FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Property of Cuban Ladies Confiscated by the Ungallant Spaniards-Recent Battles.

We learn from Havana correspondence, dated the sist instant, that an order has been promulgated confiscating the property of various Cuban ladies, viz.:—Dona Soledad Zayas de Castellanos, Carmen M. de Colas, Concepcion Castellanous de Castellanos, Mercedes Montejo de Sherman, Sara H. de Macias, Rita v de Castellanos, Luz Valerino, Luisa Palima, Luisa de Zenea, Josefa Calero de Valerin, Magdalena Mayorga, Joaquina de Trujillo, Susarma Santa Rosa, irene de Badel, Rita Hortunier, Lucina de Valente, Regina Martinez, Eugenia B. de Macias, Emilia Casanovade Villarerde, Mercedes P. F. de Arclia, Senora de Dr. Morens, Senora de Zalvidar, Inez Enrique de Leon, Rosa P. de Izquierdo, Carmen de Izquierdo, Senora de Castillo, Senora de Trelles. Many of these ladies are now at present residing in New York city. In the Clenfuegos country an order has been published, emanating from the Government, in which, "in order to deprive the enemies of the country of the elements by which they are sustained," it is directed that all cattle, as also all the products of the coil, be seized in all cases where no visible owner popears. The cattle, mules, horaes, and products to the total to be better to the best for the best of the country for the foliance of the country of the lateral that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle, mules, horaes, and products of the country for the feet that all cattle the country for the cattle that all cattle the country for the cattle that all cattle the country for the country for the cattle that all cattle the country for the catt We learn from Havana correspondence, dated the on, be select in all cases where no visible owner popears. The cattle, mules, horses, and products to to be kept in well-secured places, and to be used by the troops whenever they pass along. An outagrous proposition is new being spoken of in the spanish journals, and, shame to say, there are many who favor it. It is that the male population in the same ty shall not be permitted to a way, from the country shall not be permitted to go away from their houses upon any pretext, under peril of being shot. It is argued that the only proper remedy against internal disorder, and as a sure means of stopping the spread of the insurrection, will be to force all the men and boys above fifteen years to go into the towns and exites.

The Spaniards admit that their losses in the late The Spannard admit that their losses in the late tattles foot up at least one thousand men. General Dulce was on the point of making a visit, a few days since, to Clearnegos, had made all the necessary arrangement, but at the last moment gave up the projected trip. The reason for this conduct is said to be cis fear of some movement in Havana during his absence. Two schooners (said to be English), called the Geneva and Julia, were (captured near Cape St. Antonio by the Gonion, Spanish war steamer, upon the supposition that they contained articles contraband of war. Rafael Lanza, prominently connected with the Vil-

lanueva riot, has been sentenced to Cueta, a prisoner

The Quaker City-She is Destined for Hayti-Neutrality Laws. Says the Herald's Washington correspondent on

Mr. Thornton had an interview on Tuesday last with Secretary Fish, during which he assured the latter that he had information from the British Consul in New York city that satisfied him the Quaker City was really the property of a British subject; that it was engaged in legitimate commercial business, carried no contraband goods, and was destined for Kingston, Jamaica. Mr. Fish told Mr. Thornton that he had no official jurisdiction over the vessel, as it was in the custody of Collector Grinnell an officer of the United States Treasury; but that nevertheless, he would write to Secretary Boutwell and recommend that the vessel be allowed to depart and recommend that the vessel be allowed to depart on giving bonds that she was engaged in legiti-mate business. This promise was fulfilled by Mr. Fish; and, in fact, Secretary Boutwell had pre-pared instructions for Collector Grinnell, directing the latter to allow the vessel to depart upon giving the necessary bonds, but was prevented from sending these instructions by the receipt of a letter from Secretary Fish announcing that the Quaker City had been libelled on the complaint of the Spanish Consul. been libelled on the complaint of the Spanish Consul, and recommending that under the circumstances it would be better now to leave the settlement of the whole subject to the courts. In this connection it whole subject to the courts. In this connection it may be stated that there is very good reason to believe that the representations of Minister Thornton, to the effect that the Quaker City is not intended for Cuba, are strictly true. I have it from authority that the real destination of the vessel is Hayti, where it to be used in some way either for or against Salnave. People here who are well posted as to Cuban movements declare that the Spanish authorities are one the wrong track altogether as regards the Quaker City, and state that the Cuban agents in this coun-try know nothing whatever about the vessel. Under he circumstances, therefore, the law will be allowed to take its course as regards the vessel. The Government is inclined to the belief that Mr. Thornton's epresentations are trustworthy, but doubts its au-mority to interfere in the matter, now that it has some under the jurisdiction of the District Court. Even were it certain of its absolute right to order a en were it certain of as acceptance as spension of all further proreedings, it would not if disposed to exercise that authority. Such an taight be construed into a refusal to allow the act might be construed into a refusal to allow the neutrality laws to be enforced, and our Government desires to take no step that would expose it with

The President and the Spanish Minister. Through Secretary Fish, President Grant has not besitated to inform the Spanish Minister that while Our Government and people sympathize with the Cabans, and would rejoice to see them achieve their hependence, still while the neutrality laws remain hepealed they will do no act in violation thereof. him informed that some time ago Senor Roberts nested Secretary Fish to take some stand that did indicate more publicly that the United States vernment did not favor th Cuban revolution. Secrely Fish said he could not do anything of the kind; lat he intended to do what might be fairly asked in Recution of our neutrality laws, but that at the same line he wanted it to be understood that he himself, the President, and the American people not only Rongly sympathized with the Cubans, and would old their triumph with favor, but that they also ed to see the day when every inch of the Ameri-continent would enjoy the blessings of republias government. These sentiments, I have reason throw, were subsequently communicated to Senor erts in writing, and in language quite as ematic as that used in conversation. When the whole frespondence on this subject comes to be pub-led, I believe it will show that Mr. Fish's real views se been misrepresented, and that so far from being E-American, they have been slightly ahead of the

good grounds to such a charge.

