868. Husband and property stolen, August 10, 1868. Husband killed and house robbed, August 14, 1868. May, 1868, two sons killed, robbed and property stolen. Driven from home and robbed, October 13, 1868. Husband killed, and house robbed, August 12, 1868, killed, and house robbed, August 12, 1868, wounded, two little girls captured, August 11, Father and mother killed and house robbed, August 16, 1868. Wife taken from home and ravished, house robbed, September 26, 1868. One man killed and property taken, October 9, 1868. Two sons killed and property stolen, August 12 and 14, 1868. Wounded, and wife captured, and property stolen and destroyed, October 13, 1868. Wife captured and house robbed, August 10, 1868. Husband killed and property stolen and destroyed, October 13, 1868. Father killed and mare stolen, October 13, 1868. Two were killed and divisor from home, June and July 1869. nen killed and driven from home, June and July, 1868. Four men killed, one wounded, and one woman cap-tured, April 28, 1867."

The Commissioners say:—

"The wanton cruelties and barbarities of those who come among the settlers under the guise of friendship call loudly for measures to prevent any and all Indian tribes from coming within the borders. As long as they are allowed to roam at will over those portions of our State Legitimstey opened for settleportions of our State legitimately opened for settle-ment, there can be no permanent feeling of security on our frontier—the settlements must necessary be slow and hazadrous, and, as now, the settlers will not feel it safe to go for a bucket of water without carrying arms for self defense."

REFORM.

Changes in the Treasury Department. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Jour

nal says:—
Secretary Boutwell has perfected his arrangements for a complete reconstruction of the bond, bank note, and currency printing of the Treasury Department. Heretofore the paper has been prepared, the printing has been executed, and the seal has been affixed all in one department of the Treasury, affording the lighter for defrauding the Government by ng facilities for defrauding the Governme of labor, affording an opportunity for checks be department on every thing that is done. The is to be made at a mill near Philadelphia, under the supervision of an officer of the Treasury, and will bear the Government water-mark, to counterfelt which will be felony. The paper will also contain yel-low gloss silk, which when photographed will appear low gloss slik, which when photographed will appear to black. An express company will take the paper to New York, giving duplicate receipts for it, one of which will be given to the paper-maker and the other sent to the department here. At New York the green-colored portions of the notes will be printed by a private company, who will be held responsible for the return to Washington of every these of paper received other reinted or smaller. sheet of paper received, either printed or spoiled. When received here the other portions of the note will be printed, and the perfect notes, with the spoiled sheets, will be handed over to another department of the Treasury to receive the impress of the seal, which imparts the value. Government will thus be enabled to trace every sheet of the paper manufactured for its use, and Secretary Boutwell perfects this admirable plan by requiring the printing and delivery to the Treasurer every month of all paper manufactured for this printing during that month. There had been no settlement of the print-ing accounts for years until Secretary Boutwell ordered them all to be balanced. It is not probable that this new plan of printing will be more econo-mical than was the old one, but the additional exwill be small and the security gained in-

Reverdy Johnson.

The statement of the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, communicated per cable yester-day, to the effect that Reverdy Johnson had been induced to make certain declarations to the British Government, for the purpose of being deliberately sacrificed by the Grant administration, shows how sacrificed by the Grant administration, shows how willing certain parties upon the other side of the water are to soften as much as possible Reverdy's fall. His ambassadorial path has not been so strewn with thorns as to justify any particular sympathy, neither is his recall to be regretted on his account, since it is just possible that the most skilful of gastronomes might overtax his capacities. Reverdy commenced his career with a dinner, and according to last accounts he will end as he began. The proposed "big feed" at Southampton adds another weighty reason why he should come back; if not for his country's, then at least for Johnson's sake.—N. SEWARD AND WASHBURNE.

What Each Has to Say About Mexico Opinion of the President's Cabinet.

The following letters, which have lost none of their interest by age, are just made public.

AUBURN, March 19.—My Esteemed Mr. \*\*\*\*;—I thank you for your kind letter of the 20th of February last. It is particularly valuable to me because it permits me to judge of the degree of exactness contained in the rumors which are communicated to us with regard to the late insurrection at Puebla. Always hoping for the restoration of the republic, under the administration of President Juarez and what you have done in this important work, I found myself called upon on every occasion and everywhere to quiet those who sympathize with us but who vacillate in consequence of the news, always experenced which the press and the relearnsh comaggerated, which the press and the telegraph com-

municate to us.
Your letter found me in my home after twenty years' absence therefrom. If at any time you should leave Mexico it would give me much pleasure to re-ceive you here again, and it would also gratify me to receive any one whom the President or Mrs. Juarez

should be pleased to send.

