THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 121.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

CUBA.

A New Independent Government Definitely Organized-Carlos Manuel Cespedes Elected President.

Proclamation of the New

Republic.

Information of the highest importance is just received from Cuba by the steamship Columbia. It is to the effect that the Republic of Cuba has been formally established by a Congress held at Guaimaro, a small town in the Central Departpartment of the island, about twenty leagues east of Puerto Principe. The intelligence is dated Nuevitas, May 11, and runs as follows:-

Establishment of the Patriot Government. The Cubans have established a Government at Gnaimaro, with Carlos Manuel Cespedes as Presi-dent; Francisco V. Aguilera, Vice-President, Secre-tary of State and War; Pedro Figuereda, Assistant Secretary of War, and General Manuel Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. They have put aside all party dissensions and seem determined become the to be orderly manuar and with an hereafter to act in an orderly manner and with es-sential organization. The Cuban Legislature con-ducted their proceedings with great unanimity, and, as you have been advised, passed an act for annexa-tion to the United States.

tion to the United States. Address of Cespedes on Resigning His Provi-stonal Authority. To the Inhabitants and the Liberating Army of the Eastern and Western Departments—Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers of the Fatherland:—The course of events, which I have never distrusted, without giv-ing a view as to our revolution—a revolution which is to day what it was vesteriay and will be to more ing a view as to our revolution—a revolution which is to-day what it was yesterday, and will be to-mor-row, the constant aspiration of the people of Cuba for independence, brought to the field of actual ex-istence—leads me to-day willingly by the hand before the legal representatives of the Cuban people, to restore to their hands the double authority with which my good fortune, circumstances and your which my good fortune, circumstances, and your bountiful confidence had clothed me, those of Gene-ral-in-Chief of the Eastern and Western Depart-ments, and Chief of your Provisional Government. Now that the House of Representatives, gathered from all parts of the island, has been happily inau-ments and the island, has been happily inau-ments of the game of the comes from the moment gurated in Gualmaro, it becomes from the moment of its organization the supreme and only authority for all Cubans, because it constitutes the depository of the people's will, sovereign of the present and controller of the future. All temporary power and authority ceases to have a rightful voice in Cuba from the very moment in which the wise democratic system, laying its solid foundations beneath the gigantic shadow of the tree of liberty, has come to endow us-after suffering the most iniquitous rule-with the most beautiful and magnificent of human gurated in Guaimaro, it becomes from the moment with the most beautiful and magnificent of human

with the most beautini and magnificent of human institutions—a republican government. Unfeigned gratitude I owe to the destiny which afforded me the glory of being the first in Yara to raise the standard of independence, and the still greater, though less merited satisfaction, to see crowded around me my fellow-citizens in demand of crowded around me my fellow-chizetis in demand of liberty, thus sustaining my weak arm, and stimu-lating my poor efforts by their confidence. But another glory was reserved to me, far more grateful to my sentiments and democratic convictions—that of also being the first to render homage to the popu-

lar sovereignty. This duty fulfilled, having given an account to the fatherland, in its most genuine representation, of the work which, with the assistance of its own heroic work which, with the associate of its own herone sons, I had the good fortune to have commenced, it still behooves me, fellow-citizens, to fulfil another, not less imperious to my heart, of addressing my gratitude to you; to you, without whom my humble, isolated efforts would not have produced other fruit than that of adding one patriot more to the number of exceeding marking independence. To you who von who

FIRST EDITION they embarked by the lights on the decks, and were fully armed and equipped. Those who witnessed the embarkation are confi-dent that the three vessels took on board at least five hundred men, as the boats were making trips for

over an hour. The fleet remained quietly near the shore until about 4 o'clock, when they got under way and went outside.

A small steamer and two schooners passed Cape Henlopen on Friday morning about 6 o'clock. The belief is that the steamer came from New York, and that the majority of the men came down by land to avoid the Government authorities at this city.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1969. The underground railroad, the new Post Office, the East river bridge, are the three subjects which employ public gossip when other subjects fail. The time is not long since past when it was fondly feared that we were going to have a subterranean track, but the bill that has already passed the Legislature seems to have cast out that fear. The one which the bill authorizes is a very different affair from that which was at first contemplated. The original bill contemplated a track underground throughout its entire length, and extending the length of the island. It contemplated likewise the use on the line of such swift means of locomotion as would business men to do the distance enable between Harlem river and City Hall in at least the same time as that consumed by the surface-roads. The charter as it now stands, however, does not require the road to be either wholly or in part underground. There is nothing at all to prevent its being throughout a surface road, unless the specification that it shall follow the "open cut" plan, instead of adhering to the lines of streets, be called an obstacle. Originally, it was intended that the line should be extended at least as far as Harlem river, but the new charter leaves it to the option of the company whether or not the terminus shall be at Forty-second street.

