THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO, 122.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

financial condition of England explains the causes which led to the recent advance, by the Bank of England, of the rate of interest. The writer attri-

England, of the rate of interest. The writer attri-butes it to "the extraordinary inflation in America, fostered by the constant drain for investments in United States bonds." This, he anticipates, will go on "until the rate here rises to a point so nearly equivalent to that of New York as to offer no temptation to borrowers." On this ground he predicts that the advance of interest will continue until the object is attained, even though the rate be raised to 10 per cent. The idea is repudiated that the Russian, Italian, and other foreign loans are the cause of the present stringency, as being too insignificant to affect the market. This fire from the Thunderer's battery is now two weeks old, and still our bonds are steadily

now two weeks old, and still our bonds are steadily going up. This only shows that sensible people will invest their money where it will be safest and pay best, and as long as our Government pursues a policy which will sustain our public credit abroad we need not be alarmed at the noise of the Thunderer's runs.

Government bonds continue strong, but gold is

weak. The market opened at 143%, and at 1145 A.M. is quoted at 142%. The Stock market showed considerable animation.

The Stock market showed considerable animation, but prices were somewhat unsettled. In State loans nothing was done. City sixes were steady at 101%for the new and 97% for the old certificates. The Lehigh Gold Loan was strong at 97%. Reading Railroad was steady at 49.849%. Penn-sylvania Railroad sold at 57%(65%), b. o.; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 35%; Lehigh Valley Rail-road at 57%; Minehill Railroad at 54%; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35%; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 35%, a slight decline. In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which advanced 1%, selfing at 35%35%. If was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 66 for Morris preferred.

35%. 16 was but for Schuyikhi Mavigaton preferred, and 66 for Morris preferred. Nothing of importance was done in Coal shares, 4% was offered for New York and Middle; 5% for Shamokin; 5 for Fulton; and 47 for Locast Moun-tan.

Mechanics' Bank sold at 31%. Passenger Railway stocks were unchanged. Sales of Spruce and Pine at 27, and Hestonville at 13. was hid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fif-teenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 28 for Girard

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

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4 sh Phil Bk, s5wn, 159

tain. Mechanics' Bank sold at 31%.

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guns.

ollege.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Good News from the Insurgents-Authentic Particulars of the Trinidad Fight-Much Needed Munitions of War Captured-New Troops Armed.

Second Proclamation by President Cespedes.

Every steamer from Havana brings better intelligence relative to the successes of the insurgents. The following letter is just made public:-

The Battle at Trinidad. 1

HAVANA, May 15.—A barque has arrived at Trinidad with arms sufficient to equip a good number of troops. These were disembarked with case, as well as all the cargo of the yessel. The arms were immediately distributed to the troops, and they have already been in the con flict. As you have seen, we attacked Trinidad a few days since, not with the view of taking possession of the place, for it would have possession of the place, for it would have been impossible to sustain ourselves there, but for the real object of getting hold of munitions of war which were in the powder magazine. The troops commanded by Cavada, Pavia, Junco, and Vilamit attacked vigorously, and notwithstanding he resistance made by its defenders, in a few ninutes, at a cost to us of ten men, the prize fell into our hands. There was an immense supply of war naterial. Immediately we commenced taking out the material demore, and distributed a good notion

naterial. Immediately we commenced taking out the material de querre, and distributed a good portion to the troops, who before were badly armed. A short time afterwards a strong Spanish column left Trinidad to take back their lost booty, but this was attacked and routed, and twenty dead bodies of our enemies were left on the field, thirty were wounded, and we gathered thirty or forty good Rem-ington rifles which had been left on the ground. With the arms and munitons of war there found, and with others that have reached us from different with the arms and municipies of war there found, and with others that have reached us from different sources, we can struggle for some time to come; but in order to secure a definite, prompt, and decided triumph, we need many arms. Guns, lead, and cannon jare the only things wanted in order that Cuba may soon be free. The insurrection in the Eastern Department is to day arms arms and with the new arms

day stronger than ever, and with the new arms taken from the Spaniards, and those which we got hold of a little before, we have armed and equipped nond of a future before, we have a finite and equipped fourteen parties of troops, namely:...The insurgents in the districts of Trinidad, Santo Espiritu, Reme-dios, Santo Clara, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Santo Domin-go, Las Lajas, Potrerillo, Camarones, Lechuza, Car-tagena, and Sagua la Chica. The Spanish squadron is needing recruits; some of the Havana hoatmen have been lately taken into the second with a compared the little stiffs in the

of the Havana boatmen have been lately taken into the service. All the owners of the little skiffs in the harbor have at one time or other belonged to the navy, and in pressing times they are liable to be called upon to serve the Government. Gelpin, direc-tor of the *Prensa* newspaper, has packed up his trunks and left the island. He is disgusted with the management of affairs, and leaves the *Prensa*, one of the most decided Spanish organs in the West, to take care of itself. care of itself.

