THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 124. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

What England Has to Say of the Pacific Railroad—Our Credit Abroad—Serious Colli-sion at Sea—A Word from Garibaldi.

America's Foreign Relations.

By a late arrival we have another batch of English comments on the condition of things in this country, and their foreign influence:—

The London Journals on the Completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Speaking of the completion of this great American enterprise, the London *News* of the 11th inst. says:—

Of the political, commercial, and social results of this new communication between the two great oceans which encircle the world, it is, perhaps, as yet, premature to say much. The Americans expect great things from their great undertaking, and some enthusiastic New Yorkers have already marked out their city as the centre of the world's commerce and its future metropolis. Their reckoning is that a good part of the traffic to the East will now go westward, and that the way from Europe to Australia, China and Japan, will lie across the continent of America. What is far more certain is, however, that the Pacific will now be opened to commerce as it has never been opened yet, and that the development of the wonderful resources of the whole western side of the American continent must be wonderfully accelerated. Nor will the effect be less upon the central plains of the United States. The great American wilderness lies open now to be occupied and subdued. In that immense region lie vast mineral treasures, which will alone be enough to attract population, and it has been found that under the arid and barren surface are abundant supplies of water. An artesian well, sunk to a considerable depth on the most arid part of the route, is said to have struck an underground river, the water of which rushed up to the surface in a torrent as soon as the tube had reached it. There is, therefore, very little doubt that this vast area is not only practically added to cultivation, but opened to agriculture and commerce. The political consequences will simply be the greater consolidation of the Federal Union and the increasing influence of the West in Union politics. The Mormons, who have made the valley of the Salt Lake a cultivated garden, and held it as an outpost of civilization, will now be brought into contact with the outer world, and must either give up polygamy or make another exodus to Mexico. They will probably decide in favor of removal, but they will leave the groundwork of a great State behind them. Thus the whole of this formless wilderness will be subdued to man's occupancy and use. Instead of flying like a dead mass in the bosom of the republic, it will become instinct with life, the iron nerves of civilization will grow all through it from the great central backbone now formed, and the vast resources of the Republic will not only be made more available by concentration and communication, but will undergo indefinite increase.

The London *Times* of the day previous has the following comments:—

If we inquire into the probable results of this achievement, we shall be led into many curious speculations. The effects, indeed, will be felt throughout the whole Union. California, as our readers know, is a State of exceptional character and importance. It is the gold-bearing State—the country which supplies the Americans with the precious metal. General Grant, in his inaugural speech, referred to it as the national "strong box"—the safe in which those treasures were hoarded which would one day enable the Union to pay off its public debt—and he spoke of the opening of this Pacific Railway as an event tending to accelerate the consummation in view. Then, it cannot be doubted that the Pacific States will receive an impulse from the new line and be rapidly developed in political as well as commercial importance. All the territory, too, now traversed, will be brought more within the reach and under the dominion of man; new settlements will be facilitated and new States more quickly formed. At the same time the Indians will be more severely punished, and the Mormons will be brought into a contact with their fellow-citizens which may not impossibly end in a collison. Probably nothing but the remoteness and isolation of their settlements have hitherto preserved them and their institutions from interference, and now that isolation is lost. In whatever light, however, we choose to regard the work, we must recognize it not only as a monument of national enterprise, but as a proof of public wisdom. All that the Government has spent in subventions was well bestowed. It was worth many a vote of money and many a grant of land to connect by an easy internal communication the two great sections of the republic, and to bring territories as large as those of all the settled States together within reach of the Government and the people. If the present year should also witness the completion of the Suez Canal, it will indeed be a singular coincidance, but even the cutting of the Isthmus is a less wonderful exploit than this Pacific Railroad. M. de Lesseps will deserve infinite credit for his perseverance and success, but the American engineers who bridged with iron rails a desert as broad as the Atlantic at the rate of six miles a day may certainly advance their own claims to the surprise and admiration of mankind.