The Methodist clergy have been agitated on the woman question, and discussing whether women ought to receive licenses as local preachers or exhorters. They met in a room in Mulberry street, and argued the matter with a mixture of piety and perspiration-saving grace and unsaved grease. Some were greatly afflicted about the matter, and thought that the meeting ought to refuse seriously to consider any crotchet of this kind, hatched by a few "hallucinated" men. Several other members therenpon sprang to the floor, demanding whether the term "hallucinated" were used in a Pickwickian sense. It looks, however, as if the women will gain the day on this question, for the Bible has undergone a great deal of twisting at the hands of their defenders, and the next thing it will be made to prove, I suppose, is that Adam was made from a rib taken out of Eve's side.

The "Sorosis" has been holding another meeting at Delmonico's, and its last parlor topics have been seduction, infanticide, and foundling hospitals. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, who has an interesting lisp, and is a Pole by birth, thought that foundling hospitals only promoted the crimes they were intended to remedy, and thought that the men were a greater cial evil than the "social evil" itself. I no longer pretend to understand all the distinctions that exist between the Sorosis and the Workingwomen's Associatton. The interests of the two are hardly identical, and yet the members of the one are constantly blazing away in the halls of the other. But I presume the Workingwomen's Association does not dislain any influence in its favor from any quarter, Like Rowland Hill, it will accept a favor, even if it be bestowed by the Devil. How much more when it comes from the hands of the Sorosian angels!

Are you aware how extensively the private detective system has increased of late ? Who of us know that we are not followed by our "shadows ?" That we go to, the friends we call on, the we entertain, the amusements we patronize, the money we spend, the private pursuits we engage in. are not known to some paid spy who reveals them to our enemy that is lying in wait to spy an open place among the greaves of our armor ? Numerous firms of this city spend almost as much money in paying spies as they do in the salaries of their new clerks. The number of private detective agencies has likewise increased within the past week, and any man with plenty of cheek, the step of a cat, and no sense of honor, can earn a "respectable" living by the process of "spotting" suspected individuals. It is thus that the "young man from the country" is put to the est. Nor is the detective himself too much trusted. The spy himself is spied, and dogging the heels of every Vidocq there is a Javert. The personal curiosity of their employers is satisfied, and that is the bulk of the good that is accomplished-if it can be called a good. The Quaker City, lying still at the foot of Twelfth street, is curiously eyed by persons in that locality. She is owned by a Captain McAndrews, of Long Island, and she has a little corner which is believed to be very interesting to Cubans just at present. Gossip says that Great Britain is interested in this handling of the Quaker City, in order that she may play off a new game in the question of the Alabama claims. Gossip also asserts that fifteen gunboats for the use of the Spanish Government are being built in our own immediate vicinity-at Mystic, Connecticut, Williamsburg, and Brooklyn. The velocipede mania is dving out. Nearly three dozen, which originally cost between \$150 and \$200 apiece, sold yesterday, at a Nassau'street auction, at an average price of fifteen dollars. The riders and pedestrians of Central Park proclaim them a nuisance, and the medical faculty say they are as bad for the men as skates are for the women. So, of course, they must be. At the theatres pantomime and burlesque are overrunning everything else. I should hardly be surprised to hear that a spectacle was in preparation at Booth's. With the 1st of June the regular season will end at Wallack's, pantomime will be produced and run into the winter, if the public will so decrees without any new engagements being made with members of the old stock company. Pantomime is also in the ascendancy at Wood's, Niblo's, the Tammany, and the Olympic. I don't know what Brougham has done to deserve an "omnibus" b fit, but he got one yesterday at the French Theatre and Niblo's Garden. If he has no money 'tis his own fault, and if he has, the members of his disbanded troupe need help more than he does. However, such is life—particularly theatrical. ALI BABA.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. SECOND EDITION Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. ALDERMANIC BEALS.

Various aldermen having asked the advice of the Ceurt as to the form of the seal they were required under the recent act of Assembly to have, Judge Allison this morning gave the following decision:--

Allison this morning gave the following decision: --By an act of the Legislature passed on the 12th day of March, 1859, the Aldermen of the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster are directed to provide public aldermanic means, and to have engraved thereon the arms of the Com-monwealth, with the name, surname, and office of the Alderman using the same, with the place of his residence. The Aldermen are not able to determine the vexed question as to what device constitutes the "arms of the Commonwealth," and ask for instructions. To this question it is not easy to furnish a satisfactory answer, there being nothing of description or impression to which access can be had, or which has a known exist-ence, that embles us to speak with any reasonable degree of certainty on the subject. The State Department at Harriburg has been searched in vain, and all that re-manns is a mere scrap of history, which indicates tha time when the arms of the State were engraved for the use of the Commonwealth.

The Executive Council in 1789 authorized a Mr. Penet to procure to be engraved the "arms of the Stale" in Paris. This Mr. Penet did, and by letter from Nantes to the Council notified them that he had forwarded the engrav-ing to be delivered to them in Philadelphia. Nothing is said of the device which was to stand for the armorial de-signation, called the "Arms of the Commonwealth." Upon the great seal of the State, which by the act of March 12, 1791, is in the keeping of the Socretary of the Commonwealth, is engraved a shield and wreath and cagle.