Another item :- You will remember Simon Ca-on by the patriots in your city, and report. Mr. C. is a descendant of the illustrious General Bolivar, the Washington of South America, and felt too much of the old fires of liberty in his veins to be willing to be engaged in such vile work. The consequence is that the *Diario* has dismissed Mr. C., and employed an-other more pliable instrument in the carrying out of

from this place. They go under the command of Colonel Quesada, brother of the General who is now online quantity of annual to the densitial who is now one gun, and is said to have on board 1500 rifes and a large quantity of ammunitian. She has plenty of coal on board, and will leave this evening. She is very fast, and it is said can gun thirteen knots an hour. The British iron-clad Favorite, Captain McCray,

The British iron-clad Favorite, Captain McCray, two days from Havana, arrived here yesterday even-ing. This vessel, I understand, has come to receive orders from the Governor of the Bahamas, Sir James Walker. The four sailors of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured at Ragged Island, have been brought to this city by the Favorite. This iron-plated vessel carries 505 men and ten heavy guns. She lies about six miles off this city, and either keeps herself at bay or is anchored. Another steamer of medium size is near her tacking about, and, under medium size is near her tacking about, and, under the present circumstances, this looks rather mys-terious.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. JIMMY HAGGERTY.

In this man's case yesterday afternoon, his counsel, C. W. Brooke, Esq., moved to quash five of the six bills of indictment against him, just as the Dis-trict Attorney was about to have him arraigned. The Court heard the argument immediately, and this morning Judge Ludiow gave the following decision, from which the status of the prisoner may be seen:

morning Judge Ludiow gave the following decision, from which the status of the prisoner may be seen :--Commonwealth vs. James Haggerty.-Motions to quash indictments against the prisoner now of record in this court, because, while he was held to bail to answer at the Yebruary sensions, these indictments were found at the January term immediately after be had been held to bail In many cases it would be our duty to quash bills found is they have been, provided always the prisoner has done no act by which he waives his right to make the motion As matter of law it is to be remembered that a motion to quash is addressed to our discretion, and must be sus-tained upon the clearest and planest grounds. Art. I. Com. Pleas and Prac., p. 337, 388. See also Resp. vs. Cleaver, 47, 754. And when public policy and a just regard for the impartial administration of justice would be violated, surely we ought to take case not to lend too ready an ear to a dilatory motion. These bills were found at the January session, since that time nearly four terms have elapsed. I find by the record that the prisoner has been a tugitive from justice, for his bail has been forfeited, and I am informed by my brother Judge Brewster that he was culy surrendered on the very last day of the April ses-sion. In scarcting through the law applicable to this case, we find as far back as in the cases reported in I Salkeld, 380, and I Barnard, K. B., 44, that the English courts ants after a forfeiture of his recognizance. And while I

we find as far back as in the cases reported in i Sakesid. Sao, and I Barnard, K. B., 44, that the English courts refused to entertain a motion to quash made by defend-ants after a forfeiture of his recognizance. And while I have not been able to find an authority directly to the point in our own courts since the adjournment yesterday, yet I remember a cause very similar to this in which a motion to quash was refused by this court because of the lackes of the prisoner. The principle which guides our discretion seems also to be sound and just, for should any other be adopted, and the motion be granted, it is probable the bail would be discharged, and thus all a prisoner has to do is to permit term after term to expire, remain as fugitive until pay-ment of the recognizance is about to be enforced, then walk into Court and surrender himself, when, under our act of Assembly, the rights of third persons had attached to the money to be made upon an execution issued against the recognizone, to say nothing of the Commonwealth and of her right to vinducate her own largs in her own temples of justice.

f justice. Again, I am not entirely certain that, if motions of this ature should be granted, we might not discover a new and ingenious method by which the bar of the statute of imitation might be made a very certain method by which riminals might escape punishment.

limitation might be made a very certain method by which criminals might escape punishment. There is another view of this case which is quite as satis-factory as the one just mentioned, and which ought to guide my judicial discretion. It is a fact as reported to me, and not denied, that during this week the counsel for the prisoner came in and moved the court to assign a day for the trial of these

ases. It will not be denied that in a civil court an appearance

It will not be denied that in a civil court an appearance is fatal to a motion to quasi, for instance, a summons, and it will also be granted that in a criminal court, after plea pleaded, a motion to quash is too late. Why should we besitate to adopt a similar rule now, when, although the prisoner has not himself technically pleaded, his counsel has appeared for him, and yesterday did direct a plea of not guilty to be entered of record, though he afterwards, and before the clerk could enter it of record, withdrew it and substituted this motion. Coupled with the fact that the recognizances have been forfielted, this appearance of the defendant at the bar of court by counsel, together with the fact that a motion was made by the prisoner for a trial, and a day fixed, throw such serious donit, to say the least, upon the propriety of granting these motions, that the doubt itself ought to set-tle the question, when the motion, as we have already said, especially as the prisoner is not deprived of his negatively to make a motion in arrest of judgment should verdicts be rendered against him. ndered against him. Motions to quash overruled.

Charles Coburn, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of twenty fathoms of rope from a sloop. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Encounter Between the Indians and General Carr's Command-The Savages Completely Routed -Their Lodges and Stock Captured.