The London *Standard* speaks in these terms on the success of the Pacific Railroad:—

The telegraph announces that the last rail connecting the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific Railway, and thus completing the line between Sacramento, the capital of California, and New York, is about to be laid, probably with some ceremonies in appropriate glorification of the event. It is not many years since Colonel Fremont earned perpetual renown in America as a traveller and explorer by accomplishing that tremendous journey from shore to shore of the mighty continent; and now the longest line of unbroken railway in the world will show the way through passes of the Rocky Mountains and across the "boundless perarer" to locomotives and "Pullman's palace sleeping cars." Ladies and children by thousands in every year will perform a journey which but twelve months back was a trying adventure for strong men, and the grim solitude of the far Western "plains" will grow as familiar to the nomadic race which inhabits the United States as the green hills on the banks of the Hudson, or the billows of foam which rush down the rapids past the windows of huge hotels at Niagara. * * * Let us give a cheer, therefore, for the Pacific Railroad. Perhaps it is not quite the greatest achievement the world has ever seen, which its promoters consider it. Certain it is that along its course, as yet, the rough camps in which the laborers at work upon the line have congregated have been centres of vice and lawlessness, rowdyism and crime, at which stray passers-by have been appalled. Border ruffianism has stalked forward triumphantly in advance of the railway as it grew, and all we can hope is, that now the two ends have been united, the larger traffic of a working railway will establish something like public order in the permanent settlements which will be established along its course.

Our Credit Abroad—Further About the Speculation in American Stocks in England.

From the London Times, May 10.

The discount demand both at the bank and in the open market was again heavy to-day. Supposing it, however, to be chiefly consequent on the apprehension of a further advance in the rate, it will have no material effect on the position of the bank to induce any fresh upward movement. Those who provide themselves with money merely for precautionary purposes pay the sum thus obtained into their bankers, and these bankers at the close of the day pay it back into the Bank of England, whose accounts might thus upon balance be precisely the same at the close as at the commencement of business, even although hundreds of thousands of pounds had been involved in these transactions. The point to be watched is the continuance or cessation of the outflow of gold. The principal banking operations of the United States are carried on in London. It is here that most of their payments for manufactured goods and produce, whether from the continent or China, are made, and if, instead of remitting to us constant supplies of specie to provide for them, they ship bonds or other securities, we become exposed to a drain on the continent or the East which cannot be arrested until the rate of money is raised sufficiently to prevent the interest on their securities from being any temptation to us. It may be doubted if that stage has yet been reached so as to obviate the necessity of early further measures on the part of the bank. The attraction of our current terms may draw large sums from Paris and elsewhere, and an important influence will, perhaps, thus be exercised in checking the upward movement, but the transmission of these supplies must cause a rise in the rates at all the continental centres, and just to the degree to which we now obtain relief must be the prospect of the existing tension being at all events maintained, since until such advances shall have been repaid there can be no reaction here to easier terms.

From the London Herald, May 10.

There was no tendency to spread unfavorable rumors to-day. A more settled feeling fortunately prevailed out of doors; but the fluctuations in all classes of securities were narrowly watched. Strong opinions were expressed with regard to the American question, and it appeared to be the general inclination to abstain from supporting United States securities, as it is thought it will be one sure mode of bringing the authorities on the other side of the Atlantic to their senses. If bankers and others who have made advances upon them will discontinue this kind of accommodation, with the view of limiting the business in five-twenty bonds, the effect will be most satisfactory, and save hereafter large sacrifices that otherwise must be incurred.

Garibaldi Speaks Again on Spanish Affairs.

The *Amigo del Pueblo* of May 1 has published a letter addressed by General Garibaldi to Senor Fernando Garrido, of which the following is a full translation:—

CAPRERA, April 20, 1869.—My Dear Garrido:—The resolution of the Coburg is a praiseworthy one; I hope it will be a lesson to people who are half in love with the revolution. I, and all others who, like me, love sincerely the Spanish nation, would wish to see it at once divested of this unbecoming disguise borrowed from the frogs of the fable.

To ask for a king when the nations of the earth are tired of having one is a thing but little suited to the haughty character of your people, in which the lost and enslaved populations of Europe have so much confidence. Greece bewails the blindness of her monarchists, who asked for a scion of any royal family in Europe, and received one as alms; and Greece, which has not a numerous population, has found itself compelled to comply with the desires of its great protectors.