Commonwealth, is engraved a same device is ongreated and the formation of the seal of the seal of county officers, which are required to conform to the seals of county officers, which are required to conform to the seals of the Commonwealth, and these are all destitute of the supports, which upon our arms consist of the horses; and I find in a letter of the Secretary of State upon this subject the statement that engravers say that in heraldry the supports are no necessary part of the device; and this opinion is confirmed by those most familiar with the subject of wnom I have been able to make the inquiry.

the subject of wnom I have been able to make the in-quiry. The popular representation of the arms of the Common-wealth includes the horses, the attitude and position of which is not always uniform; but I am not advised of any use or recognition of the seal of the Commonwealth, the official keeper of it, which has anything more than the shield, wreath, eagle, and legend on it; and this fact ought to be decisive of the question as to what constitutes the arms of the Commonwealth, which the Aldernsen were di-rected to employ. The Legislature may fairly be pre-sumed to have had this fact in mind when they referred to the arms of the State, and to have intended that such device as had been in use by the Executive Department of the Government, so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, should be engraved on the aldernamic seals.

the Government, so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, should be engraved on the aldermanic seals. The supports which, in common representation of the arms, are added, and which some of the alderment have had engraved upon their seals, would not render invalid the documents or official papers attested by it. This was decided in Jenks vs. The Bank, 4 W, and S., 511. The set of 1291 directed the arms of the States to be engraved on notarial seals. This command had not, in the case before the Court, been strictly compiled with. The Court say it would be going too far to hold the official proceedings thus certified null and void. The statute was regarded as directory merely in its provisions. In Griffith vs. Black, 10 S and R., 160, a certificate of a notary in a foreign country of the proof before him, by two witnesses, of a power of attorney relating to the sale of land in Pennsylvania, was held not to be sufficient. The decision goes on the ground of a neglect to observe the directions of the act of 1705. The execution was not proved before the notary nor certified under the common or public seal of the care of 1706. The execution was not proved before the notary nor certified under the common or public seal of the city of Rotterdam. This in no wise-conflicts with the later decision in Jenks vs. The Bank.

The remaining portion of the section ought to be lite-rally complied with, because there is no ambiguity as to the language or meaning. The logend must consist of the name, surname, and office of the alderman, with the place of residence. If inconvenience in change of legend results from change of office or residence, it is no excuse for not doing that which the statute commands to be done.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Thayer. Arthur McVinney vs. James Boyd. An action t recover for medical services rendered. Jury out.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. J. L. Roberts & Brother vs. L. Kohlberg. An ac-tion to recover upon checks alleged to have been given for a note, out upon which defendant stopped payment at bank. The defense set up that the checks were given only as a loan and the note taken as se-William Farson vs. James Farson. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense



The Coal Mines-Work Resumed Near Scranton.

Lakes.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

FROM THE PLAINS.

General Carr After the Frisky Cheyennes-The Savages Still Depredating-A Steamer Sungged. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, May 20 .- No late news has been received from General Carr, who is believed to be still pursuing the Cheyennes whose camp he surprised. Reports from Atlantic City, in the Sweet Water mining region, state that the Iudians are still committing depredations. On Monday they attacked a small party of whites in that neighborhood, three of whom are missing. The citizens are arming, with the intention of pursuing and punishing them.

The steamer Benton, loaded for the mountains, which passed up on Tuesday, struck a snag eight miles above De Soto, Nebraska, yesterday. No lives were lost and part of the cargo was saved.

FROM THE WEST.

Western and Southern Railroads.

CINCINNATI, May 20.-D. R. Stanton of Bos ton, President of the Wells Valley Railroad, from Chattanooga to Meridan, Miss., will be here to-day with important propositions from the Southern railroads.

A Murderer Convicted.

CLEVELAND, May 20 .- The second trial of Mulhall, for abetting the murder of Skinner, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Commercial Travellers. ST. LOUIS, May 20 .- Delegations from the

Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade to the Commercial Convention at New Orleans will leave to-morrow. Twenty-seven barges are lying below this city loading iron ore for Pittsburg and other points.

A Shipwreck Announced.

CHICAGO, May 20 .- It is now certain that the small schooner Eveline, which cleared from Holland, Mich., for Chicago, just before the late storm, went down with all on board. She was commanded by Captain Thompson, and among the crew were his two sons.

Railroad Casualty-Preparing for Decoration Day. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DATTON, Ohio, May 20 .- Yesterday a young

man named Charles Pray was run over by a train on the Dayton and Union Railroad at Union City, and was shockingly mangled. He died almost instantly.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of James H. Reid, Esq., and Rev. John P. Bausman. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BELTIMORE, May 20.-James H. Reid, Treasurer of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, whilst conversing yesterday, in Camden station, with John W. Garrett, was stricken with pa-

ralysis, and died during the afternoon. Rev. John P. Bausman, the oldest Episcopal clergyman in Maryland, died here yesterday, after preaching fifty-four years.

No clue is yet found to the Harnden Express robbers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial and Commercial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LONDON, May 20.—Consols for money opened at 9274; Illinois, 95; Consols for account, 93; Erie, 1836; United States five-twenty bonds, 62, 7834, firm; stock market opened firm.

market opened firm. FRANKFORT, May 20-11 A. M.-United States bonds, '62, 85. LivERPOOL, May 20-11 A. M.-Cotton market opened quiet; sales 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 113/d. Breadstuffs market opened steady. Cali-fornia white wheat, 98, 4d.; No. 2 red Western, 88, 6d.; Western flour, 21s. Corn, 2s.6d.; Oats, 3s.4d.; Peas, 38s.6d.; barley, 5s. Provisionsmarket opened steady; Pork, 100s.; beef, 90s.; lard, 67s.; cheese, 81s.; bacon, 58s.6d. 588.6d.