Minister Bassett in Washington-His Instructions-Naval Assignments.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Surveys Along the Pacific Railroad. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The Commissioner of

the General Land Office has instructed the Surveyor General of California to make surveys along the route of the Central Pacific Railroad in the mineral regions and other localities where the public interest may be best subserved.

Naval Orders. Commodore B. N. Westcott, U. S. N., has been detached from the Navy Yard at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon F. E. Potter has been detached from duty at New Orleans and ordered to the Mohican. Surgeon William K. Van Reyken has been ordered to New Orleans in connection with the iron-clads in ordinary. Third Assistant George C. Neilson is ordered from duty at Mound City and placed on waiting orders. The resignation of Mate H. H. Johnston has been accepted.

Admiral Goldsborough leaves here to-morrow for Philadelphia,

Appointments.

The President has appointed Felix Coste Surveyor of Customs, port of St. Louis; James E. McLean Surveyor of Customs, port of Chicago: Edward Giddings Assessor Internal Revenue, Washington Territory; Alfred Sandford Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Fourth district; Charles H. Roice Consul at Prague.

The Rise in Gold.

The Treasury officials insist that the rise in gold is due to the tremendous Imports. A prominent Treasury official thinks gold will reach two hundred in a very short time if the importations do not greatly decrease.

Minister Bassett.

Ebenezer D. Bassett, colored, our new Minister to Hayti, arrived here this morning to receive his instructions from the State Department. He will sail for Hayti in the course of a few days.

Colored Men Appointed Clerks.

Jerome A. Johnson and Joseph F. Cook, both colored, of this city, have been appointed to first-class clerkships in the Interior Department.

FROM THE PLAINS.

FROM BALTIMORE. Acquitted of the Charge of Marder. Special Despatch to The Econing Telegraph. BALTIMORE, May 21.-Judge Gilmore, in the

of Daniel Harrington.

criminal Court this morning, rendered a decision acquitting James C. Reilley, tried for the murder

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph. New York, May 21.—Stocks strong. Gold, 142. Exchange, 109%; 5-208, 1862, 120%; do. 1864, 117%; do. 1865, 119%; new, 120%; do. 1867, 120%; 10-408, 110; Virginia 68, 62%; Missouri 68, 89; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 190%; Reading, 98; Hudson River, 161%; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 107%; Hilmols Cen-tral, 147; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94; Cleveland and Toledo, 166%; Chicago and Rock Island, 127%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154%.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, May 21-A. M .- Consols 935 for money nd 98% for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 78%. tocks firm. Eric, 19; Illinois Central, 94. LIVERPOOL, May 21-A. M. -Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 113.d.; middling Orleans, 113.d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Bombay shipments to the 14th instant, since last report,

shiphents to the tabl instant, since last report, 58,500 bales. Sales of the week, 42,000 bales, of which 6000 were export and 1000 for speculation; stock, 383,000 bales, of which 155,000 bales are Ame-rican. Corn, 26s. 3d. for new. LONDON, May 21-A. M.-Tallow, 43s. Turpentine,

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 21-P. M.-United States Five-twen-tics quict at 78%. The Stock market is quiet. Illi-nois Central, 98%. The rise in gold at New York de-Jorsses American securities. Jorsses American securities. Liverroot., May 21-P. M.—Stock of cotton aftoat bound to this port 624,000 bales, of which 184,000 are American. Wheat firmer: red Western, S3a, 9d. Corn, 26s, 9d. Spirits Petroleum, 7d. Cheese, S1s. Toulow 45s, 6d.

Callow, 43s, 6d. HAVNE, May 21-P. M.-Cotton opens dull for both ; on the spot, 1401-f.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Projected Union Between the Old and New School Branches - Meeting of the Two Gene-ral Assemblies - The Basis of Reanion

200 200 There are now in session in New York the General Assemblies of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church. It is supposed that this simultaneous meeting will result in the reunion of both branches. It was in the year 1856 that the two General Assemblies met by accident in the same place. Although it became evident during those ten 600 100 200 500 300 100 160 100
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 37

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 13
 Although it became evident during those ten place. days that organic reunion could not then even be initiated, yet much doubtless was accomplished towards a fraternal interchange of feeling by the actowards a fraternal interchange of feeling by the ac-quaintances which sprang up in consequence of the nearness of the two to each other. By a singular Providence, both the Assemblies that met in 1865 appointed St. Louis for the place of meeting in 1866, wholly without design or knowledge. Indeed, it was greatly feared, when the coincidence became known, that the hospitalities of St. Louis citizens would be travel barrowd their nearest. Messrs, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 122% (223), : 5-208 of 1862, 123 (2123); : 0. 1864, 117 (2117); : 0. 1865, 119 (2119); : 0. July, 1865, 120@120M; : 0. July, 1867, 120@120M; : 0. July, 1868, 120@120M; : 58, 10-40, 109 (2110); : 0. July, 1868, 120@120M; : 0. July, 1867, 120W; : 0. July, 1868, 120W; : 0. July, : 0. July, : 0. July, : 0. July, 1800, : 0. July, : 0. July taxed beyond their powers. But the Assemblies met; the Old School on Fifth street and the New School on Lucas place, a distance apart not much greater than that between the Brick Church and the Church of the Covenant in New York. The coincidence was accepted as providential; overtures of peace were sent from the New to the Oid; and a joint committee of fifteen from each Assembly-thirty in all-was actually appointed to draft a basis of organic reunion during the year 1866-7, to be reported at the ensuing

The Busis of Reunion.

