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BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSA-

It removes black spots, pimples moth patches, and

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, THE SYS-

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SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest

VOUNG LADIES BEWARE! OF THE

njurious effects of Face Powders and Washes, All

such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in

a short time destroy the complexion. If you would

have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISOR-

ders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the

blood, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

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TRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Gread Blood

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EASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE, EYES,

EYELIDS, SCALP AND SKIN.

Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon

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is a remedy of the utmost value.

humors that make disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. .

all erodtions of the skin.

# FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

How Providence is Disposing of the Regulators of Indiana-An Interview with the Avenging Sister.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Tim Tucker," writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal, on the 24th instant, from Seymour, Ind., as follows: THE SENTIMENT NOW.

Passing through this place to-day, and having some spare time, I redeemed the evil hour that brought me hither by talking with several citizens in the neighborhood concerning the terrible tragedies which have disgraced, for all time to come, the county of Jackson. At this time, now that reason has resumed her place, with but a single exception, all regret and deeply deplore that the regulators, in their stapendous madness and criminal folly, were permitted to commit those cruel murders. The exception is a bloated, illiterate, swelling, swaggering butcher, whose love for "blood-letting" is as singu-larly strong as Zach. Chandler's.

ALLEN PINKERTON'S CIRCULAR. Your readers will doubtless remember that several months ago a circular was issued by the regulators, at the instance of Allen Pinkerton, in which the victims of their feigned wrath were denounced as bounty-jumpers, Rebel sympathizers, etc., all of which, I am assured by the very best of evidence, is false, and I have no heafteney in asyling that then the which, I am assured by the very best of evidence, is false, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the men who did it were prompted to do so by the consuming love of money, much more than by desire to improve the morals of the county. I myself saw the following honorable evidences of fidelity to the dag which the circular would have us believe they hated, to wit, a silver medal, on which were inscribed the following honorable evidences. lowing words:—"Presented to Franklin J. Sparks, Co. K, 50th Reg. Ind. Vols., for gallantry displayed at Edgeneld Station, Tennessee, Ang. 20, 1862," and three discharges from the Federal army, all the property of one poor man, whom they slew. And those who destroyed his life are as guilty of marder though some of them may dwall in related hower. though some of them may dwell in palatial homes as Cain, when, with the mark of the Eaurderer fresh upon his brow, he was driven away to be a fugitive and a wanderer, cursed of God and despised of men, RETRIBUTION.

Sitting down to dinner with the father of the Reno boys, I could not for my life help thinking how just the fates sometimes are as I heard the kind old gentleman narrating how this man "A"—one of the regulators—had already met with a sudden death by sickness, and how that man "B"—another regulator—had already gone suddenly, by a railroad accident, into the presence of Jelovah with the blood of accident. into the presence of Jehovah with the blood of your Reno upon his hands. Verily, there is retribution in store for somebody. What need is there for the fair young sister to execute the terrible threat which be excitement occasioned when God is teaching thus early that "the way of the transgressor is hard." To Him belongeth vengcance, and to Him she can commit the destinies of the moral desperadoes who took the lives away from her brothers.

the lives away from her brothers.

LAURA RENO.

At her brother's house, near by, I sought and found Miss Laura, the lady referred to above. A horrid sketch in the Police Gazette some months ago had impressed the belief that she was a desperate-looking woman, with wild locks hanging far down in dishevelled masses her masculinely shaped shoulders, with eyes, and mouth, and ears, and nose of a termagant, whose outline would be a cross between a monkey and an ox. But if my mother, who, bidding me good-by a few weeks ago, bade me by all manner of means avoid the bad people of Seymour, and especially the Renos, while I was travelling in Southern Indiana, could have seen the little, lithe, good-hearted, clever girl who farnished me the TIELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPA-RILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the good-hearted, clever girl who furnished me the articles required to write you this, in her brother's house, I am quite sure that the old lady would throw up both hands with an un-QUANTITY VS. QUALITY. HELMusually emphatic and interesting, "Bless me," "bless me," so sure I am that Laura's presence would dis-abuse her mind of the incorrectness of the opinions BOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is which the papers have caused her to form about the which the papers have caused her to form about the Renos. As many of your readers know, Laura is a young lady of marked intelligence and rare beauty, and possessing a pure and stainless soul, warmhearted, and affectionate—trusting with no Punic faith—she will make some fortunate man a good and true wife; and if every one of your fair readers could claim as handsome a beau as the young gentlement whether the state of t small. Those who desire a large quantity and large man who visited Laura this afternoon in that ca city, they would all say, "Please God, how soon?"