HUGE WATER-SPOUT.

Pillar of Water Moves Over Long Island ound-A Sensation of the "First-Class Order"-A Bont Drawn Into the Sky. The New York Sun gets off some wonderful deemptions. The manner in which it does up a "ster-spout" is entertaining. Read it :-

The storm of Wednesday evening was unusually were along the coast of Long Island. At times the Mad blew perfect hurricanes. These were followed vierrents of rain. Brigs and schooners lost spars Misails, and considerable damage was done. Retween 6 and 7 o'clock, as the steamer Martin We discovered. When first seen it was severa budged yards ahead of the vessel, moving rapidly the Long Island shore. Some fishermen, who and observed the phenomenon, said that immedi-lely after a hard shower they noticed an immense drise cloud forming in the heavens. While they were wondering at its rapid formation, and momentarily awaiting a further deluge of mentarily awaiting a forther deluge of a conical pillar or huge upright funnel ended from the cloud. The apax of the fit was downwards. At first it apparently sisted of a dense vapor. A similar cone arose in the bosom of the Sound, and the two-became the bosom of the Sound, and the two-became ed during a vivid flash of thristning. When this tion was formed the water seemed to run up desides of the funnel like flames of fire enwrap-ling a church steeple. A high wind prevailed, and decolumn became oblique to the horizon. The flar at its base was the size of a hogshead, but

he spinning column of water danced over the sessioning column of water danced over the ses like a huge giant in a waits. Nearing Colding, it shet across the harbor from Oyster Bay at a quarter to 7. In its course it sucked up a boat, sending it spirally several hundred feet in the course its course it sucked up a boat, sending it spirally several hundred feet in tair, carrying it over a boat-house, and dropping at the beach. Just outside the harbor it struck a geompletely dismasting it in the short space of

Black that over a half million galions of water were class into the clouds during its existence. Nearing the bach in the vicinity of Banyard's castle, it was said a boy named King. The urchin said that he said a terrible roaring, and on turning about saw the sterrible roaring. The boy ran for his life, while towards the shore. The boy ran for his life, with spout ran upon the shore apparently in pur-

spout ran upon the shore apparently in purking the beach fronting the castle, the vast of water broke, and the shore for an eighth of the was deluged by its food. The phenomenon also witnessed by Mr. John Banvard, who its of it as a wonderful natural curiosity.

ECCENTRICITY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Ridiculous Will by a Wealthy Man-An In-firmary of Cats to be Established. The Columbus (Ohio) Journal of Tuesday last says: Yesterday we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a shrewd, successful business man, the care of the will business man, and the same of the will be careful to the careful to t who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other sign of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the courts will, in due course, be called upon to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind.

The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devices the entire property in trust

maker of it, and devises the entire property in trust for the establishment of an Infirmary for Cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides areas for that sweet amatory converse so dear to the feline heart, and rat-holes of the most rayishing rather to be seen to the feline heart. dear to the feline heart, and rat-holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for the securing to the rat a chance to escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasure of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. High walls are to be built, with gently sloping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary in the most populous part of some American city, and the devisees are to be protected by a competent force of nurses from the ravages of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever to be admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minute directions which we have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions

have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator had exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique his nature; but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously bizarre than any that go before. Saysthe devisor: "I have all my life been taught that everything in and about man was intended to be useful; and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first, that my body even after death may continue to be made useful; and secondly, that it may be made instrumental as far as possible in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends the cats, I do ection of the bodies of my dear friends the cats, I do tereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made up into Iddle strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordeon, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up forever and ever without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their

CRIME.

A Colored Child Beaten to Death by Its Uncle. Says the Chicago Republican of Wednesday last:—
At about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, a little colored boy, named Jacob Bates, who has been living with an uncle at No. 131 Fourth avenue, died under peculiar circumstances that lead to the suspicion of pechair circumstances that lead to the suspicion of foul play. The little fellow was about nine years old, and with a brother and sister, both older than himself, has been living for about a year with a brother of his father, named Lewis Bates. The boy's father has been dead several years, and his mother is in the Southern States. Neighbors in the imme-diate vicinity of the uncle's house have frequently noted the course of hershand transmission. noted the course of harsh and tyrannical treatment of the brutal guardian towards the children.

For trivial causes he has been known to punish the children without mercy, until their little backs were lacerated by the cruel lash. The deceased child has been in poor health for several weeks, and has been under the medical treat-ment of Dr. Wickersham.