But Spain does not want protectors; Spain lifts up her head and looks in the face of every power, however great. Is Spain so poor in men that you must make use of the lantern of Diogenes to seek for a man over the whole surface of the earth? Have you not Espartero, Orense, Castelar, Pierrad, and all your republican fellow-citizens, who are the admiration of honorable men? Name one of these dictator or king (if this title inspires you with so much affection), but name him immediately, and not at the end of two years. If the assemblies of the large provinces had adopted such a resolution from the beginning, we should not now have to deplore the slaughters of Cadiz, Malaga, and Xeres.

The Cortes ought to do that which the juntas left undone. A revolution thus directed, although it is now late, would be worthy of that illustrious Areopagus which sways the destinies of the country. I am a republican myself, but I am not at the present moment for the government of the five hundred; it is a rational arrangement, but it does not suit the urgency of the circumstances under which we live.

The walls of Constantinople were assailed by Mahomet II while the 500 doctors, seated in the temple of St. Sophia, were debating whether it was proper to communicate with leavened or unleavened bread. And now you have outside your walls two Mahomets worse than that Sultan—clericalism and the 2d of December.

We have our hands on our hats to salute the great triumph of a republic in the traditional land of intolerance, and, face to face with tyranny, give you this satisfaction to those who aspire to the vindication of the rights of man. In all the affairs of the past your conduct has been that of an honorable man, such as you are. I am, for life, yours entirely,

G. GARIBALDI.

Serious Collision at Sea.

The steamship General Abbatucci, from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia, came into collision with a Norwegian brig at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and shortly afterwards foundered. The captain and fifty-four passengers were saved, and have arrived at Leghorn, almost without covering. The remainder of the passengers and crew, to the number of forty-nine, perished, among whom are the Intendant-General Cauchois and wife, and the Consul-General of the Pope at Marseilles.

Disendowment in Turkey.

A curious sign, says the *Asiatic*, of the times is afforded by the attitude of the Sultan towards the Mohamedan Established Church in Turkey. He proposes to disendow it, or, in other words, to apply to State purposes the vast lands, estimated at one million sterling a year. Nothing but the stern necessity of satisfying the national creditor could have steeled the Sultan to such bold step. The measure will be of immense benefit to the State indirectly, by placing in the hands of industrious and enterprising cultivators an immense area of most valuable land which has for generations remained almost altogether unproductive. We believe there is every prospect of the reform being carried out. The Sultan has gained something in his Western tour.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

This morning Judge Ludlow began a session for the trial of bail cases, a list of twelve cases being before the Court to be positively disposed of unless postponed upon a strictly legal ground.

James Stephenson and Andrew Field, colored, were convicted of the larceny of clothing. They were arrested early one morning recently with a lot of shirts in their possession, one of which was identified by a gentleman as his.

William Echard was convicted of entering a residence with intent to steal, having been found behind the door of one of the rooms in the house at night.

Thomas Ryan, a boy, was charged with robbery. Thomas Welsh testified that about 8 o'clock last Monday night, as he was passing the corner of Second and Lombard streets, he was attacked by a crowd of young men, of whom Ryan was one, and his watch was snatched from his pocket, and the parties ran away. He had seen the defendant before, and readily recognized him. The defendant produced two of his companions, who testified that from 7½ o'clock until 9½ of this night he was sitting at South street wharf. The jury found him guilty.

Silas Fuller was put on trial charged with a violation of the act of February 14, 1868, relating to the sale of proper petroleum or kerosene in the city of Philadelphia.

Robert M. Evans, Inspector under this act, testified that he visited the defendant's place of business, No. 1029 Market street, and found there a can containing what was called combination burning fluid. He took it to his office, applied the tests to it, and found that it was benzine, a product of petroleum; in fact, it was the inflammable portion of petroleum. Mr. Fuller told him that it was benzine, having drugs in it, was used as a burning fluid, and he had orders for it from various groceries in the city.

The experiment to find its quality resulted in proving that it went off cold, merely by placing a match several inches above it. The experiment caused his office to be nearly burned, and his hands also. An illustration of this was given to the jury, in which the gentleman burned himself for their satisfaction. It would even go off without fire in a close room. The act requires the oil to be of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and this of course was far below that.

The point of the defense was this was not an oil, being merely an impurity which had been extracted from oil, and therefore did not come within the meaning of the statute. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the colored sailor, Lewis Callas, was put upon trial, charged with assault and battery with intent to outrage the person of Annie Campbell, a white girl, sixteen years old, who was taken from an orphan's asylumn in Cardiff, South Wales, by the captain of the brig Lincoln, to be his chambermaid. The case has already been noticed in our local columns, and its details are unfit for publication. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Stremmell vs. Goudbech, et al. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $3050·85.