Assemblies.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. |CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.] Friday, May 21, 1869. } A significant article in the London Times on the

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary of the Founder of the Institution-Sixteenth Annual Reunion of the Alumni-Speeches by President Allen, David Chambers, Esq., and

Others-Programme of Exercises. To-day is a gain day at Girard College. It signalzes the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, to whose munificence the institution owes its origin, and brings about the sixteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Alumni. Months since it was determined to make this day a memorable one, to make its ceremonies more than ordinarily impressive and interesting, and, consequently, preparations for it were made on a most extensive scale. The Alumni were active, and the eclat which attends the celebration to-day proves that their efforts were successful,

At an early hour this morning the spacious campus of the college was thronged with visitors, participants in the ceremonies, the alumni, and the auditors. The grounds never looked more pretty, inviting, and refreshing. The sun shone gaily, and the birds chirped merrily. The grass was beautiful in its greenness, the trees in their foliage. The stately college, in its marble magnificence, never presented an appearance more grand. The exerises took place in the chapel of the main building. The walls, doorways, and rostrum of the room were tastily decorated with flags, bunting, and greens. A full band of music, under Professor McCiurg, was present.

At half after 11 o'clock the exercises began, with the rendition of "Home, Sweet Home" by the band.

President Allen's Address.

W. H. Allen, L.L. D., President of the College, hen addressed the assemblage as follows :---

Mr. President and Members of the Society of Mr. President and Mensbers of the Society of Alumni:-The return of your anniversary has at-tracted you once more to these hails which were the home and school of your childhood. Here you ac-quired the education which has opened to you a career of usefulness in the various walks of life, and prepared you for positions of respectability and in-fluence. Here you meet again the offloers and teachers who were the guides of your youth, who encouraged you when you did right and admonished you when you did wrong, and who sometimes gave emphasis to their admonitions by arguments which were feit. But they are not all here. Some of them were felt. But they are not all here. Some of them have been lasseed with the noose matrimonial, and hurried away to be seen among us no more. I think that, for the sake of the college, you will join me in a protest against any future aspirant for the honors of the model of the protest against any future aspirant for the nonce of the model of the set of the college. of a Benedick coming here for his Beatrice. She can't

be spared. In behalf of the survivors of these catastrophes and of all the professors and officers, I greet you with a hearty welcome. We have watched your course with parental solicitude; we have rejoiced to course with parental solicitude; we have reprised to see many of you ascending steadily on the scale of manihess and respectability; and we have mourned when a few, who are not with us to-day, have turned aside from virtue and made for themselves the record of a wasted life. We are gratified that so many of you whom we still delight to call "our boys," reciprocate the affection which we cherish for you and regard the reputation of the college as in-separable from your own. We are strong in the faith that you will always be ready to defend the in-

Separative from your own, we are strong in the faith that you will always be ready to defend the in-stitution against unjust aspersions, from whatever source they may emanate. It gives us pleasure to learn that your society has been organized on a permanent basis, and that you have much of the *esprit du corps* which animates the alumni of more ancient institutions. Your Presi-dent, already familiar with the usages of delibera-tive bodies through honorable public service, will take care that your proceedings are marked with dgnity and decorum. Your Executive Committee, under the inspiration of its zealous and indefatigable chairman, have spared neither time nor labor in col-lecting the names, residences, and present occupa-tion of our graduates, the personal history of those who fought for our National Union, and especially of those who laid down their lives for their country. The work which Mr. Blascheck and his colleagues have performed possesses more than a temporary Messrs, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third have performed possesses more than a temporary value; for the Board of Directors are about to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of those brave and patriotic graduates of the college who died in the military service during the late war, and the of your committee will furnish them with a roll of honor very nearly complete. The Board of Directors, young gentlemen, will speak to you through its President. I will only advert to the fact that of the members of the board who were in office at the opening of the college, twenty-one years since, only one remains in it. He still retains the parental interest in the pupils which he manifested for the eldest of you in the prime of his life; and no one rejoices more to meet you on this your annual festival than Mr. Boswell, the patriarch of the board. But you meet here a few of patriaren of the board. But you meet here a lew of your old friends, formerly directors, whom you re-member with respect and gratitude, and whose re-gard for you is as strong as their labors in your behalf were beneficial. We welcome them to our hospitalities, and hope that they may witness many returns of this anniversary. We welcome his Honor the Mayor, the Committee on Girard Estates, other members of Select and Common Councils, and representatives of the municipal government of Philadelphia, When they look upon this large assemblage of reputable young men, they will see proof that their care in managing the great trust which Stephen Girard confided to this city has been in vain. And now, my sons, as the frosts of advancing years admonish me that the winter of life approaches, and that every reunion of your society subtracts one from the number, already small, how small we know not, of those which I shall be permitted to witness, I feel that I may address every one of you in the language of David to his son Solomon :--"And thon, my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve Him with a perfect heart and a willing mind for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: if thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever."