I know nothing of the policy of the new administration with regard to Mexico, and for the present, at least, shall avoid inquiring into it. Nevertheless, I expect that the condition of things consequent upon the change of public officers will prevent any notable change therein.

I find it thoroughly, absolutely impossible to visit Mexico this year, for I am so engaged in changing our residence to Anburn that I have had to defer it

I beg you to continue your correspondence, which is as useful for our country as for yours. I am sincerely, etc.,

W. H. SEWARD, WHAT WASHBURNE SAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- I had the pleasure to re eive your letter dated the 9th of last month. You may be sure that I have learned with pleasure that the affairs of your country in general are prospering. You know the interest which I have always had therein, and the satisfaction which it has been for me to know that a country is happy and prosperous You will have known of my appointment as Secre-tary of State, but the condition of my health is such that I am compelled to say to the President that it will not be possible for me to perform my duties in a manner convenient for the public interests and sat-isfactory to myself.

He has accepted my resignation and has nomi-nated me as Minister to France, which charge I shall accept, and shall sail within five or six weeks. I shall be pleased to receive letters from you in that

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Murder of a City Marshal-The Assassins at Large.

Coroner Schirmer was engaged yesterday in making an investigation into the circumstances sur-rounding the death of Mr. Alexander Lippman, a City Marshal, which occurred on Monday evening at his residence, No. 417 Sixth street, and which is said to have resulted from violence received at the hands of some person or persons unknown as yet, hands of some person or persons unknown as yet, while he was in the discharge of his official duties. On the 28th ult. Judge Gale issued a dispossess warrant for the ejectment of a man named Freund from the premises No. 180 Orchard street, and this warrant was entrusted to Marshal Lippman for execution. The warrant was properly served, and the parties were ejected. Mr. Lippman thereupon left the premises, but on returning soon after he found some persons engaged in a fierce quarrel. He interfered to quell the disturbance, and while doing so he was struck upon the head with a billet of wood, said to have been in the hands of a man named Jutty, and Lippman was knocked down on the pavement. He was taken to his home and attended by Drs. Krackowitzer and Kammerer, under whose care he remained during his illness, He seemed to be improving, and was able to be about until the 1st instant, when he expeable to be about until the 1st instant, when he experienced a relapse, and continued to fail until death ensued, at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening. On being informed of the assault, Captain Mount, of he Seventeenth precinct, arrested Freund, who had been ejected by Mr. Lippman, and a number of others, who, it was alleged, had been engaged in the affray, and they were held for examination. Jutty, it was said, had struck the fatal blow, has not

Coroner Schirmer was notified of the death of Lippman, and proceeded to his late residence and empanelled a jury. The body was formally viewed. Dr. Joseph Cushman and the physicians who had attended the deceased during his illness will make a post mortem examination of the remains, to ascertain definitely the cause of death, which is supposed to have been either courses for independent of the course to have been either compression or infammation of the brain. The inquest will be held on Thursday morning, at the Coroner's office. Mr. Lippman was a native of Germany, 44 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child. Fortunately these are well provided for, as the deceased is said to have to have been worth \$50.000. The violent death of Mr. Lipp-heen worth \$50.000. The violent death of Mr. Lippbeen worth \$50,000. The violent death of Mr. Lipp-man has created considerable excitement among a host of relatives and friends. The deceased had the reputation of a fearless yet prudent officer.—

An Infuriated Coroner—Terrible Assault on a Man.

Coroner Vogt, of Hudson City, was arrested on

ROMERO.

eceived in New York from Minister Romero:-Mexico, Wednesday, April 28, 1869,—As I know ou would like to hear from Mexico, I give you the following news: Political affairs here continue to improve, although slowly. We are now on the eve of our elections to Congress, and the canvass i nearly as lively as it is in the United States on simi lar occasions. There is, however, no well-founded fear of any public disturbance, whatever may be the

There is not sufficient confidence felt yet on the part of the business class of the community in the consolidation of our institutions and the maintenance consolidation of our institutions and the matter of public peace to encourage them to invest their money in enterprises of public good. The result is, of course, that business is paralyzed, and that the material development of the country does not go on as rapidly as we desired. Otherwise the condition of

Another letter from M. Romero, addressed to a anking-house in New York, and dated on the 3d inst. contains the following:-

of the national government. Congress is discussing the appropriation law, and natters at large look more quiet and brighter than hey ever were less than

Queen Victoria has corresponded regularly with the old King of Prussia ever since her daughter married his son.