READY TO ASSIST GOD.
"Miss Laura," inquired your correspondent, "did
ou really take that terrible outh over the body of your youngest brother?"
"Yes." she replied, "I presume I did. I was greatly excited at the time, and, of course, my feelings were absolutely awful. Those feelings passed, in a great

absolutely awful. Those feelings passed, in a great measure, away with the excitement."
"So now you feel disposed to leave vengeance with God, where it properly belongs, do you?"
"Yes," was the quick reply—and I wish I could communicate the arch style in which the words were uttered—"yes, but if God needs any assistance at my hands I am quite ready to render it."
Notwithstanding all that I have heard and read. Notwithstanding all that I have heard and read concerning the Renos, I have few memories to carry

with me into the future so pleasant in resollection as the hour whiled away with Miss Laura Reno, near Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of

## THE INQUISITION.

How it was Turned to Account in the Debates on Religious Liberty in the Spanish Cortes.
Senor Castelar was not the only deputy who created a sensation in the Spanish Cortes on May 4, when the religious clauses of the new Constitution were under discussion. Senor Echegaray, a young deputy, who then made his maiden effort, created a wonderful sensation by an allusion to a discover which has been recently made in Madrid in the HICHLY CONCENTRATED course of the levellings and excavations now in progress for city improvements. The workmen lighted upon the old site of the auto da fes of the Inquisition, called in the history of that fearful tribunal the "Quemadoro de la Cruz," (burning place of the Cross.) The cutting of a new road through of the Cross.) The cutting of a new road through that part of the city has laid bare, like geological strata, long black layers, superimposed one above the other, at distances of one or two feet in the sand-ERADICATES ERUPTIVE AND ULCERATED DISstone and clay. Some of these layers extend 150 fee in a horizontal direction, and at first sight look regular geological strata, but are in reality the remains of the Inquisition fires! They consist of coal coagulated with human fat, bones, the re-mains of singed hair, and the shreds of burnt gar-Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the vil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the mnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and ments! Great excitement has been created by discovery, and the people of Madrid have visited the spot in thousands to satisfy themselves of the fact and to carry away some memento of that dark age of staken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect intolerance and cruelty. Senor Echegaray, in com-batting religious unity, turned this discovery to clo TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the extract of Saraparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the quent account:—
"History tells us," he said, "the consequences of

remains; and then another layer of coal, and anoth of bones, and then another of sand, and so continu

for the fact) a boy with a stick happened to be poking into this mass, and drew forth from the

the horrible mass! Not many days ago (and I vouch

"History tells us," he said, "the consequences of the principle that error and soil have no rights. In this place Senor Caneja has said that the Church never persecuted individuals. In lieu of the word church let us substitute another word, "the theoretatic power. Has the theoretatic power never persecuted individuals? Walk through the street of Ancha de San Bernardo, turn to the right, and there, close to the proposers of the great and Velarde von of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as wally made. AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review" on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benclose to the monument of Daoiz and Velarde, you will see the Quemaduro de la Cruz! Know you what is the Quemaduro de la Cruz? I will explain amin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of those distases, and diseases arising from the excess of merwhat is the Quemadure de la Cruz? I will explain it to you. I wish you would go there and see it for yourselves. I wish that these debates could take place upon that dreadful site, in order to see if any one could be found to defend there the unity of religion! The 'Quemaduro de la Cruz' is at present a great earth cutting, I may cury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluthie attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the say, a geological cutting. Know you what is a geo-logical cutting? Nature opens her grand book, and extends to us its pages, that is to say, opens the listem so sunken, and yet so irritable, as renders extends to us its pages, that is to say, opens the earth to us, and there we see in regular layers, clay, slate, sand, flint, etc. They are the lives of the great book in which geology enables us to study the formation of the planet on which we live. The Quemaduro de la Cruz is also a great but dark page, which unfolds a sad but useful lesson. In those alternate layers of the Quemaduro de la Cruz you will see a stratum of coal impregnated with human fat, and after that the remains of calcined bones, and after that a layer of sand which has been thrown there to cover up these remains; and then another layer of coal, and another other substances of the tonic class unavailable or HELMBOLD'S

## Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla,

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# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Decoration Day-The Memorial Ceremonies at Arlington Heights -An Eloquent Address by Hon, Samuel S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents.

Attack of the Savages on Western Settlements.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decoration Day at the Arlington Cemetery-Address by Hon. S. S. Fisher. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, May 29 .- The impressive ceremonies of decorating the graves of our dead soldiers at the Arlington Cemetery took place to-day, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The Hon. S. S. Fisher, of Ohio, the Commissioner of Patents, delivered the following address on the occasion:-

A year ago these mounds, beneath which dead heroes sleep, were strewn with garlands by loving hands, and watered by tears from loving eyes. The flowers that we scattered have long since withered; the spring that gave the flowers has long since passed away; summer and autumn and winter have come and gone. Each grave has been wrapped in a winding sheet of snow, and bleak winds have sung dirges over the spot which the living had deserted.