Second Proclamation by President Cespedes. The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico in New York have received the following docu-

Incents:— I. It is necessary in all things to establish a fixed order for their proper administration, and this be-comes especially indispensable in the offices of the Government, the affairs of which cannot be duly descended if a second provide the formation of the second despatched if no provision is made for their regula despatched if no provision is made for their regular transmission. To this end, I have divided the ad-ministration into four principal sections, namely:--The Department of War, Commerce, State or Foreign Affairs, and Interior, the admin-istration of which is henceforth intrusted to the citizens Francisco V. Aguilera, Eligio Yraguirre, Cristobal Mendoza, and Eduardo Agramonte, in the select in which the departments have been enumeorder in which the departments have been enume rated. For the purpose, therefore, that the order which I aim at may be observed, I desire you in fotore to direct to them your communications, as this is the regular way in which communications have to reach the Executive Power, or to descend from the latter to the chiefs and subaltern officers of

from the latter to the entries and should find the departments and bureaus. Country and Liberty! CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES, Guaimaro, April 14, 1869. II. I have the great satisfaction and pleasure to notify you of the successful realization of an act which is of great importance for the triamph of our which is of great importance for the triamph of our holy cause—as important, indeed, as the rising in La Demajagua, which is commonly called the rising of Yara. If the latter initiated the glorious era of our emancipation from long years of disgrace and tyranny, the former is the completement of the aspirations which must animate the heart of every patriot

union of the free people of Cuba is already an accomplished fact, as throughout the island the de-mocratic federal republic has been established, and mocratic federal republic has been established, and the provisional constitution has been ratified. The country has been divided in four departments, called the Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western. The most important offices have been distributed as follows: --President of the Republic, Carlos M. de Cespedes y Castillo; President of the Cham-ber of Representatives, Salvador Cisneros; Secretaries, Antonio Zambrana and Ygnacio Agra-monte; Minister of War, Francisco V. Aguilera: General-in-Chief, Manuel de Quesada. The other comcers which are necessary for the administration General-in-chief, manuel of the administration officers which are necessary for the administration of the Government will be filled without delay by gentlemen who inspire confidence.

Being convinced that disinterestedness as well as respect and obedience for the law is a most estima-ble quality, the undersigned, who has been honored with being appointed General-in-Chief, made haste, previous to his recent definite election, to divest previous to his recent definite election, to divest himself of his titles and insignia, and he recom-mends to you to do the same. For the present you will continue to discharge the duties of the office which you so worthly fill, until the new system and organization shall be firmly established, and the proper place in which the country demands your services will be assigned to you. I have, finally, your services will be assigned to you. Take, by the output of the defenders of liberty in this country, and that it be the one which was displayed by Lopez, Aguero, and other martyrs, as a token of gratitude and veae-ration to their memory. Country and Liberty!-Guaimaro, April 12, 1869. CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

CABLOS M. DE CESPEDES.

The Steamer Sulvador, with Men and Arms, en route for Cuba-British Steamers. NASSAU, N. P., May 10,-The sidewheel steamer Sa vador, formerly the blockade runner Gem, arrived here on the 7th from Key West, bound for St. Thomas and a market. She has been for some time at Key West getting overhauled, and I may say has at Key West getting overhauled, and I may say has been made anew. She is well known in Havana, but more so around this place. At the time of the Amer-ican war she ran the blockade several times between this port and Charleston. She is narrow and long,

and any one can see what she is made for. The Salvador was duly cleared at Key West for St. Thomas, and has stopped here to take in cargo. She carries forty-three passengers, most of whom are Cubans. Among them is a Mexican colonel by the name of Medina. The Cubans seem to be well satisfied with the captain of the steamer, and he and with the captain of the steamer, and he is the proper man to carry passengers anywhere. Captain James Carlin is well known here, and confidence can be placed in any vessel under his command. The crew and officers were all blockade-runners during the American war. All on board are well and

in good spirits. There has been a little trouble in not allowing this There has been a little trouble in not allowing this steamer to take in cargo, therefore she has not been able to leave this evening. The Custom House here, instead of facilitating the trade, is pressing hard on a legal traffic. A lawyer has been consulted about the cargo, and asserts that there is no law that can prevent the vessel from taking as much cargo as she

The hardware is now being shipped, and about eighty Cubans will take passage on board of her

John Kelly was convicted of the larceny of which he stole from a new house upon whi milders were working. Sentenced to County Prison

for four months. George Ball pleaded guilty to a charge of collecting money belonging to his employers and appropriating t to his own use. Sentenced to County Prison for

Francis Baker pleaded guilty to the charge of the arceny of \$600, which he stole from a friend's pocket while both were "out on a drunk." Most of the noney was recovered. Sentenced to County Prison or thirty days.

James Graham was convicted of the larceny of othing, and was sentenced to the County Prison for three months.

Supreme Court in Ranc.