This Morning's Quotations. By Atlantic Cable.

J. LONDON, May 20—A. M.—Consols 92% for money and 93 for account. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 75%. Railways firm. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 95. Liverpool., May 20—A. M.—Cotton quiet; Uplands, 11% d.; Orleans, 11% d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. Flour, 21s. LONDON, May 20—A. M.—Sugar firm on the spot and outer and steady adout. The manufacture of the spot and outer and steady adout. The manufacture of the spot

and quiet and steady afloat. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 20-P. M. United States Five-twen-ties quiet and steady, Railways steady, Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, May 20-P. M.-Cotton firmer but not bigher. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Pork flat. Bacon, 598. Cheese, 808. Petroleum duit. Cotton at Havre opened quiet and steady.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Professor of Cornell ou Sumner-The Relations Between England and America-A Plea for Pence.

Last night, before the members of Cornell Uni-versity, Ithaca, New York, Professor Goldwin Smith, to whom Summer in his recent speech alluded in con-nection with the Alabama claims treaty, discoursed upon the present industrial troubles.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION. In speaking of the proposition that England should cede Canada to the United States as an offset to the Ainbama claims, he said :— There are some, it seems, who wish to press de-mands on England with a view to annexing at once her Canadian and West Indian possessions; and this proposal, coming simultaneously with claims for re-marking in the court of high morality and honce we proposal, coming simultaneously with claims for re-paration in the court of high morality and honor, will rather confuse the minds of our people. I have earned, at the price of some obloquy, the right of saying that I am sincere in wishing that Great Bri-tain and all the powers of the Old World should take their departure as speedily as honor will permit from the New World, and leave the destinies of the New World to their own course. England has done all the good that she can do in planting her race and her free institutions here. She has reaped all the honor that she can reap, and that honor will not die. Dis-member her empire, destroy her fleets and armies, ruin her trade, do all to her of what revenge can dream; she can never be deprived of the glory of ruin her trade, do all to her of what revenge can dream; she can never be deprived of the glory of having founded her. The West Indian possessions were once offered to you, and would to heaven that you had accepted them. To us they have been a curse from the beginning. The gold which some of our people drew from them in the days of slavery was demon gold; it illed our politics and our society with corruption. Since the abolition of slavery with corruption. Since the abolition of slavery the islands have been a mere burden to us; they have been much worse; Jamaica has brought upon English justice a stain far worse than any loss of territory or any defeat in war. We could not allow them to pass out of our hands while there was any fear lest slavery should be restored. But now, I believe, the great majority of Englishmen would agree in saying that if we could be honorably rid of the whole group, with their population, black and white, and all their barbar-isms and internecine harreds, the loss would be a boundless gain. With regard to Canada the attitude canadians, your destinics are in your own hands; if you wish to stay with me I am proud of your attach you wish to stay with the 1 am proud of your attach-ment, and no act of mine shall sever the bond; if you prefer independence, independence is yours; if you desire to go into the Union, go, and preserve in your new estate kind memories of old ties and of your fatheriand. As to cedling them, or any of her citizens, by way of compensation for her own liabili-ties it is a thought which here would for bid here for ties, it is a thought which honor would forbid her for a moment to entertain. I believe I know enough of the Canadians to say that they do not like to be threatened with annexation; that for some political and fiscal reasons, and also because, in Upper Canada at least, they are rather stiff Anglo-Saxons, they prefer to remain as they are, and that they find the rule of their parent not oppressive, because, like other American children, they rule her. Neverthe less the day will no doubt come when these vast and distant territories will cease to belong to that little island; and when geography and commercial inte-rest will in this, as in the other cases, assert their power. But if the Canadians are prematurely forced into the Union they will carry disaffection into its vitals, combine with every other disaffected element which may now exist or which time may develop, and instead of being an addition to your strength be an aggravation of your weakness.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, May 20, 1969.

Thursday, May 30, 1892." One of the strangest anomalies in our national financial policy is the hoarding of some one hundred multions in gold in the National Treasury, with a debt of some twenty-six hundred millions upon the nation's shoulders. There is neither "thyme nor reason" in such a policy, and it is simply absurd to raise a "hue and cry" about the upward course of the market, and a corresponding movement in the commodities of life, as long as this course is persisted in. The universal sentiment of the people is that three-fourths of this useless coin should be rapidly disposed of, not in small amounts as now, but is that three-fourths of this uscleas coin should be rapidly disposed of, not in small amounts as now, but in more solid blocks, to place it beyond the reach of gamblers to manipulate the market, as they are now doing. A reserve of ten or twenty millions would be ample, with our immense revenue, to meet all pos-sible emergencies, whilst the balance may be profit-ably employed in paying off the national debt. We have nothing to note in the currency market to interest our readers. Governments are quite active to-day, and steady at yesterday's closing quotations. The gold fever continues, and the price tends upwards. The open-ing price was 143%, tonohed 144%, and declined at 1145 A. M. to 1481%, but the tendency is unmistaka-bly upwards.