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. WHAT BEWARD SAYS.

notable change therein.

I shall be pleased to receive letters from you in that country. The President has now organized his Cabinet definitely, and I believe it will merit the confidence of the country. The President himself enjoys perfect health and is at the height of the position which you and I hoped.

Present my respects to President Juarez. I am, very sincerely,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

Monday night, charged with a murderous assault of William Berger, the keeper of a liquor store on Pali sade avenue. The affray arose out of an altercation, during which the Coroner broke a couple of ale glasses on the pate of Berger, following that up by rushing behind the bar and attempting four times to discharge the contents of a four-shooter at Berger. Failing in this, the Coroner is charged with beating his victim about the head and face with the butt end of the revolver, inflicting several severe cuts, two o which are very deep. Several of the Coroner's friends were also present, and the injured man says they assisted in the assault, kicking him about like a football while he was lying bleeding on the ground. Officer Ludwig fortunately arrived in time to prevent what would probably have been a murder, and arrested Vogt. Yesterday morning the latter was removed to the County Jail, as Berger is too dangerously injured to leave his bed. Dr. Freeman sent a certificate to Recorder Aldridge to the effect that the result of Berger's removal, in his existing condition, might prove fatal.

What the Mexican Minister Says of Political Movements.

The following is an extract from a private letter esult of the elections.

nings is satisfactory. It has been rumored here that a revolution took place near Acapulco, under General Alvarez. This am glad to hear, is not correct.

Most truly yours, M. ROMERO, Mr. Henry Clews, New York city, N. Y.

I avail myself of a mail which leaves here this evening for the United States, to inform you that we have just heard that both the Singlea rebellion and the Guerrero affair have been ended with the success of the patienal ended.

Most truly yours,

—A slik weaver in Lyons has invented a loom so simple that an entire revolution in the manufacture of sliks and satins is predicted.

-Water rice, which grows abundantly in the northwest of Maine, is of late being brought into use for the manufacture of paper.

Thirty barrels of wine from New Mexico have been received in St. Louis, made from grapes grown 120 miles southwest of Santa Fe.

—All the sovereigns of Europe have now contri-buted money to the monument to be erected at Trieste in honor of the Emperor Maximilian. The Sultan sent one thousand forms and the King of Italy two thousand

Secretary Boutwell's Financial Policy-He will not Change it.

Sentence of Mutineers in Baltimore-The Coming Political Campaign.

Decoration Day-Preparations for its Observance.

> FROM WASHINGTON. Secretary Boutwell and his Policy.

Despatch to the Associated Press, WARRINGTON, May 19 .- It has been ascerained from the proper source that the Secretary of the Treasury does not at present contemplate any change in his policy of purchasing a million dollars' worth of bonds weekly. The bonds thus purchased are placed in the sinking fund. They will be changed from coupon to registered, as a means of greater security.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Sentence of Mutineers to Imprisonment-Deco ration-Day Observances-Organization of the Colored Population for Campaign Purposes-The Bremen Steamships.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 19 .- In the United States District Court yesterday, George Robinson, Thomas Payne, and John Burns, seamen, indicted for mutiny on board the ship Tabor, of Bath, Me., while lying in Annapolis Roads, on the 18th of March last, were tried and convicted. Judge Glies sentenced Robinson to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and one dollar fine, and Payne and Burns each to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentlary and one dollar

A meeting of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and other citizens was held last night, at Rechabite Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to decorate the graves of Union soldiers on the 21st of May. The meeting was thinly attended, and was composed of white and colored persons. The entire matter was talked over and committees appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of colored men, to assemble in the Douglass Institute, in this city, on the 1st of June. The object is for organization for political purposes and to bring all possible aid to bear on the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is also proposed to organize a Colored Republican State Central Committee to look after the political interests of the colored race in the State, the said committee to continue until absorbed in the regular Republican party of the State,

The North German steamship Berlin sails from the European pier at 2 P. M. to-day, carrying out a full cargo and a number of passengers. The City of Baltimore, of the same line, arrived at Southampton, from Baltimore, yesterday, making the passage in thirteen days. The new steamship Leipsic, from Bremen, is now about

FROM NEW YORK.