But nature never forgets the dead. From her lap she brings forth green blades and leaves and modest wild dowers and herself deeks their graves with

wild flowers, and herself decks their graves with beauty. We can only add her gifts to us to her gifts to them. She does more than this; for if there be any tomb unknown to us, or that we have forgotten, any peaceful sleeper in some village churchyard, in the lonely wood, by the roadside, at the ford, on the picket line, or tenting still "on the old camp ground, she has found the spot where he lies, and flung over him her mantle of beauty.

If these graves be dear to her, by how much more

are they dear to us!
We read, in old familiar story, that one day in the We read, in old familiar story, that one day in the Roman forum the earth opened, and a great gulf yawned in the very midst. The augurs said that this gulf would never close its horrid mouth until it had been fed with the most precious thing in Rome. There was doubt as to what the most precious thing might be, when a young soldier, armed and mounted, rode boldly forward and plunged into the chasm, declaring that there could be nothing so precious as a life given for one's country.

One day in our own land, stretching from side to side, from ocean to desert, a great gulf yawned, dividing from ocean to desert, a great gulf yawned, dividing from ocean to desert, a great gulf yawned, dividing in twain families, communities, States—yea, the very nation itself. Into this widening chasm we have cast our most precious possessions—the youth, the strength, the talent, the virtue, the patriotism of the land. From homes where grey-haired grandsires still spoke of Washington—from cabins which shel-

still spoke of Washington—from cabins which sheltered the emigrant of yesterday, fresh from the shores that he had left in search of freedom—from the lap of luxury—from cramping poverty—from the wayside forge of the blacksmith—from the broad acres of the farmer—from the woodland clearing of the pioneer—from the jewelled cave of the miner—from the halls where pale students gathered—from the marts of trade where busy merchants thronged—with the bounding step of youth—with the sober walk of manhood—ay, and with the halting of age, they came in a great throng, to stand between the nation and its foes. Life was as dear to them as to others, death not more welcome; but life must end, and death must come, and they sang the song of the and death must come, and they sang the song of the old hero "who kept the bridge so well":-

who kept the bridge so well":—
"Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate;
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh, seon or late;
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temple of his gods;" "

The gulf is closed, but seams and scars like these remind us how imminent the danger and how great the sacrifice. The storm has passed, but many giants of the forest are hald low, and many trunks are torn, and twisted, and maimed and blasted. We can never chant in too lofty strains the praises

of those who saved the nation. No body of men were ever more unselfish, more truly patriotic, more actuated by noble motives, less led by the love of gain, less goaded by ambition, less deluded by the hantom of glory. Glory! Why here in our presence, beneath yonder monument, rest more than two regiments of your countrymen whose very names are inknown, yet whose deeds were as noble, whose oss is as keenly felt, whose places are as hard to fill, and for whom as many teardrops fall, as for any whose titles are cut in enduring bronze or sculptured

We come not here to mourn the loss of men like these. Fire no minute gun over their graves—toll no funeral bell. Rejoice rather that the nation has given birth to such sons. Deck their tombs with the crowns and garlands and laurel wreaths of victory. Bid their children and ours mark well their exam-ple, and for ourselves, let us draw fresh inspirations of love for our land and for liberty, and seek from them lessons of deliverance from narrow party spirit, greed of gain, and lust of power.

And, first, among these lessons these graves remind us that we have a country. This seemed once to be doubted. We were told by unfriendly nations, and ourselves repeated and half believed the charge, we were such worshippers of gold that we had lost the love of country—that the very form of our government had fostered State pride and destroyed pride in the nation—that men loved party but not their native land—that they hated their political opponents, but not their country's foes—that, boasting of our liberty, we were a nation of slaves—that our coin was a circulating falsehood, and our flag a

This reproach has been taken away forever; but the answer to the foul slander is found not so much in the great uprising when Sumter fell—not so much in the flag of Barbara Fretchie and the thousands of waving banners that floated from loyal housetops— not so much in the gathering bands of armed men or in the treasure freely proferred. It is found here. If any man shall hereafter ask, "Do Americans love their country?" "Have we a nation?" From these mounds shall the question receive its final, conclusive, elernal answer; for, if these men had no country why are they here."

country, why are they here?

Another lesson which we review to-day is the ofttold tale of history, that no nation can live that is
founded upon wrong. There was a time when we
refused to heed this warning; we stilled the voice of
conscience and defied the voice of God; we sought
in the virtues of our fathers to find excuse for their
errors; we put union before right, and with the
memory of dead compromises sought to shut out the
knowledge of living wrongs. We falled. Not until
we stood squarely upon right and liberty did success knowledge of living wrongs. We falled. Not this we stood squarely upon right and liberty did success follow our banners. Repenting of our sin, we live, while our foe, who clung to it, has perished. But we were slow to learn this lesson, and the teaching was sharp and terrible. How the young, the brave, the noble, the good, upon either side, were madly sacri-ficed that we might learn that!