The Stock market showed considerable animation, and prices of almost everything on the list were higher. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 104%. City is were stronger, selling at 101% for the new issues. The Lehigh gold loan closed at about 97. Reading Pathward

Reading Railroad was active at an advance, selling Reading Railroad was active at all advance, selling at 49%; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 58%; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 31; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 54, an advance of 34; Canaden and Amboy at 129; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 57%; and Little Schuyikili Railroad at 43%, an improvement.

Nothing was done in Canal shares. 35 was bid for Lehigh Navigation. Coal stocks were without essential change

Bank shares were quiet, with sales of Girard at

Passenger Railway shares were steady at former quotations

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

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-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

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man, came to stimulate me by your recognition of myself as chief of the provisional government and the liberating army. Fellow-Citizens of the Eastern Department :--Your

efforts as initiators of the struggle against tyranny fices of all descriptions, your privations, the combat without quarter which you have sustained and con-tinue to sustain against an enemy far superior in armament and discipline, and who displays, for want of the valor which a good cause inspires, all want of the vidor which a good cause inspires, and the ferocity which is the attribute of tyranny, have been witnessed by myself, and so will remain eter-nally present to my heart. Ye are the vanguard of the soldiers of our liberties. I commend you to the admiration and to the gratitude of the Cubans. Con-dumination and to the gratitude of the Cubans. tinue your abnegation of self, your discipline, your valor, and your enthusiasm, which well entitle you to that gratitude and that admiration. Fellow-Citizens of the Western Department.-If it

has not been your good fortune to be the first in grasping arms, neither were you among the last in listening to the voice of the fatherland that cried for revolution. Your moral aid and assistance responded revolution. Your moral aid and assistance responded from the very onset to the call of your brethren of the Eastern and Central departments. Many of you hastened to the scene of revolution to share our labors. At this moment, despite the activity dis-played by the Spanish Government in your districts, where its resources and the number of their hosts render more difficult the current of the revolution, that same Government trembles before your deter-mined attitude, from the Cinco Villas to Havana, and from Havana to the western boundary, and your first deeds of arms were the presage to you and the brave and worthy sons of the Eastern and Central depart-

ments of new and decisive triumphs. Fellow-Citizens of all the Island :--The blood of the patriots who have fallen during the first onset of the patriots who have fallen during the first onset of the struggle has consecrated our aspirations with a giorious baptism. At this moment, when destiny has been pleased to close the mission of him who was your first leader, swear with him by that gene-rons blood, that in order to render fruitful that great sacrifice you will shed your own, till the very last drop, in furtherance of the consumnation of our in-dependence, proclaimed in Yara. Swear with me to give up our lives a thousand times over in sustaining the republic proclaimed in Guaimaro.

the republic proclaimed in Gnaimaro. Fellow citizens_Long live our independence! Long live the popular sovereignty! Long live the Cuban republic! Patria and liberty.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES. Guaimaro, April 10, 1869.

Proclamation of President Cespedes.

Proclamation of President Cespedes. To the People of Cuba—Compatriots:—The esta-bisiment of a free government in Cuba, on the basis of democratic principles, was the most fervent wish of my heart. The effective realization of this wish has, therefore, enough to satisfy my aspira-tions and amply repay the services which, jointly with you, I may have been able to devote to the cause of Cuban independence. But the will of my compatriots has gone far beyond this by investing me with the mest honored of all duties—the supreme magistracy of the republic. I am not blind to the great labors required in the exercise of the high functions which you have placed

I am not blind to the great labors required in the exercise of the high functions which you have placed in my charge in these critical moments, notwith-standing the aid that may be derived from other powers of the State. I am not ignorant of the grave responsibility which I assume in accepting the Presidence of our new-born republic. I know that grave responsibility which I assume in accepting the Presidency of our new-born republic. I know that my weak powers would be far from being equal to the demand if left to themselves alone. But this will not occur, and that conviction fills me with faith in the fature.

In the act of beginning the struggle with the oppressor Cuba has assumed the solemn duty to con-summate her independence or perish in the attempt; and in giving herself a democratic government she

and in giving herself a democratic government she obligates herself to become republican. This double obligation, contracted in the presence of free America, before the liberai world, and, what is more, before our own conscience, significs our de-termination to be heroic and to be virtuous. Tubans! on your heroism I rely for the consumma-tion of our independence, and on your virtue I count to consolidate the republic. You may count on my abnegation of self. Guaimaro, April 11, 1669.

An Expedition Off from Delaware Bay-Five Hundred Men in Two Schooners Convoyed

by a Small Steamer. The Mutual Friend, published at Milford, Kent The Mutual Friend, published at Milford. Kent county, Delaware, a few miles inland from Delaware bay, says that just before going to press it received positive information that two schooners and a small steamer were seen hovering near the coast on Thurs-day, and at about midnight eight boats were lowered from the sides of the steamer, and after being maaned were rowed some distance up the bay, re-turning loaded with men.