Pocket Picking.

NEW YORK, May 19 .- Edward Richards, who arrived in Jersey City from Chicago, last night, reported that he had had his pocket picked in the cars of \$6000 in Government bonds and greenbacks.

An Outrageous Assault. Peter Garrahan, pilot on the steamer Martha Washington, was this morning arrested in Jersey City on a charge of indecent assault upon a girl 13 years of age. Garrahan is a man of family, and resides in Troy.

Attempted Burglary. Robert Page was caught in the act of attempting to open and rob the safe in the office of Delos E. Culver, on Hudson street, Jersey City, early this morning. An accomplice effected his

FROM THE STATE.

The National Cemetery-Decoration of Soldiers' Graves. GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 19 .- T. C. Morris, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for

decorating the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery, appeals to the citizens of Philadelphia for contributions of flowers. The decoration is to take place on Saturday, the 29th inst. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Financial and Commercial. London, May 19—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92%, and for account, 92%; U. S. 5-208, '62, 78%, quiet and steady. The Stock market opened steady, Illinois, 96; Erie, 1936.
Liverpool, May 19—11 A. M.—The Cotton market

pened dull. Sales of 6000 bales middling uplands, 3gd.; New Orleans middling, 11 %d. 13dd.; New Orleans middling, 113dd.
The Breadstuffs market opened steady. Ca ifornia white wheat 9s. 4d. for No. 2; red Western, Ss. 6d.; Western flour, 21s. 3d.; mixed corn, No. 2, 26s.; oats, 3s. 4d; peas, 2ss. 6d.; barley, 5s. The Provision market is quiet. Pork, 100s.; beef, 90s.; lard, 67s.; cheese, 82s.; bacon, 59s. 6d. This Morning's Quotations,

Despatch to the Associated Press. LONDON, May 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and stead of at 78%. Eric Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central of

tral, 96.
LIVERPOOL, May 19-A. M. Cotton opens dull middling Uplands, 113/d.; middling Orleans, 113/d. The sales of the day are estimated at 69,000 bales. Wheat, 8s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western.
LONDON, May 19—A. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 73/d. Linseed Oil, £31.5s.
FRANKFORT, May 19.—U. S. Five-twenties closed lost night at 844. last night at 84%.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 19—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet at 78%. Stocks steady. Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 95%.

Central, 95%.

Liverpool, May 19—P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 11%@11%d.; middling Gricans, 11%@11%d.

The sales are now estimated at 8000 bales. Cheese, MAVRE, May 19.—Cotton opens flat; tres ordinaire,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE, | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The bankruptcy miscellany engaged the attention

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

District Court. No. 2—Judge Hure.

John Q. Williams vs. C. C. & E. Sellers. An action to recover arrears of rent for the premises No. 18 North Sixth street. The defense alleged that plaintiff agreed to put the property in good repair, but falled to do so, leaving it in an untenantable condition, and therefore they were not liable. Verdict for defendants, rent in arrear \$500, and value of goods, \$600.

Law & Krng vs. Ephriam Hillegus. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for painting defendant's property. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions Allison, P. J.
The trial of William and Margaret Wilson upon the charge of larceny consumed this morning's session.
From the testimony it appears that on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, Detective Miller observed the prisoners and a number of companions visiting various stores in Second street, and suspecting their purpose, kept a close watch upon them. In the course of their piffering peregrinations they went to a tea store, and the wily detective saw packages secretly passed between the prisoners, and upon their departure arrested them at Seventh and Arch secretly passed between the prisoners, and upon their departure arrested them at Seventh and Arch streets, the party having in the meantime paid their respects to several tailor shops. At the Central Station they were searched, and various packages of tea and chocolate were found upon them, which were found to have been stolen from the ten store. Also upon the woman was found a lift skirt, such as is usually worn by professional shoplifters. This evidence was thought to be conclusive, but the people who were thus caught roving about the city in squads, and perpetrating their thefts at every opportunity, had secured counsel well experienced in such cases, whose ingenuity failing to see how both could be rescued, devised means for the escape of one, and worked at it with a will. He produced evidence to prove that the man's name was McConnell, and that in 1853 he and the woman were married, and from this he argued that the theft charged in this case being committed under the eye of the husband, and by his aid and direction, the law presumed it to have been by his command, and discharged her from the penalty usually attaching to the offense. At the close of our report this point was being discussed.