The following judgments have been received from

The following judgments have been received from the Court sitting at Harrisburg:— The West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Com-pany vs. The Consolidation Bank.—In equity from the Common Pleas of Lycoming county. Per Curiam May 20, 1869. Ordered that the bill, answer, and proofs in the above entitled suit be referred to Jo-seph A. Clay, Esq., of Philadelphia, as master here appointed by the Court, to report upon the same together with any additional testimony either party may produce in the case as touching the amount due the plaintif, for which the stock in question mentioned in the bill is alleged to have been pledged, and is liable as collateral security, and to report on the whole case auch decree as in equily to report on the whole case such decree as in equity the case in his judgment demands; and for this pur-pose the said master is authorized to make all necesary orders in regard to hearing and closing testi-

sary orders in regard to hearing and closing testi-mony as are proper in equity. Harriet S. Dodson vs. George B. W. Ball. In equity. And now, May 29, 1869, the said case having been heard on appeal from the Court of Nisi Prins, it is considered, ordered, and decreed that the decree smissing the bill be reversed, and that the defen ant do make conveyance to complainant, Harriet . Dodson, her heirs and assigns, of all the property nd effects in the bill mentioned or referred to, a her absolute estate, without prejudice to any convey ances and assignments heretofore made by the de endant and his former co-trustees. Per curiam.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the revenue case of the United States vs. whisky claimed by Henry Knorr, before reported jury rendered a verdict for the Government The property forfeited was appraised at something more than \$5000.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare.

Klien vs. Klien. An action on a promissory note which the defense alleged payment. Verdict for efendant.

William S. Cunliffe vs. George E. Reynolds. Au ction to recover on a book account. No defense, erdict for plaintiff, \$562. William McCormick vs. R. S. H. George & Co. An

action to recover a sum of money alleged to have seen deposited with defendants as conveyancers to bind a bargain for property, and which they refused to return to plaintiff, when the sale went off. The lefense denied their responsibility. Verdict for plaintin, \$129-08.

James Ryan vs. the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Company, defendants, and the Farm-ers' and Mechanics' National Bank, garnishee. An attachment execution. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, \$7639-21, and in the hands of the garnishee.

MAZZINI.

His Great Courage.

Among the many great qualities by which Mazzini ms attracted a party to himself in Italy, a courage of the highest order is undoubtedly one. A Roman correspondent says that all attempts to arrest the revolutionary leader nave been baffled by his won-derful coolness. One instance is particularly striking. A Pledmontese police officer was sent in com-mand of a section of police in Charles Albert's time to arrest him, and every indication of the house was given. He was known to be in it, and it was so sur rounded that there was no escape. The police en tered, and, on asking the old woman who opene He was known to be in it, and it was so sur the door where her master was, she said he was in the study writing. They went all over the house, and found paper and pens, and the ink wet on a freshly-written sheet, but no Mazzini. At last they Three days later they knew that Mazzir withdrew. himself, as his own housekeeper, had opened the door. In the year of Aspromonte he passed twice through Ancona, disguised as a Franciscan going and returning from the Holy Land, and he has been in Florence, there is little doubt, within the last two years.

-For more than a year past, at Bowdoin, not a

single instance of intemperance has come to the knowledge of the faculty.

General Carr's Command Encounters and Defeats the Indians on Beaver River-The Savages Completely Demoralized. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Омана, Neb., May 21.-А telegram was received yesterday from General Carr, confirming the report of the fight with the Indians on the 13th. General Carr reports that he encountered one hundred and fifty lodges on Beaver river, near Elephent crossing. The Indians advanced, met him, and were routed. He followed them up, had another fight on the 16th, and scattered them in every direction. The troops pursued the Indians about one hundred and thirty miles. They left large quantities of robes, lodge-poles, and other material, which were destroyed. Twelve ponies were captured. Their loss is unknown, as they carried off their men. General Carr lost one sergeant and two privates killed, and one officer and three privates wounded. Three companies of the 27th Infantry have left for Fort Sanders.

FROM THE WEST.

Fare Over the Pacific Railroad Ten Cents a Mile in Gold-Editorial Excursionists-Odd Fellows' Convention.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.-A telegram from Mr. Goodwin, general ticket agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, states that they will not pro rata with or accept coupons from any other railroad company. Their fare will be ten cents/per mile in gold, which makes the passage from St.

Louis to Sacramento two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty cents. Over one hundred Missouri editors went to

Pilot Knob yesterday on an excursion. On their return in the evening, they assembled at the Laclede Hotel, and presented Thomas Allen, President of the road, and Harry Brolaski, each with an elegant gold-headed cane. Most of the editors leave for home to-day.

The Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge of the State adjourned yesterday. Resolutions authorizing the formation of a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah in Missouri was rejected.

FROM THE STATE.

Convention of the Lutheran Synod. READING, May 21 .- The one hundred and twenty-second annual convention of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania met last evening in Trinity Lutheran Church. The services were opened by a sermon by Rev. E. Belfour of Easton. The session this week will be mainly occupied in discussions relating to the office of the ministry, and the regular business sessions of the Synod will commence on Monday next, continuing during the greater part of next week. About two hundred clerical and lay delegates are expected to be in attendance.