The men were plainty seen from the shore when

DISHONEST CLERKS.

Another Bank Employe Absconds with \$25,000 in Available Funds.

The check clerk of the Corn Exchange Bank, a State bank doing business at the corner of William and Beaver street, absconded from the Clearing House yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, with two paper packages of small bank bills in his possession, including \$5000 in ones and twos, and amounting in all to \$25,000, the whole belonging to the bank in which he was employed. The Corn Exchange Bank, all to \$20,000, the whole whole Corn Exchange Bank, like other banking-houses in the four Exchange Bank, like other banking-houses in the lower part of the city, does not receive as many small bills in the ordi-mary course of business as it is obliged to pay out, and consequently it obtains at occasional intervals, through the Clearing-House, a quantity of such necessary small notes from a West-side bank further up town. It is made the duty of the check clerk, as a safeguard against robbery, to accompany the bank porter to the Clearing House in the morning, and to return with him at 10-20 o'clock, after the usual exchanges were made, and on several former occasions this clerk has carried similar parcels of currency to the bank. Yesterday morning he stepped out with the money in advance of the por-ter, and immediately disappeared, and the latter, on reaching the bank, and on finding that the clerk had not yet arrived, instantly gave the alarm. Due notice was promptly sent to police headquarters, had not yet arrived, instantly gave the alarm. Due notice was promptly sent to police headquarters, and every measure was taken to secure the arrest of the defaulter and the recovery of the money, but the bank authorities had heard nothing of either clerk or cash up to the time of closing yesterday after-noon. The young man who is thus believed to have succumbed to temptation is about twenty-six years of age, quiet and mild in disposition, and was re-garded as entirely trustworthy by his associates and employers. He is unmarried, but has many respect-able friends and connections in this city, who are equally surprised and grieved at his disappearance,— *X. Y. Telpune of this morning*.

alleged payment. On trial.

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

"To-day gold advanced to 144%. This is the most direct way of indicating the character of affairs in Wall street during the last eight hours. The dealvery extensive scale, but the fluctuations have been wide, frequent, and excited. At the beginning of business there was little or no animation in the market, and the premium showed weakness. During Interfect, and the price was very steady, between 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 142. But the 'bulls,' who are really the cause of the present large advance, entered the Gold Room, and by a well-man-aged movement put the price as high as 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ be-fore the close of business. In the first place a decline in bonds at London of $\frac{3}{4}$ was used to create distrust in the minds of operators. The cable follow. distrust in the minds of operators. The cable ing with 84% as the price at Frankfort-a fall of over two per cent. since yesterday-the agitation becam extreme. As soon, however, as it was discovere that the despatch of yesterday should have read 843 instead of 86%, a mistake made in deciphering the key-there was a comparative caim. But the assault was renewed with all sorts of material from Washington-rumors of Cabinet dissensions, report that the President had decided to acknowledge the Cuban belligerents, and a despatch that great pres was being brought to bear upon Boutwell to induce him to sure Was retarv CERR his sales of gold and purchases of bonds Meantime the English steamer had arrived and her mails containing the newspaper details of the effect of Senator Sumner's speech in Great Bri-tain were brought into requisition to further the ends of the gold 'buils.' Although the news was eleven days old, and its effect had been feit fully ten days ago, when our special despatches from London gave the public an epitome of the English editorials, it was successfully employed, and proved a very useful 'bull' influence, especially as the report was also started that the Bank of England directors would to day again advance the rate of discount. The scene in the Gold Room during the afternoon was a very likely on the scene of the scene of the scene of the scene lively one. The crowd was incessant, and the apart ment brought back memories of the wild speculation of the war days. The price changed as often as three times in a single minute.

"Cash gold was in good demand, and loans for carrying were made at rates ranging from seven to four per cent. The disbursements of coin interest by the Assistant Treasurer were \$188,973.

"The money market was without essential change. On Government collaterals large amounts were loaned at six per cent., but the rate is quotable at six to seven.

"The Government bought one million of Five-twen-ties through the Assistant Treasurer, to whom the proposals to sell amounted to about four millions. The awards were made as follows: \$46,000 regis-tered 62s, at 11674; \$50,000 registered 64s, at \$11675. \$150,000 registered 65s, at 116 78; \$50,000 register 648, at 116 571%, and \$704,000 registered 678, at 116 58. The prices given were a fraction below those which prevailed at the contemporaneous session of the Government Board. The figures are 'fat' or ex-inteaest, the abcrued interest to date on the accepted bonds being paid in coin to-day to sellers. The Government Boarket opened with great animation

Government market opened with great animation. At noon the 62s touched 1923G. The 67s sold at 1203G. "The foreign quotations and the uneasiness created by the use of the English editorials above rereflecting the use of the English editorials above to ferred to led to a weaker feeling in the afternoot and a reaction in 65 to 1197_a. The currency bonds, reflecting the advance in gold, were correspond-ingly lower. The 'short' interest in Governments was largely increased to-day. All the issues are was largely increased to-day. All the issues are lending at merely nominal rates of interest on the currency collaterals. Prices closed steady this evening with the following quotations:-United States 6s, 1881, registered, 1223/@123; do., coupon, 1224/@123; do., Five-twenties, registered, 1171/6 (1175); do. do., coupon, 1862, 1223/@1235; do. do., coupon, 1864, 1171/@1171/j; do. do., coupon, 1865, 1183/@119; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 1197/@ 120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 1197/@120; do. do., coupon, 1868, 1193/@120; do., Ten-forties, regis-tered, 1091/@1091/j; do. do., coupon, 1091/@110; cur-rency bonds, 1077/@01973/%."