was being discussed. Court of Common Pleas Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

This morning the election contests were brought into Court by William B. Mann, Esq., who com-plained that at the investigation before the Exam-iners one John McGucken, a witness produced by the respondents, and a Democratic inspector of the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward, had, upon cross-examination, refused to answer a question put him respecting transactions at the November elec-tion. No objection was made to the question by counsel, but the witness had taken upon himself connsel, but the witness had taken upon himself to judge of its competency, and declined to reply, upon the ground, not that an answer would criminate him, but that he was superneed to testify with respect to the October elections, which were alone the subjects of these contests, and therefore the gentleman, Mr. Mann, had put a question which had no reference to the case. This Mr. Mann thought highly improper on the part of the witness, and therefore asked the Court to direct him to answer, unless objection was made by counsel, or to answer, unless objection was made by counsel, or he answer would tend to criminate him.

The Court advised McGucken according to this re-

### The New York Money Mar ket. The New York Herald says:— "There was a decided recovery in the tone of the

juest, and so the matter rests.

there was a decaded recovery in the tone of the markets this morning, when it became apparent that the failure of yesterday involved no additional losses. A great deal of apprehension was manifested for the standing of several houses in Exchange place, who were known to be connected with the bankrupts; but as they met all demands against them the feeling disappeared. In the afternoon a rumor was started that a foreign house had sus-pended, and there was a flurry in gold which carried t up about three-quarters per cent. As the rumor was groundless, it is supposed to have been manu-factured to help some of the 'bulls' who had bought at the top of the market and were afraid of the declining tendency which the premium evinced. The better feeling in the street was encouraged by the reports from London, where bonds opened at 7734 and advanced to 7815, showing that the failure had not produced much alarm in the foreign connections of the house. The advance in gold to-day was pro-ductive of a less easy feeling late in the day at London, and prices there closed as low as 71%, according to private advices, but the market was dul and flat, owing to the prevalence of a semi-holiday. In the home market bonds opened steady, as a co sequence of the price of gold, but the was some caution shown in dealings. noon the recovery was still more marked. At the last session of the board the market was excitedly buoyant, 62s advancing to 122, and 67s to 120. The lower price in Europe caused some hesitation after the boards, but the strength of gold and the eve of the second purchase of bonds by the Government led to a further pronunciation of the bullish feeling. led to a further pronunciation of the bullish feeling, and 62s were carried to the extraordinary figure of 1223c, which was bid with no bonds offering. The following were the closing street prices this evening:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 1323c@123cdo. coupon, 123c@123kcdo. prive-twenties, registered, 117c@117kc; do. do., coupon, 1862, 1223c@129kcdo. do., coupon, 1864, 1173c@117kc; do. do., coupon, 1866, 1183c@118kc; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 1203c@1203ccdo. 1203ccdo. do., coupon, 1867, 1203ccdo. prices, registered, 1093ccdo. 1203ccdo. do., coupon, 1867, 1203ccdo. 100cdo. coupon, 1868, 1203ccdo. coupon, 100cdo. registered, 1093ccdo. do., coupon, 100cdo. currency bonds, 1073ccdos.

"The money market was again active in the foremon, owing to the shade of uncasiness remaining

noon, owing to the shade of uneasiness remaining from the occurrence of the day before, but as the day advanced rates on call fluctuated to the lately raling figures. In fact, there was, if anything, an easier feeling in the afternoon, and large loans on miscellaneous stock collaterals were made at six per cent., the lender being desirous of avoiding the annovance of distributing the sum in several loans even at the full legal figure. Commercial paper was in fair demand at rates ranging from seven to nine

per cent, for prime short and long double name ac eptances. "Foreign exchange reflected the higher price of "Foreign exchange reflected the higher price of gold by a dull and inactive market. The importing merchants hesitate to buy, hoping for lower gold to pay for their foreign purchases, or casting about them for bonds or other substitutes. The prime bankers are stiff in their rates. The recent failure has created some scrutiny, if not discredit, of inferior paper, which shows a concession in rates.