"Right is might, and truth is God." For how ranged slowly on, while upon both sides men prayed with equal unction for Divine assistance! Both sides were wrong, and no help came to either. When we became right the fight was over. We were fighting for Union; they were fighting for slavery. God me occaring the light was over. We were fighting for Union; they were fighting for slavery. God meant that we should fight for liberty, and whatever statesmen may plan or armies strive to execute,

for the fact) a boy with a stek happened to be poking into this mass, and drew forth from those layers three objects full of eloquence—three grand discourses in favor of religious liberty! These were a piece of oxydized iron, a human rib almost calcined, and a braid of hair burned at one extremity! (Sensation.) These constitute three very eloquent arguments! I wish the deputies who defend religious unity would submit them to a severe interrogation. I would like them to ask that hair-braid how the cold sweat oozad from its roots, and how it stood erect on the head of the victim as the flames crept up to it. I would like them to ask that poor rib how the heart of the unhappy Jew palpitated against it. I would like them to ask that poec of iron, which perhaps was a gag, how many dolorous ejaculations, how many cries of angulab it stifled, and how it became oxydized by receiving and retaining the blood-impregnated breath of the victim, so that even the hard iron had more bowels of compussion, and was more humane and tender-hearted than the infamous executioner of that infamous theocracy!" "His truth goes marching on." It is but a little while since these hills were a great It is but a little while since these hills were a great fortification, resounding with the notes of war. Here, in long-extended chain, around the seat of government, stood the men who now, rank upon rank, rest behind the battlements which they built and manned. Then their living bodies protected the capital of the nation from the grasp of those who would have seized upon it with unhallowed hands, who would have withstood the will of the people and perverted the free instantions of the land. Those living lines were never broken; the city over which they kept watch and ward was never lost. To-day they rest from their labors and hardships, but they remain at the post of duty. They sleep, but they sleep in line of battle, and sleep upon their arms. It seems as if in the grey of morning the long roll might break their slumbers, and that a mighty host would fall into line and stand again to their guns; and, in truth, not less dead than living are they a wall of defense.

Let the man who wishes his country iii look well apon these grass-grown mounds. If there be one here who would still destroy what these have preserved—who would impair the right of self-government, who would surrender the principles which have been baptized in blood and purified by fire, who would pull down the statue of liberty and set up a throne—let him look upon the shadowy forms of these soldiers of freedom and of the Republic, as they form ranks again, again rush to the charge, again shout their war-cry, and again fall amid the din of strife; and, remembering what history they have written, what people they represent, what mothers bore them, what fathers trained them, and what children they have left behind them—let him stay his hand, and cry, with one who, like him, loved the bloody road to power:

"By Saint Paul, shadows to-night

"By Saint Paul, shadows to night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than could the substance of ten thousand soldiers."
For, if the hand of treason should again be raised, and the living should stand aloof, it seems as if these graves would open and the dead come forth to shame them.
There is yet and the dead come forth to shame

There is yet another lesson which we may learn in There is yet another lesson which we may learn in this presence. The battle-cry is no longer sounded, War's thunders have rolled muttering away, and the skies are bright after the storm. Our heroes are sleeping side by side with those whom they with stool in battle, and they sleep in peace. In the grave, dead foes have stricken hands and proclaimed a truce forever.

a truce forever.

Let the living strike hands also; for we are not enemies, but brethren. The nobler part of man may succumb to a temporary madness, but he is nevertheless a man; and when the cloud has passed away, he is to be restored to a man's loves and rights and

privileges, Brother, late our foe in battle, but brother still Brother, late our foe in battle, but brother still, this country was always our joint inheritance. This flag was always our joint banner. The glory of our past belongs to both of us. Our candsires and our fathers stood side by side in battle, sat side by side in council. The glory of the ruture belongs to both of us—this purified land, this great united people, these broad acres, stretching from ocean to ocean, yet bound by a cord of commerce that made of oceans near neighbors, and of mountains level plains—this boundless wealth, this tireless energy, this hunger for propress, this thirst for knowledge. this hunger for progress, this thirst for knowledge— it is yours, it is ours, and no man can take it from us.

We alone can despoil and destroy the rich inheritance. Over brothers graves let brothers quarrels die. Let there be peace between us; nay, more, let there be love between us, that these swords that we bave learned so well to use may, if ever used again,

bave learned so well to use may, if ever used again, strike only at the common foe.

In a few days, assembled thousands in the City of the Filgrims will sing anthems of peace. Let the song be taken up throughout the land—by the shores of the great lakes—by the waters of the Gulf—in the land of loom and spindle—in the land of gold—on the land of loom and spindle—in the land of gold—on broad prairies—in sunny savannas—let the chorus again and again break forth, "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

will towards men."
We have had enough of war; too many widows'
weeds are scattered in this throng—too many orphan
children are gazing upon this scene. It was a just
and righteous war. It was nobly fought and nobly
won. Thank God it is over; and, let us hope, it will

be revived only in memory.