Bates, who is an expressman, on returning home on Monday evening stated to his wife that the boy Jacob had been "lying again," and he would whip him until he died or he would break him of the nabit. Whereupon he seized a huge strap or raw-hide, and applied it to the boy's back with terrible power for several moments. The boy's cries aroused the neighborhood, and Morgan Butler, a brother-in-law of Bates, insisted that the punishment of the little fel-

The child was barely able, after the punishment, to stand alone, having just strength to walk to the bed, and expired in a few moments. Information of the unnatural affair being taken to

the police. Bates was arrested vesterday morning and confined in the Armory, to await the inquisition to be holden by the Coroner.

Yesterday afternoon a past mortem examination was made by Dr. Hanson, assisted by Drs. Pitcher,

Simons, and Newman.
Upon the child's back were found as many as fifty lacerations of the flesh, many of which were two inches in length. The physicians found serious effu-sions of the lungs and heart, probably caused by the severe beating.

No serious internal injuries were found, but on the termination it was decided that the boy's death was caused by a shock to his nervous system, caused by

HARVEY'S SALARY.

A Tale with a Moral Attached Thereto. The correspondent of the New York Express iscovered that Congress has been snubbed, writes the following, on the 25th instant, from Wash-

Harvey, the American Minister at Lisbon, of his salary for three years, in consequence of a private letter to Mr. Seward in defense of President John-son, is well known. The present Congress, however, did not imitate the bad example of its predece but made the requisite appropriation of \$23,000 for the three years' salary.

It will gratify all the friends of honesty and fair flealing to know that Mr. Harvey received his salary regularly during the whole period referred to—his quatterly during the whole period referred to—his quatterly drafts on Baring Brothers always being accepted by Mr. Seward, and the amount paid by the Barings being reimbursed out of the surplus fund of Consular fees. Had Mr. Seward allowed our Minister's drafts to be dishonored, the Government would undoubtedly been subjected to heavy damages n the Court of Claims. The malice of the radical congress, therefore, fell harmless. They were comin the Court of Claims. Congress, pletely outwitted by the Secretary of State, and in a perfectly just and legal manner. The difference perfectly just and legal manner. The difference between them was that he knew what he was about and they did not. And here is where "the laugh

MORAL.—When Congress attempts to defraud a public officer of the salary to which he is by law en-titled, let them beware of the "old fox" of the State Department, or they will be circumvented.

He Has His Say on the Alabama Difficulty. Punch has this good-natured and sensible para

Potter, editor of the Bochive, to say that emigra-tion to the United States had better not be thought of for the present, Mr. Sumner having aroused so bad a feeling against England. He thinks there will be no rupture, but 'is prepared for a turn of affairs which will oblige the English to leave the States.' Mr. Punch declines to prepare himself at present for anything of the sort, and nuless the two foremost nations of the world are mad be believes the resultileation of the are mad, he believes the republication of the 'Sumner's Tale,' by one G. Chaucer, would be as likely to produce war as the Munchausen manifesto of his friend Charles, with whom, moreover, he means to have a word shortly. However, as it is well to avoid the least misunderstanding between friends, Mr. Ponch himself has paid Mr. Sumner's hill. The handwriting of the latter being indisting. oill. The handwriting of the latter being indistinct Mr. Punch is not quite sure whether he asks for two hundred and flity millions or billions, and therefore has sent over the latter sum. If there is a balance Mr. Summer can keep it for himself, or lay it out in building a lunatic asylum into which, if the quarrel should really arise, the people of the United States will do well to insert every public man they have from sober Summer down to drunken Chandler."

FRENCH POISONERS.—The last fashloz in French poisoning appears to be to introduce the sulphurous ends of litelier matches into cakes, and invelgle the victim into partiaking of this delicacy. The experiment was tried in Paris a few weeks ago by the mother of a little boy, who, sent to hospital to recover from a system of alternate beating and starvation, had most marvellously regained an appearance of health which much disconcerted his amiable parent. She accordingly presented herself among the friends of the sick, and asked to see her child. A parcel of cakes descried by the conclerge excited his attention, no visitor being allowed to bring eatables to a patient unless authorized to do so by a doctor. The cakes were accordingly forfeited and examined. The pastry was of a flaky nature, and admitted of being separated. Between the layers the ingenious mother had introduced the powdered tops of lucifers, nicely sugared over. "Enough in one," declared Dr. Rousseau, "to poison two adults." The mother, on examination, remarked that obligaten had never pleased her; and that, haytwo adults." The mother, on examination, remarked that children had never pleased her; and that, having, chiefly by starvation, got rid of her little girl, she had resolved to carry out her determination to

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Question Again Discussed in England-She Must Pay the Penalty Incurred -Attempt of the Lairds to Excuse Themselves.

Crime in Memphis-An Actor Killed and Two Officers Wounded.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims A Curious Letter from the Messrs, Laird Their Attempt at Self-Vindication England Cannot Escape the Penalty-What the Journals Say,

LONDON, May 27 .- The Mesers, Laird, the builders of the Alabama, have published in the morning papers a curious letter, in which they attempt to vindicate their own character in the affair. They claim that the construction of the Alabama at their yards was free from concealment, and that the Government authorities, the public, and the American Minister were a equainted with the fact that she was built as a vessel of war, and it was notorious that she was intended for the service of the Confederate Gov-