Harry G. Clay, assignee of Hamilton McCall, vs. William Gladding. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Griffiths vs. Lyle. An action to recover damages for an alleged failure on the part of one of the Sheriff's deputies to execute a writ. Verdict for plaintiff, $660·95.

Francis Lambader and wife vs. Conrad Graw. An action to recover damages for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon Mrs. Lambader by the defendant. The defense denied having used violence. Jury out.

E. Clinton & Co. vs. Walter H. Pearson, defendant, and G. H. Armbruster, garnishee. An attachment execution. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Brewster.

This morning the case of the Superintendents of Highways in the Twenty-second Ward vs. The City Treasurer was argued. The plaintiffs pray for a mandamus commanding defendant to pay over moneys, alleged to be in his hands, and to be due to them.

The defendant answered that he held no moneys due to plaintiffs; that their warrants were not countersigned by the City Controller; and that there was nothing upon the books of the Receiver of Taxes to show what part of the taxes of the Twenty-second ward was owing to plaintiffs; and that Councils had made no appropriation for them.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Visit to the Naval Academy—Reorganization of the Internal Revenue Districts.

Desperate Battle Between the Santee Sioux Indians and Settlers on the Plains—Defeat of the Savages.

Disasters and Loss of Life—Explosion in the Oil Regions—Minister Washburne in Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President to Visit Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and ladies, will leave here on the steamer Tallapoosa, on the 3d of June, for Annapolis, to attend the grand ball which takes place at the Naval Academy there on the evening of the 4th.

Secretary Borie

is on a visit to his home in Philadelphia, and will not return until Wednesday.

The Grand Army of the Republic

in this city have furnished the Commissioner of Pensions with a list of forty-eight clerks in his office whom they desire to have removed. A number of removals and appointments will be made in the Indian Bureau about the first of the month.

A. P. Ketcham, Esq.,

the new Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New York, has made application to Commissioner Delano for a reorganization of his division, and it has been approved by the Commissioner. By the reorganization the division is reduced to twelve districts instead of fifteen, and the number of assessors reduced from twenty-two to fourteen.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Safe Arrival of General Carr's Command at Fort McPherson—Pacific Railroad Cars.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—General Carr arrived safely with his entire command at Fort McPherson. General Augur returned here from Fort Bridge on Saturday. Platte river is rising rapidly and is now very high.

Several locomotives and a number of first-class passenger cars for the Central Pacific Railroad passed here yesterday.

Fire in Nebraska.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 24.—Railroad Hotel, kept by M. C. Heath, was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out at 4 P. M. Saturday. The fire communicated to one of the railroad offices opposite, which was also destroyed; the station and wood pile were saved by the exertions of the employes. Cause of fire unknown.

Fight Between the Indians and Settlers on the Upper Missouri.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FORT BENTON, Mo., May 24.—Intelligence has just been received that a large body of Santee Sioux Indians attacked a settlement at Muscle Shell, on the Upper Missouri, two weeks ago. The Indians met with a hot reception from the whites. Thirty or forty Indians were reported to have been killed, and the remainder only saved themselves by swimming across the river. The whites lost but two men. The Indians appear to have gone for reinforcements, and will probably repeat the attack.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—The boiler of locomotive No. 44, on the Central Railroad, exploded this morning while the engine was standing in the yard at North street, and John Fries, the engineer, was severely scalded. The engine and four or five cars were completely wrecked.

Escape of a Female Convict from Sing Sing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 24.—A female convict named Riley escaped by crawling through a skylight, thence down a lightning rod.

Obituary.

PORTCHESTER, May 24.—H. A. Relly, a New York merchant, died to-day of typhoid fever.

Found Dead.

PEEKSKILL, May 24.—The body of Charles McLean was found in the woods with a bullet hole in his forehead. There are suspicions of foul play.

FROM THE STATE.

Boiler Explosion in the Oil Regions—Fatal Result.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, a boiler connected with an oil well on the farm of J. W. Humphrey, about three miles from this city, exploded with terrific force. The engineer, whose name is as yet unknown, was instantly killed, and the fireman injured in such a manner as to render his recovery doubtful. Fragments of the boiler were thrown a distance of one hundred yards. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

FROM THE WEST.