And now we lay our tribute upon these tombs. To these, who rest beneath the tomb of the unknown, lost to fame but great in deeds, let us give our choicest flowers—for here, unrecognized, may be the form of some stout soldier who stood in the critical hour when the fate of the nation hung trembling in the balance on some bloody field, and when to stand was to gain the victory. The forms of those whom he loved may not be with us to-day—they, alas! know not that he is here—but we know that all who rest in this spot, or in yonder vast and beautiful camp of the dead, form a worthy part of the noble army of martyrs, whose epitaph is written, "Faithful unto death".

An Auspicious Day—The Gathering at Arlington Heights. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The morning opened with sunshine after the rain of yesterday, and at an early hour travel set in in the direction of Arlington. The street cars, backs, and all other descriptions of vehicles are brought into use to transport thousands of men, women, and children thither. During four hours the stream of passengers was continuous. Some of the wagons and omnibus' were adorned with dags and transparencies, and many of the passengers armed with bouquets and wreaths to place upon the soldiers' graves.

Flowers for the Graves. The committee of arrangements had gathered several wagon loads of flowers for the same purpose. The preparations on this occasion were far more extensive than those of last year, and the number of participants in the ceremonies much larger, as all the Government municipal offices are closed, and other business suspended.

## FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Murders A Scandinavian Colony At-tacked. WATERVILLE, Kansas, May 29.—Reports from Lake Siblev state that a party of Sioux and Chevenne Indians attacked the Scandinavian colony southwest of that place, on the 26th instant, killing five of the colonists; but they were driven off after hard fighting. Considerable excitement exists on Republican river, several settlers having been killed within the past few days. It is stated that two men lately from Sidney, Iowa, were among the victims.

## FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Minister Motley at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29 .- Arrived, steamer Cuba. from New York, May 19. Mr. Motley, American Minister to the Court of St. James, is a passenger, with his family and General Badeau, Secretary of Legation.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 29—A. M.—Consois, 93% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 79%. American stocks steady. Eric, 18%. Illinois Central, 95%.

Liverpoot, May 29—A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; Orleans, middling, 11%d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 16,000 bales.

LONDON, May 29-A. M .- Linseed Oil, £31 50.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following :-West, Union Tel..... N. Y. Cent. R. . . . . 189 N. Y. and Erie R . . . 29 Cleve, & Toledo . . . . 112 % Toledo & Wabash . . . 76 % Mil. & St. Paul R. . . . 775 Mil. & St. Paul pref., 875 Chi. and N. W. com. 183 a Adams Express 594. Chi. and N. W. pref .1041; Wells, Fargo & Co. 321. Chi. and R. I. R. 1263; United States. 663. Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 1584; Gold . 1393. Pacific Mall Steam. . . So Market steady.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 1893. Exchange, 93. 5-20s, 1862, 1223; do. 1864, 1163; do. 1865, 1183; new, 1193; do. 1867, 1193; 10-40s, 1093; Virginia 6s, 613; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 643; Cumberland preferred, 343; New York Central, 190; Reading, 90%; Hudson River, 156; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 1133; Illinois Central, 145%; Cloveland and Toledo, 1125; Chicago and Rock Island, 1274; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judge Ludlow the libel case, already men-tioned as unit for detailed publication, resulted in a verdict of guilty against the defendant, Mary Ward. Before Judge Brewster habeas corpus cases were heard, but none were of interest. Without Prejudice.

The Republicans of Kentucky are now holding a state convention. The Memphis Avalanche, which, if we use the words of its contemporary, is "Diabolically Democratic," reports the proceedings of this assemblage. The following specimen head-lines will assemblage. The following specimen head-lines will give an idea of the surprising calimness with which it details the doings of the body:—"Can-Can. The Radical Young Hell in Nashville as described by one of the Brethren. Pandemonium Upset. Digger Indians and Feelees, Hottentots and Camanches Eclipsed by the Tennessee Radical Leaders. The Suckers of the State," etc., etc.

-Denver has an "accomplished driver" of a been -Lee, Mass., has shipped a car load of marble to

-Notice-Trempealau village, "Wisconsin, wants

Particulars of General Jordan's Landing-The Expedition Marches to the Interior Without

The landing of General Jordan with his three hundred men in the Bay of Nipe was made on the 11th instant, near the sugar plantation of a Spaniard by the name of Pla. The commander sent out a party to secure transportation for the very market of the secure transportation for th the pame of Pia. The commander sent out a party to secure transportation for the war material, and, on coming in sight of the houses of the plantation, they encountered about fifty Spanish soldiers, who had been stationed as a guard to protect the sugar crop of Senor Pla. The encounter was a mutual surprise; a few shots were exchanged, and the troops fled and were seen no more.