They further claim that there was no haste or secrecy observed in any of their operations; and that had there been anything illegal in the building or fitting out of the vessel, there was ample time and opportunity for the Government to seize her. When the Customs authorities were notified on the 21st of July that she was ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased, there was no attempt made to detain her, although Passmore and others had made affidavits that men had been enlisted to serve on board. The Messrs. Laird take the ground that the contract for building the Alabama was not at variance either with the laws of England, or with the opinions of Englishmen, or with the practice of foreign nations. The Lairds quote from the written opinions of Mellish, Kemplay, and Sir Hugh Cairns, delivered in February, 1863, in support of their positions, and declare that the Alabama left Birkenhead unarmed, and that she went to the Azores, where she received men and arms which had been sent to her from other parts of

The Star (radical organ) says the Messrs. Laird may be guiltless, but that England cannot escapes the penalty is the verdict of the best authorities, and is a foregone conclusion. The Post (conservative) says the vindication of the Messrs, Laird is complete. The law was inadequate to prevent the transaction. The remedy ay with the Legislature and not with the Executive. The Standard (conservative), says that Messrs, Lairds' vindication condemns the Government. The inadequacy of the law is an unsufficient excuse for a breach of international obligations. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breuch of international obligations in the case of the Caroline, and in the case of the Fenian drillings and organization. The final reckoning will give a heavy balance to the debit of the United States,

The Standard, commenting upon the letter, says: The Messrs. Laird are morally and legally innocent. but it is not clear that the law of nations has not been "lolated by other parties, or that the Government is free of the charge of negligence." The Standard says that the Confederate agents sent the Alabama her armament in separate lots, but all to the common rendezvous; that she left England un armed, but was armed and manned from her shores Whatever England's offense may have been it has been outdone a hundred-fold by the Americans by their wilful and wanton offenses against England, and any just settlement will leave a heavy balance against the United States.

The Star thinks the letter of the Messrs. Laird tends to aggravate the action of the Government, Beside the general obligation to prevent all risk issuing from the escape of a ship known to be destined to prey on American commerce, a further obligation is raised by the fact that the Alabama was built for guns and a war crew, as reported by the customs officers, for war purposes. This obviously devolved upon the Government the duty of making the Enlistment act go far, and there is good reason to suspect that it would have gone far enough if a hearty effort had been made to stretch and honestly extend its purpose.

This Morning's Quotations. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 28—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account open at 93%. United States Five-twenty bonds open at 79%, quiet and steady. Illinois Central, 95%. Eries, 18%. Atlantic and Great Western, 24%. The Stock market is generally steady.

Frankfort, May 28—11 A.M.—United States bonds, 2016.

LIVERPOOL, May 28-11 A. Me-The cotton market opens a shade firmer. The duy's sales are estimated at 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. The stock on hand is 423,000 bales, of which 131,000 were from the United States.

The Breadsting market is firmer and bigger. Calif. The Breadstuffs market is firmer and higher. California white wheat has advanced to 9s. 8d., and No. 2 red Western, to 8s. 9d. Other articles are without change. The Provision market is quiet and un-

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LONDON, May 28—1 P. M.—United States bonds, 79½; Illinois Central, 20½; Eries, 18½; Consols, 93½; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 24½.

Frankfort, May 28—1 P. M.—U. S. bonds, 86½.
Liverpool, May 28—1 P. M.—The Cotton market is firmer; sales 12,000 bales; uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½d. Cotton affort, 562,000 bales, of which 14,900 were American.

This Afternoon's Quotations

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LONDON, May 28—1 P. M.—Cousols for money, 93%; for account, 93%. United States bends, 79%; quiet. Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester firmer. FRANKFORT, May 28—1 P. M.—United States 500 honds unchanged.

FRANKFORT, May 28-1 P. M.—United Sactorial School S

Robbery in Maine.

AUGUSTA, May 28. The counting-room of Charles & Elias Milliken, lumber merchans, was robbed on Wednesday night of bank stocks, Titaric Water Power shares, notes of hand, etc., to the value of \$30,000.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Judicial Election.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. MEMPHIS, May 28 .- The election for judicial officers passed off very quietly yesterday, not the slightest disturbance having occurred in the city. The Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

Terrible Affray-An Actor and Two Officers Veaudemont, an actor, whose real name is

De Peigrawe, died yesterday afternoon after intense agony, the result of a pistol shot wound received on Wednesday night. In a concert saloon here, soon after the performance began on Wednesday night, a man named Johnson entered the concert saloon, and demanded of the barkceper the amount due him for work. Notrereceiving a satisfactory reply, Johnson became enraged and struck the barkeeper, who, with the assistance of others, ejected Johnson from the place. Before the door could be closed Johnson drew a revolver and fired at the barkeeper. The shot struck Veaudemont, the actor, in the back; then ran and was pursued by Officer Johnson, who fired atter, but missed him. Johnson turned, and taking deliberate aim, fired six or seven shots. The first one struck Officer Sweet in the breast, just below the heart, and passed through his body. The second shot struck Rice in the hip, inflicting a severe wound. Johnson again turned and fled, and has not yet been arrested. Officers Sweet and Rice are badly injured, but may recover.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Monument to the Confederate Dead. CINCINNATI, May 28.—Yesterday at Cynthiana, Ky., a monument to the Confederate dead was unveiled in Battle Grove Cemetery. Colonel W. C. Breckinridge delivered an oration on the oc-A Perjurer.

James W. Campbell, at Covington, yesterday made affidavit that his testimony to the Grand Jury in December, procuring the indictment of tobacco manufacturers, was false, and that he did so because of threats and inducements made by the Government detectives.