-Butter color and green are the latest hair tints in

Paris. : —During 1868 France imported 6,992,000 tons of coal and 665,000 tons of coke.

-British shipmasters, it is said, are reviving the slave trade for the benefit of Australia.

-A post office clerk in England has been arrested or stealing his rival's love-letters. for s

-The number of lunatics in France corresponds very nearly to the muster roll of the French army. -The Imperial candidate in the Girond district has bought up several thousand votes for 25 cents

The Union ladies are actively engaged in arranging for the ceremony of decorating the graves of fallen Union soldiers on the 29th inst. FROM NEW YORK.

An Affray Between Partners-One Hit in the Head with an Axe. ELMIRA, N. Y., May 20.—On Tuesday last John Field and George Matthews sold a lot of railroad ties to the agent of the Northern Central Railroad, at Bodine's Station, in Lycoming county, Pa., about twenty miles north of Williamsport, the proceeds to be divided. Matthews received the money for his ties, and on the same evening his wife took Field's share to him. Field said he should have more, and abused Mrs. Matthews. She asked her husband to go and quiet him, and he went to do so. After some words Field struck Matthews over the head with an axe, injuring him very badly. This morning Constable Charles Grey arrested Field while the latter was ploughing, but permitted him to enter his house. Field soon returned with an axe, struck Grey with it, and fled to the woods. He not yet been recaptured, but some twenty-five or thirty men are in pursuit. Matthews' condition is critical, and he will probably die. Grey

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

is badly hurt, but may recover.

The American Baptist, Home Mission. BOSTON, May 20 .- The American Baptist Home Mission Soclety have chosen the following officers:-President, Hon. J. M. Hoyt, of Cleveland: Vice-Presidents, William Bucknell, of Philadelphia; William M. McPherson; of St. Louis, Treasurer, Ebenezer Cauldwell, of New York; Auditors, William Phelps, of New York; and Albert B. Casswell, of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. J. S. Backkus, Rev. E. L. Taylor, and Rev. J. B. Simons; Freedmen's Department Recording Secretary, Rev. William Hague, of Boston; Managers, B. Wilson, of Newark; J. B. Wyckoff, of New York; Rev. Thomas Armitage, of New York; Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston; and Rev. L. A. Grimes, of Boston. The Society held a social gathering and festival last evening at Tremont Temple, which was attended by some eighteen hundred ladies and gentlemen.

FROM THE STATE.

Work Resumed in the Coal Mines. SCRANTON, May 20 .- The Shickasinny, Grand Tunnel, Union, and Harvey mines, in the Lower Wyoming region, resumed work yesterday, and the Green Ridge Colliery will resume to-day.

FROM CUBA.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVANA, May 20 .- Politically there is nothing of importance transpiring. On about fifteen estates in the district of St. Jago de Cuba, the sugar and coffee have been burned during the past fortnight by the insurgents.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

THE ALABAMA CASE. With regard to the case of the Alabama and her consorts, if any of the other ships really came under the same category, no one has spoken in stronger terms than I have. Mr. Sumner does me the honor to cite my words as a just expression of moral feeling on the subject. I have only to say that those words were not directed against my country or its responsible Government, but against the builders and abettors of the Alabama. The assertion that the Alabama was sent out by the British nation and Government or connivance is a calumny which no Englishman would repel more warmly or confidently than I. We have in the narrative of Captain Semme an account of all that passed between him and the Confederate Secretary of the Navy about the building of this vessel, and the plan which they formed for eluding what they call the anxiously-more determined as the secret of the secret secr guarded neutrality of England-a neutrality which they on their side seem inclined to think is unduly pressed against them. As the English law plainly pressed against them. As the Edgiss law plainly forbids equipment, they came to the conclusion that the Alabama must go out unarined, and run the risk of capture, until she can take on board her armament in some safe port. We knew the stra-tegem by which she contrived to slip out to sea at the very moment when the order for her arrest was on its way. She had got notice of that order, no on its way. She had got notice of that order, no doubt, through some bribed official, for the conse-quences of whose treachery the Government which employed him is liable, without being itself tainted with his guilt. Our Government sent after the Ala-bama to Nassau, whither she was supposed to be bound, and would have arrested her there. But she bound, and would have arrested in the the bur suc-had gone to the Azores, where she took her arma-ment on board, and whence she set out on her career of devastation; and the Government were advised too technically, as I could not help feeling. that she was theneeforth out of their jurisdiction, and could be lawfully attacked by your cruisers only. It is unhappily the fact that most of her crew were Englishmen by birth; but in the seaport towns of every great maritime country there are roving spirits ready to sail for high pay under any day who cannot be recorded as mostly country the flag, who cannot be regarded as morally committing the nation, even in the slighest degree, to any bad enterprise in which they embark; moreover, the enterprise in which they entoury, inche most part English scamen of this vessel were for the most part English scalars of this vessel were for the most part taken on board for a feigned voyage. The Alabama was cheered and feted by her partisans, and not in the ports of English dependencies alone. Could she have put into Manchester or Bradford, or the artisan quarters of London, she would have been received with overset received with execration by the masses of our peo-

ENGLAND SHOULD PAY THE DEBT.