The party then took the carts, horses, mules, and

whatever they found suited to their needs, and with these loaded with their surplus arms and munitions took up their march for the interior. Their design was to join the forces of Julio Paratta, Marcano, and was to join the forces at Julio Paratta, Marcano, and other patriot leaders operating in the vicinity of Hol-guin. They took with them as prisoner a brother of Senor Pla, who was superintending the labors of the sugar plantation. This gentleman is well known in Havana, where for a long time he was engaged in the slave trade with Zulueta, Perez Calvo, Valdi-vieso, Duranon, and others. vieso, Duranon, and others,

Spanish Men of War on the Alert for Filibus-ters—More Men to Aid the Patriots. By the arrival of the Eothian from Barracoa, Cuba,

at New York yesterday, we learn the following reported facts in relation to the expedition which left this port. The Eothian left Barracoa on the 14th

Three Spanish men of war were cruising round the ceast for the purpose of seizing a number of small vessels, which were expected to leave Inagua small vessels, which were expected to leave Inagua with arms for Cespedes. The arms were reported to have been shipped on the Pierrot, from New York, and they are to be taken in boats to the main land on the eastern portion of the island, about four hours' sail. The Spanish fleet has established a blockade at Barracoa, but it is not of a rigid character. A report was received shortly before the departure of the Eothian, that skirmishing had taken place between the insurgents and a detachment of Spanish troops, outside of Havana, but the former retreated. No Northern negroes are permitted to go ashore at Barracoa; but the Spanish planters have armed a numracoa; but the Spanish planters have armed a num-ber of their slaves to protect the town. One of the planters, Perquo, is an African, and he has, it is said, placed arms in the hands of all his slaves. The insurgents have nearly destroyed the town of Santiago. The officers of the Spanish men-of-war off the coast have received instructions that the men and munitions of war taken on board the Arago would probably try to land at a point thirty-five miles east of Barracoa, and a vessel had been sent to look out for them.

### HORROR.

The Bungling of Officials at an Execution-A Man Slowly Strangled to Death. A correspondent from Frederick, Md., gives the following concerning the execution of George Trn-

man, the colored murderer, yesterday:

Everything being now ready, those on the scaffold descended, the Sheriff coming down last. When he reached the third step from the ground he kicked the slip and the drop immediately fell. This was at forty-five minutes past twelve o'clock. Then a specifical was presented to the view that some a shecked the slip and the drop immediately fell. This was at forty-five minutes past twelve o'clock. Then a spectacle was presented to the view that sent a shudder through the whole assembly. It was evident that the neck of the prisoner was not broken by the fall, for the body continued to struggie terribly for fully one minute. In about two minutes all motion had ceased, and the body swung to and fro, apparently lifeless. It was observed that the knot had slipped when the drop fell to the back of the prisoner's neck, and the body hung with the head pushed forward instead of to one side. Ten minutes from the moment the drop fell Dr. McSherry ascended from the scaffold with two or three men to ascertain whether life was extinct, and here, to the surprise and disgust of all present, another revoltsurprise and disgust of all present, another revolt-ing scene occurred—not through any want of respect to the dead, but from ignorance or thoughtlessness. Instead of lowering the body down and placing a Instead of lowering the body down and placing a chair for the physician to stand upon to enable him to reach the pulse of the body without touching its feet to the ground, the attendants hauled the body upon the scanfold and dumped down the platform with a jerk. The physician announced that death had not yet occurred, at which the men let go of the rope and permitted the body to fall roughly to the extent of the rope, where it swung from side to side, the legs and arms, which had been untied, dangling about in the most ghastly manner, until the rope was caught and steadled by the doctor. At this time the clamorous crowd on the outside of the jall were admitted, and the enclosure was speedily packed with men, women, and even young girls, all frantic to get a view of the corpse. After langing a quarter of an hour the body was lowered near to the ground and again examined, but the phy-sician was not satisfied that death had taken place: so the body was allowed to hang five minutes longer making twenty minutes in all, when it was lowered to the ground.

From the ignorance of the officials, who seemed to be novices in the matter of executions, the con-demned was strangled to death, instead of having died instantly by the breaking of the neck.

## THE THEATRICAL SENSATION.

The Beginning and the Ending Thereof-The Suit against the "Mazeppa" of the Stage

Yesterday THE EVENING TELEGRAPH chronicled the arrest of Miss Kate Fisher on the charge of grand larceny, in stealing, as it was pertinaciously alleged by the complainant, Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins, one gold watch with chain attached. Yesterday afternoon the case was heard before Justice Shandley, of New

THE REFRACTORY WITNESS. The complainant was the cause of her own defeat. She was refractory. It will be seen by the following

She was refractory. It will be seen by the following how she lost her case;—
Counsel—What is your name?
Witness—Eliza Bevins.
Counsel—Are you married?
Witness—I am.
Counsel—To whom?
Witness—A gentleman.
Counsel—What is his name?
Witness—His name must be Bevins, but it is none of your business.