COLFAX.

An Opinion on our Foreign Policy. In reply to an address of welcome in the Capito at Springfield, Illinois, a few days since, Vice-Presi-

lack of manily utterance, that day is passed. We are to have a bold, frank, outspoken policy that will command respect. We can see already the determi-nation of the administration of General Grant, to which we all can give our adherence, that we shall practise as a nation what we have been commanded in the Holy Scriptures to practise as Individuals, that is, the golden rule, given to us in that Sermon on the Mount, peerless among all the discourses recorded in sacred or profane history: 'Whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them;' and while we may have generous sympathies for those who long for national independence, however warm those sympathies may be, we must practise toward all nations the same justice we demand that they shall practise toward us. Above all things war should be deployed. We want practise as a nation what we have been commanded Above all things war should be deplored. We want no more carnage and bloodshed. We have had it, and we know what it is. We want peace, and, above all things, in this fair land of ours, peace at home and peace abroad.

HOAXY.

When will These Things End?

According to the Shanghae Courier of March 22, the Burlingame mission is nothing but a noax. The Courier is on the ground, near the seat of govern ment, and should be well posted; but we should be serry to feel convinced that it is right in its asser-It is by no means improbable, however, that it has stated the truth in the matter. The editor of hat paper says:—
"As a matter of fact, the Chinese authorities

As a matter of thee, the Chinese authorities laugh at the innocence of foreign governments receiving men of no rank, and of no authority, as if they were actually entrusted with the confidence of the Emperor. They may say they make whatever agreements they please; and if very favorable to the Chinese Government will be gladly adopted; but of otherwise they will be similarly ignored and re-pudiated. Under such circumstances it is not likely that any permanent good will come out of this ano majous 'mission.' The deception will be made clear some day; and the expose will give foreigners rather a low opinion of the good faith of the Chinese, while the facility with which they had been imposed upon will not increase the Chinese respect for the wisdom of foreign nations,"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Friday, May 28, 1863. The unusual excitement which recently prevailed

in the Gold market has greatly subsided, notwith-standing the persistent efforts of the bulls to keep it up, and gold has now declined considerably below the forties, with symptoms of 4 still further full. Government stocks, on the other hand, have begun to ex-hibit the firmness which characterized them previous to the panic, and altogether the tendency is towards a normal condition of regularity.

These sudden and violent fluctuations in gold have a very pernicious effect on every branch of trade, as

they disturb commercial values, and, in creating un-certainties, check business enterprise. The advance in gold is invariably followed by a corresponding novement in the prices of all the commodities of life, and thus production and consumption are re-stricted to the absolute wants of the current hour. The loan market is without notable change,

rency is abundant and accessible at the stereotyped rates of the past month.

Government loans are quiet but steady. Gold opened at 139%, and at 12 M. was quoted at 139%, The transactions in stocks to-day were not so

heavy as yesterday, but prices of the leading shares were well sustained. State leans were quiet, with sales of the war loan at 102. City sixes were quiet but firm at 1023; for the new issues. Lehigh gold oan ranged from 99% to 99%.
Reading Railroad was less active but advanced %

selling at 49½, b. o. Pennsylvania Ratiroad improved 3., closing at 57½,658. Camden and Amboy Rail-road sold at 128½; West Jersey Railroad at 62½; Oil reck and Allegheny Ratirona at 43, and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 50%.
In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh
New, which advanced and sold at 36, b. o. Susquehanna was taken at 12. Coal shares were neglected. In Bank stocks there were sales of Seventh National at 29 and Philadel-

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

100 Pa 6s W L Cp . 10236	100 sh	Penna R	57
100 City6s, New 18, 103 14	200	dols, b60.	
2000 W Jer 7s 92	186	00ls.	57
1000 Leh gold L 99	100	dob5.	67
10 sh Reading sh. 49 %	100	dob60.	58
io dols.s10.49*44		do.aliotm's.c.	57
0 dob10. 49%	100	do	57
1 do 49	117	do allotm's.	DT
		do, allotm's, c.	57
0 dob80.49 31		dob60.	
10 dob80, 4914		Leh Navc.	35
00 sh Oil C. & A R. 43	100	do	85
do,b30, 43%	1	do	
0 sh 7to Nat Bk 99 16		dobao.	
4 sh Phil Bk160		Susq. Stk	
10 sh Cam & Am R.128%			
so sh Empire Tr 51	100	do	30)
7 sh W R . Jersey 62%	2.30		
Money WILLIAM PAINTS	CH: A: C'C	NO 86 N 1	100 100

7 Sh W R. Jersey 62%

Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120% 6121%; 5-208 of 1862, 121% 6122%; do. 1864, 116% 6116%; do. 1865, 117% 6118%; do. July, 1865, 1196119%; do. July, 1867, 11962119%; do. July, 1863, 1196119%; 58, 10-40, 108% 6109%. Gold, 139% 6139% Messrs. De Haven & Brettier, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadeiphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 121612136; do. 1862, 1226122%; do. 1864, 116% 6116%; do. 1865, 118% 6118%; do. 1868, 189% 6119%; do. 1868, 189% 6119%; do. 1868, 119% 6119%; do. 1867, new, 119% 6119%; do. 1867, new, 119% 6119%; do. 68, 109% 6109%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106% 62608; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 119% 6139%; Sliver, 1316153.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government secu-Notes, 194. Gold, 189, 6139 ; Suver, 1816,130.