The Coming "Mill" Between Allen and McCoole.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Yesterday was a grand reception day at the Buckeye House by Tom Allen, the English pugilist, who is now in training for the fight with McCoole, which is to take place on the 15th of June within fifty miles of St. Louis. The place was visited by hundreds of the classes interested in and curious to see the man who has dared McCoole to the ring. Thurston, his trainer, was present, and came in for a fair share of notice.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destruction of a Factory by Fire.

WORCESTER, May 24.—The factory of A. Seaner & Co., at Milford, was burned, with its contents, yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building was insured for $4000, and the stock for $32,000. The loss will probably be covered by insurance.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Action of the Central Labor Union.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—The Central Labor Union has endorsed the action of those members of the Legislature who favored the repeal of the Conspiracy act, and will also tender a public reception to Senator Sprague on his arrival in this city.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R.	193¼	West. Union Tel	43⅝
N. Y. and Erie R	28½	Cleve. & Toledo	106⅝
Ph. and Rea. R	100½	Toledo & Wabash	76⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85⅝
Chi. and N. W. com	92⅝	Adams Express	60⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref	105⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	127⅝	United States	65⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158	Tennessee 6s, new	65⅝
Pacific Mail Steam	83⅝	Gold	142⅝

Market strong.

FROM EUROPE.

Minister Dix Bids Farewell to Paris—Minister Washburne's Introduction to the French Emperor.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, May 23 (Special to New York *Herald*).—Minister Dix bid farewell to the Emperor today, and Mr. Washburne presented his credentials as his successor. Mr. Washburne, in addressing the Emperor, said he had been authorized to express the hearty wishes of the President of the United States for the happiness and health of his Majesty and for the prosperity of France, and the earnest desire of the Government and people of the United States to maintain and cultivate amicable relations with France, and to uphold and perpetuate the traditional friendship of the two countries. He trusted, while guarding the interests confided to him, his residence near the court of his Majesty would contribute to a continuance of the existing friendly relations.

The Emperor replied that he was glad to welcome Mr. Washburne as the representative of the United States, and was pleased to receive the assurances of the friendship of the Government with which close sympathy and amicable feeling had existed uninterruptedly for a hundred years. He heartily concurred in the hope expressed of the continuance of these relations, and was happy to welcome as Minister near his court a gentleman so distinguished in the history of his country.

The Elections

are progressing in an orderly manner, and the vote will be heavy. The government candidates at the present moment are ahead. The opposition are purposely holding back for to-morrow.

The French Derby

took place to-day. Fourteen horses ran, Consul coming in first.

London Yacht Race.

LONDON, May 23.—In the Royal London Yacht Club match, the Cambria was badly beaten, in consequence of her style of sailing. Her recent alterations are regarded as a failure.

This Morning's Market Quotations.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜. for account 93⅜@93½; United States Five-twenties, 79; railway stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois, 94½.

FRANKFORT, May 24—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 85¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—11 A. M.—Cotton market opens quiet and unchanged. Day's sales are estimated at 8000 bales; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. Breadstuffs—No. 2 mixed corn has advanced to 27s. 3d. per central. The Wheat market is easier, but not quotably lower. Other articles are unchanged. The provision market is quiet and unchanged at Saturday's quotations.

This Afternoon's Market Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 24—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; Consols for account, 93⅜. United States Five-twenty bonds of '62, 78⅞. Illinois, 94½; Erie, 18¾. Stock market firm.

Sugar on spot buoyant at 39s. 9d.; afloat active. Tallow, 43.

FRANKFORT, May 24—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of '62 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—1 P. M.—Cotton market unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs unchanged. Spirits Petroleum, 6d.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 24—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93⅜@93½; United States Five-twenties, 79. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Wheat easier but not lower. Corn, 27s. 3d.

HAVRE, May 24.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 24—P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93⅜. United States Five-twenties, 78⅞. Stocks firm; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—P. M.—Provisions dull. Spirits Petroleum, 6d.

LONDON, May 24—P. M.—Sugar buoyant on the spot at 39s. 9d., and active afloat. Tallow, 43s.