Witness—His name must be Bevins, but it is none of your business.
Counsel—What is your husband's first name?
Witness—I shall not tell; I did not come here to be insulted; Judge Shandley, must I be insulted by this man?
Justice Shandley—The question is proper and you must answer; I will protect you.
Witness—I was married in Charleston; my present husband's name is Bevins.
Counsel—What is his first name?
Witness—My husband's first name was John.
Counsel—What is your present husband's first name?
Witness—Judge, am I to be insulted?
Justice Shandley—It is a proper question, or I should not permit counsel to ask it.
Witness (pointing to Mr. James Bevins)—There's a gentleman represents me, and has done for ten years.
Counsel—Is your husband in court?
Witness—He is.
Counsel (pointing to Mr. James Bevins)—Were you ever

usel (pointing to Mr. James Bevins)—Were you ever parried to that gentleman?
Witness-I have answered all the questions I am going o answer.

Justice Shandley—The question is a proper one, and un-ces you answer it I shall deal very summarily with the omplaint: Witness—That gentleman is my husband, and has been

for ten years.

Counsel—When and where were you married to him?

Witness—I have answered all the questions I intend to Inswer.

Justice Shandley—Unless the questions of counsel are inswered I shall dismiss the complaint.

Witness—I have answered all I mean to answer.

Justice Shandley—Well, then, I shall dismiss this com-

laint.

Justice Shandley then left the bench, his decision being secreted with loud appliance by the crowds of speciators.

## A KNOTTY QUESTION.

It is Submitted to Attorney-General Hoar for Solution. Among the points submitted to Mr. Hoar now is one as to how far our Government may go in allow-ing the Cubans to fit out vessels in our ports without a direct violation of our neutrality laws, whether we are bound by treaty stipulations to go beyond mere

appearances, and, so to speak, officiate as a sort of de-tective in feretting out breaches of the neutrality laws. This point arises from the fact that all the vessels supposed to be fitted out for Cuba obtain clearances for Mexico, Jamaica, St. Thomas, or some other place, and in no case for Cuba direct.

The Spanish authorities claim that when representations are made that such vessels are really destined to succor the Cubans, and that their clearance papers are in point of fact twee Minds ance papers are in point of fact mere blinds, our Government, to carry out the spirit, as well as the letter of treaty stipulations, should in all such cases letter of treaty stipulations, should in all such cases promptly interfere. Secretary Fish is decidedly opposed to this view of the question. He holds that our Government can only examine whether the vessel's papers are all right and in proper form, and is not bound to go a step further in execution of our international obligations. It is believed that the Attorney-General will concur in the opinion of the Secretary of State on this matter. What the precise points are upon which the Attorney-General's opinion is required in connection with the Alabama claims, I am not reliably informed.

# FEN ANCE AND COMMERCE

The local loan market still continues satisfactory, especially to borrowers, who find no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at 566 per cent. on call on pledge of Government stocks, and at 667 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. The brokers are more active to-day, as they are generally on Saturdays, and discounts are freely made at 668 per cent. for choice acceptances; but this class of paper has been scarce in the market for some time, and is in good demand.

demand.

There are some fears of an approaching stringency of currency, but we can trace them no further than Wall street, where combinations have been at work for the last two days in this direction. Money is too abundant just now to make success even possible, and no alarm should be felt on this account at present. At the same time, we doubt if the market can or will exhibit more ease than at present, as the various enterprises throughout the country, especially in real estate, are constantly absorbing the loan. various enterprises throughout the country, especially in real estate, are constantly absorbing the foanable capital of the market.

Government stocks are quite strong to-day. Gold is firmer, opening at 140, and sold at 139% at 1146

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices of all the speculative securities were well maintained.

In State loans there were sales of Pennsylvania sixes at 104½ for the first series. In City loans the old issues sold at 97%, and the new at 102½. Government bonds were firm and improved a fraction. Reading Railroad was not much in request, and closed at 47 % (647 %; Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 128; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56%; and Fennsylvania Railroad at 58. 44% was hid for Little Schuyikiii Railroad; 67% for Norristown Railroad; 55 for Minehill Railroad; and 35 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Lehigh Navigation at 36. Coal shares were extremely in-

In Passenger Railway shares there was but little movement. 49 was offered for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 47% for Chesnut and Walnut; 61 for West Philadel-

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

do.....b30, 58% \$1000 do. Old. 973, 100 do. b30. 58% \$1000 do. 102% 2 do. 58 \$1600 do. Mun. 102% 2 do. 58 \$2000 do. 102% 4 do allotm's. 57% \$1700 do. Old. 2ct 95% 100 do. 1s. 58 \$2500 Pa 6s, 1 se. 104% 25 do. allotm's. 57% \$2500 Pa 6s, 1 se. 104% 25 do. allotm's. 57% \$2500 Pa 6s 1 se. 104% 25 do. b5wn. 49% \$2000 Read R. 7s. 105% 100 do. b5wn. 49% \$2000 N Pa 6s. 85. 91 100 do. b5wn. 49% 2500 Sch N 6s. 85. 91 100 do. b5wn. 49% 2500 Sch N 6s. 85. 91 100 do. b5wn. 49% 2500 Sch N 6s. 85. 91 100 do. b5wn. 49% 217 sh Leh Valls. 55. 56% 6 do. ... b5. 128% 50 sh Leh N Stk. 1s. 36