Mesurs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 68, '81, 1216121', 5-21g

of 1962, 121 % (2122 %; do., 1864, 116 % (2116 %; do., Nov., 1865, 118 % (2118 %; do., July, 1865, 119 % (2119 %; do., 1867, 119 % (2119 %; do., 1868, 119 % (2119 %; 10-40 c, 1868, 119 % (2110 c, 189 %; 110 c, 180 č, 180

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald. "The day has been an interesting one in financial circles, the course of events in the stock market being of a very excited character. Indeed, the de-pression at one time aroused very serious apprehen-sions, and the 'oulls' were rendered quite uneasy over the sharpest decline which prices have expe-rienced since the 'memorable Friday a few weeks ago, when a semi-name was produced by the resort rienced since the memorable Friday a few weeks ago, when a semi-panic was produced by the report of a panic in London. The remarkable and steady advance in stocks must of course have some check and turning, and grave doubts arose whether the climax had not at last been reached. The market is subject to the influences arising out of the very diverse situation of the cliques and the public. The Money market was less active than yesterday, and loans on call were again quoted at six to seven per cent. Stocks reacted from the best figures of the day, but the street market closed this evening with great animation. The rethe best figures of the day, but the street market closed this evening with great animation. The recovery from the depression of the morning was due not alone to the settlement of the three per cent. matter, but in a great measure to the hopeful news from London, the Bank of England passing the discount question and showing an increase in specie. Commercial paper was quoted at seven to nine per cent. discount for prime double name acceptances, Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 103½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110½ for short sight. The decline in gold stimulated buying, while tending to curtail the amount of commercial bills. Again the supply of bond bills has been greatly reduced by the refusal of the foreign houses to invest in Government bonds were directly and closely reflective of the facts above enumerated. Although it

"Government bonds were directly and closely renective of the facts above enumerated. Although it
was not stated that the Secretary of the Treasury
would buy an additional million of bonds, his
determination not to buy three per cents, gave great
satisfaction, and leaves open the question of
his further purchase of Governments. Indeed, it
is suspected that he is looking forward to all the
possible demands which may be made upon him for
runds, and endeavoring to ascertain if he can increase his purchases to two millions a week consistently with the needs of the Treasury. The improvement in 1862s was as much as three-quarters
per cent., the London quotation (79) stimulating provement in 1862s was as much as three-quarters per cent., the London quotation (79%) stimulating the feeling of the market. The 67s touched 119%. From these figures there was a slight reaction in the afternoon, but the market recovered and closed with the following street quotations:—United States 68, 1881, registered, 1200±120%; do., coupon, 1216±121½; do., Five-twenties, registered, 1160±16½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121½; 6122; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116½; dil-6½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 116½; dil-6½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 119½; 6119½; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119½; 6119½; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119½; 6119½; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119½; 6119½; do. do., coupon, 1869, it united States bs, Ten-forties, registered, 185½; (6199; do. do., coupon, 199); do. do., coupon, 199; do. do., cou #109; do. do., coupon, 109; # 109%; currency bonds

106) (4106);.
"Gold opened weak under the continuance of the "Gold opened weak under the continuance of the reports that Secretary Boutwell was strongly pressed to adopt contraction measures by cancelling the three per cents., while the improvement in bonds at London had a depressing tendency upon the premium. The positive denial of these rumors, as well as a more active demand from some of the importing merchants, induced a reaction, but not a very sharp one, the extreme range of the price during the day being within the limit of three-quarters of one per cent."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 28 .- The Flour market is without change. There is some inquiry from the home trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 1300 barrels, including 200 barrels superfine at \$5@5-25; extras at \$5.75@6.25; 700 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.75@7.25; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at \$8.605.50; and fancy brands at \$9.601.50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.75.67. Nothing doing in Corn

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and it is difficult to effect sales to any extent even at reduced quotations. Sales of red at \$1.956.155; amber at \$1.956.190; and white at \$1.8062. Rye ranges from \$1.37 to \$1.40 \to bushel for Western. Corn is steady at the recent advance; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 94c.; 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 87.550c.; and 500 bushels damaged do, at 75c. Oats sells at 77 680c. for Western; and 700e75c, for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at \$52 per ton for Quercitron. Whisky is held at \$1 08@ 1 10 @ gailon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, May 28.—Stocks dull. Gold, 189%. Exchange, 9½, 5-90s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 1163;; do. 1865, 1183; new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 85%; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 51; New York Central, 1923; Reading, 69; Hudson River, 188; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 1973; Ulmois Central, 146; Cleaning, 69; dept. 1887; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 1973; Ulmois Central, 1987; dept. 1887; dep 107%; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pitts-burg, 96%; Cleveland and Toledo, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island, 125%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton quiet and steady; 300 bales sold at 28% c. Flour steady; sales of 8500 fbbs. Wheat firmer and advanced 1682c.; sales of 42,000 78685b. Outs firmer and advanced ic.; sales of 27,000 bushels at 76676c. Beef quief. Pork steady; new Mess, \$31. Lard firm; steam, 1846153...

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Co. Br. barque Marion, Williams, Hamburg, Workman & Co. Brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, Lisbon, Jose De Besse Guimaraes.

Guimaraes.

Brig Cora, Henderson, Liverpool, N. S., Workman & Co.
Schr Geo, Fales, Little, Providence, Westmoreland Coa Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Commander, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.