QUEENSTOWN May 24.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 24.—Arrived, steamship Herman, from New York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Stocks firm. Gold, 142. Exchange, 109½. 5-20s, 1862, 122¾; do. 1864, 116⅞; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 119⅞; do. 1867, 119⅞; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 62¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 194; Reading, 99¾; Hudson River, 164½; Illinois Central, 146½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Cleveland and Toledo, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton steady; sales of 250 bales at 28½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers, but are without decided change; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; sales of 7500 bushels; Canada white, $1·48 in bond. Corn firmer and stock scarce; sales of 37,000 bushels at 85@90c. Oats dull and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess at $31·25@31·37½. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@19c. Whisky nominal at $1·10.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton firm and steady at 28¼@28½; the scarcity of stock causes an advance. Flour dull and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and weak; prime Pennsylvania red $1·50@1·55; Valley, $2@2·10. Corn firmer and active; white, $1·85; yellow, 87@88c. Oats dull and weak at 76@78c. for Western. Rye dull at $1·35@1·45. Pork firm at $32·00. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 19. Whisky firm; stock very scarce and is held at $1·10@1·12, with no sales at these figures.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 24, 1869.

There has rarely ever been a time when money was so near deserving the appellation of "drug" as at the present day. Currency still flows freely Eastward, and we shall be prepared for another favorable bank exhibit to-morrow in the way of increased strength. Notwithstanding the remarkable ease of the market, we notice no signs of immediate change in the regular rates for loans, which continue at 5@7 per cent., according to the character of the collaterals offered by applicants. Government bonds, of course, are the first in favor on the list of securities, and money can be readily had on them at 5 per cent. to any amount. Discounts are done at 6@7 per cent. for first-class business paper, the lower figure being exceptional with good endorsements. Prime bills are quite scarce, and the attention of Third street is chiefly attracted by operations in gold and United States securities.

The latter are quiet and weak, and gold is excited and on the advance. The market opened at 141¾, and the quotation on Third street at 11 45 A. M. was 142¾, with a further advance probably before the close.

The Stock market showed considerable animation, and prices, particularly of the favorite railroad stocks, were higher. State loans were unchanged. City 6s advanced ¼, selling at 102@102¼ for the new certificates, with 102¼ bid at the close. The Lehigh gold loan also improved, closing at 98⅜@99.

Reading Railroad was active and buoyant, selling at 49⅞@50 b. o., an advance of ⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad advanced ⅜, closing at 58⅜@58¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 57; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad at 128; and Catawissa Railroad common at 13.

In Canal stocks the only change to notice was in Lehigh Navigation, which advanced and sold as high as 35⅛@35⅜. 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 13 for Susquehanna; and 47½ for Delaware Division.

In Coal shares the only transaction was in St. Nicholas at 1⅛. 4¼ was offered for New York and Middle; 5 for Shamokin; and 6 for Big Mountain.

Bank shares were steady. Commonwealth changed hands at 66. 160 was bid for Seventh National; 158 for Philadelphia; 57½ for Commercial; 57 for Girard; and 74 for City.