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. & 31, 121 % 222; 5-90;
of 1862, 1223, 2122 ; do., 1864, 1164, 2117; do., Nov.,
1865, 1183, 21183; ; do., July, 1865, 1193, 21193; ; do.,
1867, 1194, 21193; ; do., 1868, 1194, 21193; ; do.,
1867, 1194, 21193; ; do., 1868, 1194, 21194; ; 10-468,
1091, 21093; Pacifics, 1662, 2010. Gold, 1403.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third
street, report the following quotations:—U. S. & of
1881, 1214, 21212; 5-20s of 1862, 1224, 2123; ; do. 1864,
1164, 21164; ; do. 1865, 1184, 21194; ; do. July, 1865,
1194, 21194; ; do. July, 1867, 1194, 21194; ; do. July,
1868, 1194, 21194; ; Ss., 10-40, 109, 21094; Gold, 1394,
281394.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third

@139%.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 121%@121%; do. 1862, 1221%@1221%; do. 1864, 1164@117; do. 1865, 1184%@118%; do. 1865, new, 1194@11934; do. 1865, new, 1194@11934; do. 1867, new, 1194%@11934; do. 1868, 1194%@11934; do. 58, 10-408, 109@1094; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 1064@1067%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 194%. Gold, 1394@140; Silver, 131@183.

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

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 29 .- Bark is offered at \$52 % ton The movements in the Flour market continues of an xtremely limited character, and prices favor buyers. extremely limited character, and prices favor buyers. There is no inquiry, except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$50.55-25; extras at \$5.75 @6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$66.6-75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.00.3750; Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@8-50, the latter rates for good; and fancy brands at \$9.011-50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.75.07. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of strictly prime Wheat are light, and The offerings of strictly prime Wheat are light, and for this description there is a fair inquiry, but inferior sorts are dull and declining. Sales of red at \$1.30@145; 1000 bushels amber at \$1.57@160; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms. Rye is held at \$1.37@\$140 % bushel for Western. Corn is scarce and firm at the recent advance. Sales of 3500 bushels yellow at 94@95c.; and 2000 bushels Western a ved at 85@89c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Western sold at 170. Whisky is selling, in a small way, at \$1.08@1.10 ?

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

allon, tax paid.

For additional Marine Notes see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 29. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crewell, Besten, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Hewe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamship Nogfelk, Platt, Norfolk and Richmond, W. P.

Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria,

W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, Matanzas, Warron & Gregg.

Schr Abbot Devereux, Risk, Beston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Hlawatha, Lee, Newburpport, Knight & Sons.

Schr William, Merritt, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Hawatha, Lee, Newburpport, Knight & Sons.

Schr William, Merritt, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Geo. W. Krebs, Carlinle, Cedar Point, Captain,

Schr Geo. W. F. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, for Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of 6 barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to M. Greves, Jr.

Steamer Milville, Renear, I day from New York, with mase, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Sohr Margie, McFaddes, Il days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Warren & Gregg.

Schr John P. Spedden, McCall, 6 days from Norfolk, with rails and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Sohr Onkaim, Windsor, 5 days from Choptank river, with spokes to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Pacific, Bragg, 6 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to captain. Schr Pacific, Bragg, 6 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to capitain.

Br. schr Active, Robison, 14 days from Dorchester, N. B., with stone to Warren & Gregg.

Schr W. F. Cushing, Cock, 6 days from Charleston, with mase, to D. S. Statson & Co.

Schr Gertrade, Coalwell, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with scantling to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, 3 days from Rockland Lake, with lee to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merribew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPOKEN.

13th inst., lat. 37 30 N., long. 62 57 W., ship showing private signal, red and blue with white centre, steering R.SE.; by barque Mary Bendey, at this port.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWER, Del., May 27.—The following vessels are at the
Breakwater:—Brigs Prairie Rond, for Cardenas; George
R. Dale, for Boston; schrs Westmordland, for Providence;
P. Sinnickson, for Boston; E. S. Conant, for do.; and
Darrie Heyer, all from Philadelphia.

Wind E.; blowing strong.

L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Schr Edward Lameyer, Bolman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 19th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 37th instant.
Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, from New London to load for Philadelphia, at Newport 26th inst.
Schr Surprise, Beers, for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th instant.

Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehead Stth inst.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, hence, at Norfeik 25th

Schr Milliam and James, Outton, hence, at Rortok 25th instant.

Schr William and James, Outton, hence, at Richmond 25th instant.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, was up at Charleston 26th inst., for Jacksonville.