Barque Ada Carder, Kenney, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Isola, Cables, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar to lease Heugh & Morria.

Sehr C. Gaskill, Dutton, 4 days from Alexandria, with old irsn to captain. Schr C. Gaskill, Dutton, 4 days from Alexandria, with old irsn to captain.

Schr J. C. McShane, Gibbs, 4 days from Rockland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. Hillard, Tremble, 18 days from Rockport, with Schr E. Hillard, Tremble, is days from Rockport, with stone to captain.

Schr John C. McShain, Adams, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr E. G. Buxton, Goldthwatte, 12 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hongh & Morris.

Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Wm. Rouark, Cooper, 3 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Wm. Kennedy, Long, 4 days from Greenaboro, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary Jane, Waters, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Potosi, Trunx, 1 day from Leipeic, Del., with rain with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Potoni, Trunx, I day from Leipeic, Dol., with grain to Joe. E. Palmer.
Schr Potoni, Trunx, I day from Boston.
Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, 6 days from Boston.
Schr F. Grand, Lake, From Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr Prancis, Gibbs, from Rockport.
Schr Julia Bilzabeth, Candage, from Salem.
Schr Alice B., Alley, from New York.
Schr J. Compton, Crowell, from Digition.
Schr Mary and Francis, Beyle, from New Haven.
Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, from New Haven.

WENT TO SEA.

On the 26th inst., steamer Uruguay (tug. 80 tons), for Paysander, S. A.; barque Rothiensy, from Philadelphis for Picton; brigs Galatea, do, for Picton; Eaglet, for Cibraltar; Aquilla, for Hamburg; and Munic Abbie, for Trinidad.

MEMORANDA. Brig George Harris, French, hence, at Cardenas 19th

Brig George Harris, French, hence, at Cardenas 19th instant.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, sailed from Hangor 25th inst., for Rockport, to lead fee for Philadelphia.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole 25th inst., P. M.

Schr Henry, Merritt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 20th inst.

Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Jago 10th inst.

Schr Charlotte, Strachau, hence, off Malaga 7th inst., would probably perform 3 days' quarantine at Almena.

Schr Alcora, Dennison, hence, at Machias 17th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr Georgte Deering, Willard, cleared at Boston 25th inst., for Portland.

Schr Isaac Vansaut, Pitts, hence, at Richmond 25th instant.

Schr J. Burley, Saunders, hence, at Providence 25th

DECORATION DAY.

The Graves of Our Heroes.

A Nation to Gather Around Them Tears of Remembrance to Moisten Them Offerings of Gratitude to Deck Them The Programme for This City.

A beautiful thought it was, that of angually visiting and decorating the graves of the brave ones who gave their lives to the country. The clang of battle is heard no longer—the conflict was fought, and the victory won. But many, many thousands perished—a mighty holocaust to the salvation of a nation. Around the elequent tombs of this departed host cluster the sad but proud and grateful memories of a rescued people. If no marble pile tops each particular mound, still over it dwells an atmosphere made fragrant by the breath of gratitude, and moved by the voice of praise. Each grassy curve, beneath which sleeps the soldier, speaks volumes. It tells of battles fought, of deaths dared, of wounds received; and does it not likewise tell of resolution unfining, of bravery undannted, and patriotism lofty?

and does it not likewise tell of resolution unflinching, of bravery undannied, and patriotism lofty?

The preservation of the sacredness of these graves is the care of the country—their decoration has fallen into the hands of men, once comrades in arms with their mouldering occupants. The Grand Army of the Republic has assumed the grateful task of once in every year, in kind remembrance, making a pilgrimage to them, and strewing them with flowers and wreaths and garlands. The words of the Commander-in-Chief of the organization, addressed to his brethren, when urging them to the observance of the occasion last year, are still apposite and eloquent:—

quent:"If other eyes grow dull, and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life

"Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains, and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of spring time; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us, in this solemn presence, renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a nation's gratitude—the soldter's and sailor's widow and orphan.

widow and orphan.

"Let us also remember the gallant dead who sleep in the far-off fields, near whom is marked that saidest of words: 'Unknown.'"

The period of this annual visitation is again at hand. Sunday next, the 30th instant, is the day set apart for the observance. The General Orders.

The following order relative to the ceremony was issued from the National Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic early in last month:— Army of the Republic early in last month:—

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic,
Advitant General's Office, No. 41 f Street,
Advitant General's Office, No. 41 f Street,
Advitant General's Office, No. 41 f Street,
General's Office, No. 21 f Street,
General Orders, No. 21 f The 30th day of May
proximo—a day set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic to commemorate the glorious deeds of our departed
comrades—will be observed throughout the United States
in such a manner as befits the solemnities of the occasion,
and as will testify the undying love of a grateful people
for the memory of those who died that the nation might
live. This is the second public observance of the occasion, which it is trusted will recur yearly while there remains a heart loyal to the cause in which our comrades
fell, and while the moving principle of that struggle is
worth preserving. If our organization had no other object, that alone of keeping green the resting-places
of our nation's defenders by the annual commemoration,
would be motive enough to hold us together in
a fraternal band. The Commander-in-Chief desires to
thank those patriotic men and women who gave their aid
and sympathy on a former occasion to make successful
this National Memorial Day, and they are cordially invited to unite with the comrades of the Grand Army in
the approaching ceremonies; and he thanks the loyal press
everywhere, through whose generous aid a lasting record
has been made of the observance one year ago. To the
Congress of the United States the comrades are specially
indebted for authorizing the publication, in book form, of
the proceedings of last May, and for the promise hold out
that each year a compilation will be made and published,
as a national recognition of sympathy with these memorial
observances.