Passenger Railway shares were without essential change. Sales of Hestonville at 12¾, and Germantown at 31. 49 was offered for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 61 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 C & Am 6s, '75, 90		100 sh Read R	s5, 49·69
$2100 City 6s, New, 18	102	100 do	b30, 49·69
$4900 do	102	100 do	49·69
$700 do	102	100 do	b30, 49·69
$100 do	102⅛	100 do	s30, 49⅜
$1975·12 Ch & Del 6s	92	200 do	49·69
$5000 Leh Gold 1	98	100 do	s.c. 49·69
$2000 do	99	500 do	49¾
$5000 do	99½	200 do	s.c. 49¾
$2000 do	99¾	700 do	s.c. 49½
$2000 Phil & E 7s, 85		90 do	trf. 49½
lots	89¾	100 do	b30, 49·94
100 sh Leh Nav	35¾	100 do	49·94
100 do b60	35½	100 do	s30wn. 49¾
100 do	35¾	10 do	50
100 sh O C & A R b60	40	300 do	s.c. 49·44
400 do	40	100 do	s5wn&1. 49·94
100 do b30	40¼	200 do	s.c. 49¾
100 do b60	40¾	400 do	b60, 50
63 sh Con'h Bk	58	500 do	s5&1. 49·94
4 sh Phil & T R	128	400 sh Penna	b60 58⅜
112 sh Leh Val R	57	213 do	58⅜
200 sh Hestonville	12¾	100 do	b60, 58⅜
1000 sh St Nich Coal	1⅛	5 do	58⅜
100 sh Germ'n P R	31	35 do	58⅜
100 sh Cata R	13	26 do	c, 58⅜
1200 sh Feeder Dam		100 do	b30, 58⅜
b10nat	⅜	22 do	58⅜
11 sh 13th & 15th St	18½	25 do	58⅜
100 sh Reading RR	49·69		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅛@122¼; do. 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 116⅛@117; do. 1865, 118¾@119; do. 1865, new, 119⅞@120; do. 1867, new, 119½@120; do. 1868, 119⅞@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 142⅛@142⅜; Silver, 138@135.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅜@123⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 116⅜@117; do. 1865, 118¾@119; do. July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. July, 1867, 119¾@120; do. July, 1868, 119¾@120; 5s, 10-40, 109⅜@109⅝. Gold, 142⅛@142¼.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122⅛@122¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅝; do., 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@119; do., July, 1865, 119⅞@120⅛; do., 1867, 119⅞@120⅛; do., 1868, 119⅞@120⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅝. Pacifics, 107⅛@107⅝. Gold, 141⅞.

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

10·00 A. M.	141⅝	11·32 A. M.	142⅛
11·07 "	141⅞	11·50 "	142⅛
11·15 "	142	11·55 "	142⅛
11·20 "	142⅛	12·00 M.	142⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 24.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·50 for superfine, $5·75@6·25 for extras, $6@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family $6·50@7·50 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·75@9 for Ohio do. do., and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7·25 ⅌ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is greatly depressed, and there is no demand except for prime lots to supply the immediate wants of the local millers. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·55; amber at $1·60@1·65; and white at $1·80@2. Rye sells at $1·43@1·45 ⅌ bushel for Western. Corn is scarce and firm. Sales of yellow at 87@89c.; and Western mixed at 84c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 81@83c.; and Pennsylvania at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed are nominal. Timothy is held at $4. A small lot of Flaxseed sold at $2·70.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Whisky is stronger; sales of 150 barrels at $1·02@1·05 ⅌ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 24.—The market for Beef Cattle was again extremely inactive to-day, and prices were a fraction off. The closing quotations were for choice 10c., fair to good 9 to 9¾c., prime 7 to 8c., and common 5 to 6c. ⅌ lb., gross. Receipts, 1470 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

90. Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¼.
60. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
29. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 8@9.
87. P. McFillen, Western, 8½@10
75. P. Hathaway, Dancaster county, 8¾@9½.
100. James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 8@9¾.
100. James McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
130. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½.
140. Mooney & Smith, Western and Lan. co., 8@10.
60. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 8¼@9.
20. H. Chain, Western, 7½@8½.
58. J. & L. Frank, Western, 8@9¾.
70. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8@9¼.
100. Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 8@9½.
17. M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 6½@9.
37. L. Frank, Pennsylvania, 8½@9.
79. J. Clenson, Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
44. Chandler & Alexander, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
23. L. Horne, Delaware, 8@7.

Cows and Calves were in fair request at $45@a75, and springers at $35@60. Receipts, 150 head.

Sheep were not much in request, but prices generally were well maintained; sales at the Park and Avenue yards at 5½@7½c. ⅌ pound gross. Receipts, 15,000 head.

There was no urgency in the demand for Hogs, and prices again depreciated; sales at the Union and Avenue yards at $12·50@13 for slop, and $13@14 for corn fed. Receipts, 4000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK, May 24.—Arrived, steamship Borussia, from Hamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....62 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ital. barque Aquilla, Fasonary, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Bronotte, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Decatur, Webb, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Norw. barque Ner, Reyment, 59 days from Newcastle, Eng., with gas coal to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr D. H. Morriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Brig Friode, arrived yesterday from Pernambuco, with sugar, is consigned to John Dallett & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, from Savannah, at Liverpool 9th inst.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Loring, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 22d inst.

Schr Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, hence, at Pawtucket 21st instant.

Schrs Julia A. Berkley, —, hence for Lynn, and Edw. Lameyer, Gorman, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schrs Isaac Rich,