"Gold was very consistent in its fluctuations man

"Gold was very consistent in its fluctuations, openof the fears of an extension of the disastrous results of the suspension. With the recovery of bonds in London there was a yielding to 141%, but from this point there was an advance to 142%, based upon the late report of another failure to-day. The reaction carried the price back to 141%, but the subsequent decline in bonds at London started it up to 142% at 4 b'clock, the uneasiness being aggravated by rumors of Cabinet dissensions at Washington."

An Irrepressible Female.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes:-"The irrepressible Mrs. Dr. Henry E. Walker is de-

termined to have an office. She has come to the con-ciusion that the best way to accomplish this purpose is to attack the heads of departments in detail. She is to attack the heads of departments in detail. She began with the Postmaster-General, and fatling to make him capitulate, she next turned her attention to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Here her failure was as signal as at the Post-office Department. On Monday she encamped around the Interior Department, with a clear to having siege to Secretary Cax. The Secretary Cax. she encamped around the Interior Department, with a view to laying siege to Secretary Cox. The Secretary was too busy to see her, and she 'went for' his chief clerk, who is a one-legged soldier. She demanded to be appointed librarian of the department, a place which she said she could fill better than the male biped who now holds it. The chief clerk mildly told her that she could not have the place. To be mid with the doctress is like 'wasting sweetness on the desert air.' It does not affect her as it does most women. She became irate, abased the good-natured Chief Clerk, and threatened to come back again and chief Clerk, and threatened to come back again and see the Secretary, whether he was busy or not. The plucky Walker announces her intention of visiting the State, War, and Navy Departments, and finally, in case all else falls, she will bombard the White House and try to take the polite card receiver, General Dent, prisoner, and hold him as a hostage until the President gives her a place."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Stocks firm. Gold, 142½; Exchange, 109½; 5-208, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118½; new, 120½; do. 1867, 120½; 10-408, 110½; Virginia 68, 63; Missouri 68, 88½; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 183½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 186½; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 166½; Illinois Central, 147; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Cleveland and Toledo, 166½; Chicago and Rock Island, 126; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154½.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 19, 1869. Money matters continue steady and rather quiet. Borrowers are comparatively scarce, especially in the open market, but former rates for call loans and dis-

open market, but former rates for call loans and discounts remain unchanged. To-day is a rather busy one in New York, since the Secretary of the Treasury makes his weekly purchase of a million United States bonds on Wednesday. The plan, notwithstanding the strong opposition it meets with on the part of some who regard it as an act of useless extravagance to redeem at a premium of 15 per cent, notes that will not be matured for some years to come seems to work well so far though it. 15 per cent. notes that will not be matured for some years to come, seems to work well so far, though it may perhaps be improved if Mr. Boutwell, instead of announcing the precise amount, would vary it every week, so as to prevent the Wall street gamblers from manipulating the market preparatory to the bids. By limiting his purchases to between half a million and five millions, it is expected the speculation to which the present plan gives rise may be prevented. It is not to be denied, however, that our linancial condition is very sensitive, and that it is much easier to criticize a bad plan than to originate an improvement.

Government bonds opened and continue strong. The Gold market is rather weak to-day so far, opening at 142, and quoted at noon at 141%. There was quite an active business to-day in Railway shares at full prices. City and State ioans were about steady. Reading Railroad advanced and sold as high as 48%.

In Pennsylvania Railroad there was considerable movement, and it changed hands at 57%; Minchill Railroad at 54%, Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43%, Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128%, Northern Central Railroad at 48%, and North Pennsylvania Railvernment bonds opened and continue strong.

tral Railroad at 48%, and North Pennsylvania Rail-

road at 25%, b. o.