II. It has been determined not to prescribe any form of
ceremony for universal observance, but each post, or any

is a national recognition of squares of the prescribe any form of the prescribe any form of scremony for universal observance, but each post, or any sumber of posts, may arrange together such fitting sersices as circumstances will permit. Department Commanders will use every effect to perfect arrangements for manders will use every effect to perfect arrangements for the occasion. The newspaper press are requested to give publication to this order.

III. Department and Post Commanders are specially enjoined to preserve and forward to these heacquarters a copy of the proceedings in printed form so far as possible which take place in carrying out this order.

IV. As the 38th of May occurs on the Sabbath, posts are at liberty to observe either that day, or Saturday, the 29th. By order of JOHN A. LOGAN.

Commander in Chief.

N. P. Chieman, A. A. G.

And the following from the Headquarters of the Department of Pennsylvania:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R., ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, POTTSVILLE, April 20, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—General Orders No. 21, Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, dated Washington, D. C., April 12, 1863, relative to the solemn ceremonies of "Decoration Day," is herewith transmitted to posts of this department, for their information and guidance. It will be seen that the details, as well as the choice of either May 29 or 30, is left to the discretion of the posts, and it is believed that the will enable them to make the services more interesting than if any arbitrary form had been devised.

services more interesting than it any arbitrary form had been devised.

The Grand Commander regrets to say that there are many places in this department where there are no post to attend to this work, and he appeals to the honorably discharged soldiers and sallors of such places, and the noble-hearted men and women who aided and encouraged the army and navy during the war, by their generous support of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and other aid societies, to now take part in these interesting services; that nograve, where a soldier sleeps, may be unaderned with flowers, or passed over without some token of kind remembrance.

with flowers, or passed over without some token of kind remembrance.

The officers of local aid societies, or any other persons feeling an interest in this good work, will please take steps for an immediate meeting and organization in their neighborhood, and send any report concerning the same to the assistant adjutant general, at Pottaville.

Comrades, the decoration of the graves of the dead, whose lives were freely given for their country, is not all our work. The widow and the orpean, and the crippled and disabled who still survive appeal to us for our warmest sympathy and aid.

Let us, therefore, endeavor to extend and strengthen our organization, that we may be better prepared to minister to their necessities. Labor zealously that every honorably discharged soldier and sailor in this State may share with us the great and beneficent objects of our order. By order of

O. C. BOSENTHELL, Grand Commander.

ROBERT B. BEATE, ASSISTANT Adjutant General.

The following order has also been issued by G. A. Parker, A. D. C. of the Southern District, Depart-

Parker, A. D. C. of the Southern District, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.:ment of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.:—

Headquanters Southern District, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. No. 509 Chesnut Straket, Philadelphia, May 13, 1869.—General Order No. 2.—In compliance with instructions from the Grand Commander of the Department this order is issued, and the following assignment of Posts G. A. R. is made, in order to carry out the provisions of General Order No. 4, Headquarters Department of Pennsylvania.—
Posts No. 1 and 8 to Glenwood Cemetery.
Post No. 2 to Odd Fellows.
Post No. 5 to district west of Passyunk road, with the exception of Lafayette Cemetery.
Fusts 7 and 46 to district north of Green and east of Sixth.

Posts 19 to Monument, Laurel Hill, and Mount Peace

Post 77 to Lebanon Cemetery. Post 71 to Lafayette Cometery and district cast of Passyank road.

Post lel to Mechanics' Cemetery.

Post lel to Mount Morish and Woodlands.

Posts located or assigned to duty in the neighborhood of cemeteries and burial places not named in this order will appoint committees to see that they are not neglected.

The Programme.

A few evenings since the committees of all the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city met in the hall, No. 802 Chesnut street, for the purpose of arranging a programme to be followed on the day set apart by General Logan, Grant Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, for the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers. Soldiers.

General E. R. Blies called the meeting to order and nominated Major A. R. Calhoun Chairman. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and after consulting with the different posts the following programme was agreed upon:

Post 2 to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, on Sanday,

May 30.

Post 5 to Ronaldson's, Philanthropic, Cathotic (Bishop's), St. Paul's (Methodist), Machpelah, Union (Methodist), and new Philadelphia Cemeteries, Sun-

day, May 30.

Post 8 to Glenwood Cemetery (800 graves); will start from Spring Garden at 2:50 P. M. on Sanday.

Post 19 to Monument Cemetery, on Saturday, Post 19 to Labrel Hill, Mount Peace, and Mount Vernon Cemeteries, on Sunday, May 30.
Post 27 to Lebanon and St. Thomas' Cemeteries, on Sunday, May 30.

on Sanday, May 30.

Post 71 to Wharton Street Church, Swedes' Church, Lafayette, Union and Ebenezer Cemeteries, on Sunday, May 30.

Will be dressed in black suits, white gloves and fatigue caps.

Post 161 to American Mechanics' Cemetery, on Sunday, May 30.

Post 162 to American Mechanics' Sunday, May 30. 4

[Continued on the Second Page,]