My only desire as an Englishman is that England may pay to the uttermost farthing any debt which upon any sane theory she can have incurred, and thus stand clear before the world and in the hearts of hor and clear before the world and in the hearts thus stand clear before the world and in the hearts of her own people. I trust also that if it is made to appear before an impartial tribunal that our Govern-ment has failed, however unintentionally, in the per-formance of any of its international duties to a friendly power, the payment of damages will be ac-companied with a full acknowledgment of the error. But if Mr. Summer means to tarast arbitra-tion aside—if he means to insist upon being judge in his own cause, on pronouncing us guilty, and fining and humiliating us at his discretion—we shall appeal with confidence to the reason and moral sense of the civilized world. civilized world,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, May 20.—The Flour market remains quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken for home consumption at \$5:35-25 for superfine, \$5.75 (26-25 for extras, \$6.500;7 for lowa, Wiaconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$6.752;750 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$7.50(39 for Ohio do. do., and \$9.50(31) 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7:37.25 % bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Theis is no spirit in the Wheat market, and not-withstanding the decline noted vesterlay, huvers

withstanding the decline noted vesterday, buyers refuse to operate beyond their immediate wants. Sales of red at \$150@155;500 bushels amber at Sales of red at \$150(2155;500 bushels amber at \$165;500 bushels fancy Michigan do. at \$180, and 500 bushels California at \$175. Rye sells at \$143(2) 145 \$\$ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and 2000 bushels yellow sold at \$5636c, and 2500 bushels Western mixed at \$2635c. Oats are selling at 806 \$2c. for Western, and 70(278c, for Pennsylvania-Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-citron at \$52 per ton.

itron at \$52 per ton. Whisky is selling at 94@97c. B gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Cotton firmer at 28c. Flour firm but irregular. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and receipts small; prime white, 83684c.; yellow, 55 (a 86c. Oats and Ryc unchanged. Mess Pork firm at 531-75 Bacon firm and actions of Mess Pork firm at \$3175. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 16%c.; clear do., 17%c; shoulders, 14%c. Hams, 19@21c. Lard firm at 19c. Whisky firm, and held at \$101. There is very little here.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Arrived, U. S. steamer Mo-hongo, from Mexican ports, and ship Harvest Queen, from New York, New York, May 20.—Arrived, steamships St. Laurent, from Havre, and Dorian and Cambria, from Glasgow. (By Atlantic Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—Arrived, steamship Hecks, from New York.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr John Johnson. McBride, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyi 4 Co. Schr Lucy, Hurlburt, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co. Schr Ralph Souder, Melan, 14 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with calcined plaster to E. A. Souder & Co. Schr Problem, Conwill, 6 days from Norfolk, with lum-ber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons. Schr I. P. Pharo, Collins, 15 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Cornelia. Noyes, 4 days from Alexandria, with old iron to captain.

Schr S. B. Melson, Melson, 7 days from Alexandria, with

d iron to captain. Schr M. Perrin, Packard, 10 days from Rockport, with

Schr M. Perrin, Fackard, 10 days from Rockport, with ice to capitain. Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence. Schr Thos. Borden. Wrightington, from Fall River. Schr S. C. Wilson, Wilson, from New York. Schr Vandalia. Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer. Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. F. Palmer.

Sobr M. R. Somers, arrived yesterday from Pensacola with 246,000 feet aidings, is consigned to Measure. Patterson with 246,000 fee & Lippincott.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange. Lewes, Del., May 19.-Barqué Waldo, from Lamlash, touched at the Breakwater yesterday for provisions, and sailed again at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia. Barque Idolique, from Shields: schr Fakir; and three barques, names unknown, passed in yesterday for Phila-delphia. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA. Ship Nicolaus, Berg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Am

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, hence, at Charleston ye

Steamship Pionner, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N

Broanship Pionser, Barrett, bence, at Wilmington, N.
Steamship Pionser, Barrett, bence, at Wilmington, N.
Sohr W. T. Cushing, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr Morning Star, hence, at New London 17th inst.
Schr Morning Star, hence, at New London 17th inst.
Schr Morning Star, hence, at New Haven 17th inst.
Schr K. Elliott, Nickaeson, hence for Hyannis, sailed from New London 16th inst.
Schr Frank, Palmer, hance for Boston, at Heimes' Hele 18th inst, and sailed again.
Behr Gordelia NewFirk, Huntley; Lohman Blew, Blew; L. A. Mky, Baker; E. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; S. L. Simmons, Gandy; Armenia, Cole; and Pael and Thompson, Gar-wood, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Goreenor, Freathy, from Fall River for Philad phis, sailed from Holmes' Hole 18th inst.