In Canal shares but little done, and no change to record in prices. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 34%.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics at 120%.
Coal and Passenger Rallway shares attracted little

attention. [46]4 was the best bid for Chesnut and Wal-nut; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 61 for West Philadel-phia; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 18]4 for

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street. FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 Pa 68 W L Cp. 102 \( \) 15 sh Penna R. 57\( \) 51000 City 68, New 101 \( \) 17 do . 51\( \) 52000 do . 18.101 \( \) 52000 do . 101 \( \) 52000 Phil & E 7s. 90 20 do . 57\( \) 52000 Phil & E 7s. 90 20 do . 57\( \) 52000 Leh 68, 84 . 18. 83\( \) 53 do . 18. 57\( \) 52000 Leh 68, 84 . 18. 83\( \) 53 do . 18. 57\( \) 52000 Leh R loan. 86\( \) 4 do . 57\( \) 530000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 515. 57\( \) 530000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 530000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 630000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 815. 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18, 10 100 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 57\( \) 63000 Union C bs.18 11 4 do . 5 do..... 57 % do..... 57 % do .....860. 4814 -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-The fol-

lowing is a comparative statement of the earnings of the North Pennsylvania Railroad for the first six months of 1868 and 1869: otal earnings in the six months ending April 80, 1869 

Increase in first six months of present year.....\$100,056-90

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 19 .- There is no change in Quercitron Bark, and No. 1 is still offered at \$02 39 ton. 40 hhds, sold at this figure. The receipts of Cloverseed and Timothy are trifling, and there is nothing doing in either. Small sales of Cloverseed at \$2.70, at which figure it is

There is rather more doing in Flour for shipment, but the home consumers buy sparingly. Sales of 2000 barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family, at \$6.50@7 \$\circ\$ bbl., including some Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@8-25, and fancy lots at \$9.50@11.50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at \$7.

The Wheatmarket is dull and 5c. lower. Sales of

wanted.

The Wheat market is dull and be, lower. Sales of 3000 bushels Western red at \$150; amber at \$150; and white at \$1.80@1.85. Small sales of Rye at \$145. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 88@86c. Oats are dull at \$1@83c. Prices of Barley In Groceries and Provisions no change and not Whisky is very dull and freely offered at 94c., tax

—A quarter of a million of pounds of chicory have been imported into San Francisco within six months. ... There are about 65,000 students at the universities on the continent of Europe. -An order has been received at Newport, R. I., from Paris, for a furnace to warm a church in Japan.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, May 19. — Arrived, steamships Australasian and England, from Liverpool: Hammonia, from Southampton: and Columbia, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—Arrived, barque Gallovidian, from Iquique for orders.

(By Atlantic Cuble.)

SOUTHAMPTON, May 19. — Arrived, steamship Bremen, from New York for Bremen.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

Brig Spes and Fides, Olsen, Trieste, L. Westergaard & Co. Brig Charles Henry, Horn, Pictou, N. S., Workman & Co. Schr Tropic Bird, McDougall, St. John, N. B., do. Schr J. A. Berkley, Lander, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Schr Hamburg, Westcott, Fall River, Schr J. Burley, Saunders, Providence,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, 10 days from Salt Cay, Turk's Island, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., May 18.—Barque Laboramus, from Philadelphia for Havre, and brig Daisy, do. for Montevideo via St. Mary's, Ga., went to sea yesterday. Brig John Chrystal, for Philadelphia, remains at the Broakwater.

Wind NW. Strong.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Barque F. Heck, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst., lat. 40 34 N., long. 69 20 W.

Barque D. McPherson, Mason, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst., off Nantucket.

Brig Mariposa, for Philadelphia, sailed from Clenfuegos sth inst. Brig Mariposa, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cleans, sthinst.

Schra Chas. E. Smith, Hanson; K. V. Edwards, Allen; and Triumph, Chester, hence, at Providence 17th inst.

Schra A. P. Avery, Ryan, and Casper Heft, Shoo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.

Schra Mary E. Turuer, Camp, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 17th inst.

Schra D. S. Siner, Huntley, and S. A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphis, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst.

Schra Richard Law, York, hence, at New Bedferd 18th instant. schr Richard Law, Jones, as Hence, at New Bestlord 18th instant.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Jones, sailed from Jacksonville lith inst., for Washington.

Schr D. B. Everett, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 13th inst.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winalow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehoad 16th inst.

Schr Schr Gilbort Green, from Lynn, and Lena Hunter, from Beverly, both for Philadelphia, at Holmos' Hole 17th inst.

Schr D. Brittain, Sawyer, honce, at Hangor 16th isst.

Schr D. Brittain, Sawyer, honce, at Hangor libh isst.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, hence, at Beverly 12th instant. instant. Schr H. G. Hird, Drinkwater, from Vinalhaven for Phi-sadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst. Schr Com. Kearney, Philbrook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 18th inst.