Shocking Accident at Allentown. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 21 .- Yesterday, while an Irishman, named Hugh Gallagher, was attempting to cross the track at the Lehigh Valley depot, he was caught by an arriving train, and before it could be stopped was horribly mangled. Both legs were broken, one of them being almost crushed to a jelly. Besides these he received other injuries, which will result in his death. The unfortunate man has been in this country but a few weeks. He was employed by the railroad company.

The report of this was presented by Dr Beatty before the Old School at Cincinnati, and Dr. Adams before the New School at Rochester, and received with the heartiest welcome. Some discussion was had over it in the former, but both bodies finally voted to send it down to the presbyteries for ratif cation, according to the understood law. After great discussion in conventions of both schools, the follow-ing articles of the basis were agreed upon and went down to the presbyteries for action during the present year :--

 The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Shriptures of the Old and New Testamonts shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, "as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures," it being understood that this confession is received in its proper, historical-that is, the Calvinistic or Keformed-sense; it is also understood that various methods of viewing, stating, explaining, and illustrating the doctrines of the Confession, which do not impair the integrity of the Reformed or Calvinistic aystem, are to be received in the separate churches; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rule of our polity.
 All the ministers and churches, embraced in the two bodies, shall be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective commetions up to the consumation of the union; imperietly of ganized churches shall be counselide, and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian as early, within the principles of the consulted; and expected to become thoroughly Presbyteries and shurches shall be highest integrited by the highes 1. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ec

ests to be consulted; and no other such churches shall hereafter received. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods

3. The boundaries of the Several Presenbly of the United

d. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods shall be adjudged by the General Assembly of the United Church.
d. The official records of the two branches of the Church, for the period of separation, shall be preserved and held as making up the one history of the Church; and no rule or precedent, which does not stand approved by both the bodies, shall be of any authority until re-established in the united bedy, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon.
a. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assembles, and by their boards and committees, shall, as far as practicable, be consolidated, and applied for their several objects, as defined by law.
e. There shall be one set of Committees or Boards for there ouraged to sustain, though free to cast their contributions into other channels, if they desire to do so.
T. As soon as practicable after the union shall be effected, the General Assembly shall reconstruct and committees and boards, which now belong to the two bodies constituting the United Church.
e. The publications of the Board of Publication, and of the Publication of the charch set of Publication of the United Church.
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logue for the joint Church, so as to exclude invidious refer-ences to past controversies. 9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical super-vision, those Theological Seminaries that, are now under Assembly control may, if their Boards of Directors so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent Synods; and the other Seminaries are ad-vised to introduce, as far as may be, into their constitu-tions, the principle of Synodical or Assembly supervision; in which case they shall be entitled to an official re-cognition and approbation on the part of the General As-sembly.

10. It is agreed that the Presbyteries possess the right

remercial constraints of the part of the General Are sented. The senter of the senter of the freely teries possess the right provided the presenter of the senter of the

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1223/a123; do. 1862, 133/a1233/a; do. 1864, 117/a117/a; do. 1865, 1193/a1193/a; do. 1865, new, 120/a1203/a; do. 1867, new, 120/a1203/a; do. 1868, 1192/a(31203/a; do. 5s, 10-408, 1093/a)1203/; do. 1868, 1192/a(31203/a; do. 5s, 10-408, 1093/a)1203/; do. 1868, 1192/a(31203/a); do. 5s, 10-408, 1093/a)1097/a; U. S. O Year 6 per cent. Cy., 1073/a)1073/; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 192/a; Gold, 1423/a)1423/; Silver, 134/a)1353/a. Notes, 19%. Gold, 142% @142%; Suver, 1970ant secu-Messrs, JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government secu-rities, etc., as follows:-U.S. 68, '81, 122% @123%; 5-208 of 1862, 123% @123%; do., 1864, 117% @117%; do., Nov., of 1862, 123% @123%; do., July, 1865, 119% @119%; do., 865, 1194 @1194; do., July, 1865, 1194 @1194; 867, 1194 @1194; do., 1868, 119@1194; 1867, 1195 @1195; do., 1868, 119@1195; 1 1093 @110. Pacifics, 1075 @1075 Gold, 14236. 10-408

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, May 21 .- The Flour market is charac

erized by extreme dullness, but prices are without quotable change. Sales of 500 barrels, in lots, for home consumption at \$5@5-25 for superfine, \$5-75 @6-25 for extras, \$6-50@7 for lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$6.75@7-25 for Pennsylvania do. do., \$7 50@9 25 for Ohio do. do., and \$9 50@11 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.25 3 bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat coming forward and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of 1200 bushels red at \$1:50, and amber at \$1:60@1.65. Rye ranges from \$1:43 to 1.42 Western, Solar 55, Rye ranges from \$1.43 to 145 B bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but stronger. Sales of yellow at \$5%36c, and Western mixed at \$2@\$3c. Oats are selling at \$0@\$2c, for Western, and 70@78c, for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barlov of Walt and price are available. Barley or Malt, and prices are nominal -In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-Bark

itron at \$52 per ton. Whisky is more active; 250 barrels sold at 92@93c. and small lots at 90c.@\$1.

-Professor Charles H. Hitchcock has been elected Hall Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in Dart-mouth College.

-There is talk of a law university in England, so at solicitors must be associates-of-law and barristers bachelors-of-law.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages

[BY TELEGRAPH.] FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.—Arrived, schr Nellie C. Parvil, Deane, from Swan Island for orders. Salled, barques Maria, from Norfolk for St. John, N. B.; Gallo-videan, brig Insulaneran, and barquentine Pearl, for New York; and brig Para, for Baltimore, (By Atlantic Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21. - Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from New York.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Clara, Council, Anguilla, E. A. Souder & Co. Sebr George S. Adams, Baker, Boston, D. Cooper, Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hensen, Richmond, do. Schr A. Heaton, Finney, Warren, R. I., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Il hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr. Br. barque Idolique, Durkee, 46 days from Shields, with mdse. to Henry Karsten - vossel to Workman & Co. Br. barque George Henry, Jenkins, 38 days from Liver-pool, with index to John R. Penrose. Br, barque D. McPherson, Mason, 42 days from Liver-pool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose. Schr John Price, Nickerson, 13 days from Boston, with hemp to Fitler, Weaver & Co.

berrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Lewes, Del., May 20.—Barque La Regina de Fiori, for lotterdam; brigs Faveur, for Cronstadt; and Lizzie Wy ann, for Zaza, went to sea 19th inst. Two barques and ne brig, bound out, are at the Breakwater. Wind N.N.E., lowing hard and raining. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Virginia, Campbell, for Philadelphia, was loading it Liverpool 8th inst. Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, for New York, was loading at Liverpool 8th inst.

Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, for New York, was loading at Liverpool 8th inst. Stamship Commander, Brooks, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Stammer Mayflower, Fultz, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Brig Long Reach, Hutchings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Persacola 13th inst. Stormer Mayflower, Fultz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Persacola 13th inst. Schwarz, Johnson, hence, for Pawtucket, at Provi-dence 16t inst. Schr Babel Alberto, Tucker, from Providence for Phila-delphia, at New York yesterday. Schr Bli zabeth Moffee, for Philadelphia in 4 days, re-mined et Hiack River, Ja., 4th inst. Schrs J. M. Vance, Burdge; W. F. Garrison, Morris; and A. M. Lee, Taylor, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at Haimes' Hole 16th inst. and sailed again. Schr Mautilus, Ham, hence, at Gloucestor 19th inst. Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, cailed from Newport 18th inst. Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, cailed from Newport 18th inst. Schr Albert Pharo, Bourds, for Philadelphia, cailed from Newport 18th inst.

Address by David Chambers, Esq.

After a piece of music had been performed. David Chambers, Esq., was introduced and spoke as fol-

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Directors, Mr. President and Faculty of the College, and Ladies of the School and Household --- It be-comes my duty, on behalf of the Alumni of Girard College, to express to you their heartfelt thanks for your cordial welcome to our old home and school on this bright and beautiful anniversary of our benefactor's birth.

We have come from shop and store, from farm and factory, from counting-room and office, to answer your anxious questionings of our welfare; to tell you of the brothers we have left behind, unable to be with us, but whose hearts beat in unison with ours, and whose eyes are turned hitherwards from all parts of this broad Commonwealth and nation to-day; to tell you that we still love and honor you; to renew our vows of fidelity to truth, virtue, and patriotism, and to be strengthened again for the great battle of life in the perennial fount of your

pains and your prayers. Whilst we have amongst our number to-day those who but a few weeks ago were in the far-off islands of the sea, we bring you good word of others in far distant States. But there are some who will never return to greet us. They have fallen at their posts of duty in civil life, or nobly given their lives that the nation might not perish. According to facts and records in the possession of the chairman of our fix-centive committee of the four hundrest and fix. ecutive Committee, of the four hundred and fifty graduates who left the institution prior to the year 1864, one hundred and eighty-nine enlisted in the army. Of this number twenty-two were wounded, eight were taken prisoners, and thirty-six were killed on the batho-field, or died in army hospitals and as prisoners of war. Whilst we honor the memoand as presenters of war. We may we may be grass now grows soft and green on the hils and in the valleys of the South, we point with pride to this war record as the best evidence we can offer of the strong at-tachment of the graduates of the Girard College to eventburne institutions.

tachment of the graduates of the Gradu Conlege to republican institutions. There are many here present who will recollect under what auspices—with what hopes and anticipa-tions—the doors of the Glarad College were opened for the admission, maintenance, and instruction of those who were to be its inmates, twenty-one years ago. It was like starting a good ship out on an un-known sea, freighted not only with the dearest hopes and loves of that moment, but with the destines of generations as yet unborn. There were no prece-dents to guide those who had committed to them the responsible charge. Then came the first few years of doubt and uncertainty, when the good ship was doubt and uncertainty, when the good ship was seaten and tossed about without rudder or compass There were some who jeered and mocked; some were full of dire predictions of shipwreck and ruin, but there were others-kind Christian friends-who but here were others-kind Christian Friends-who bade the ship "God-speed," and followed it with their fervent prayers. Thank God! a heimsman was pro-vided-one who, like the ancient mariner, keeping close to the earth, took the beavehly signs for his

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]