THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 130. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

It is Divided into Four States—Its Legislature and Constitution—Religious and Civil Liberty Guaranteed—Suffrage.

The Recent Filibustering Expeditions—Success Attends the Movement—Brightening Prospects of the Cuban Cause.

We have to-day exceedingly interesting intelligence relative to the condition of affairs in Cuba.

The Republic and its Constitution.

From a despatch sent by General Cespedes, President of the Republic of Cuba, to Mr. Morales Lemus, Minister of that Republic to this country, dated in Guaimaro on the 15th ultimo, we extract the following:—

The representatives, fourteen in number, from the insurrectionary districts, chosen by universal suffrage, met in Constituent Assembly in Guiamaro on the 10th ult. On the opening of the session Messrs. Agramonte and Zambrana presented a project of a provisional constitution, based upon the Constitution of this country, to be effective during the war. Its articles were discussed one by one, and approved with a few unimportant modifications.

General Cespedes promises to send on a copy of this fundamental law of the Republic. It recognizes the equal rights of all men, irrespective of race or color, and establishes complete independence of the three great powers of the nation. The legislative power is declared to reside in a House of Representatives elected by all citizens over twenty years of age. The Constitution further divides the island into four States, each of which shall be equally represented in the House of Representatives. These four States are called the Eastern, Camaguey, the Cinco Villas (five towns), and the Western.

The executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be responsible to the Chamber of Representatives, and it shall be the duty of this latter to elect both the President and the General-in-Chief of the army. The President shall name four Secretaries of State to assist him in his duties, whose nominations shall be approved by the House. A special law shall be enacted for the creation of the judicial power, which shall at all times be perfectly independent of the other two branches of the Government.

Some slight discussion, it appears, arose on the selection of a national flag. The one that Cespedes raised at Yara was not identical with the one used on previous occasions by Lopez, Aguero, and others, which last one (the same as displayed in this city) was finally agreed upon. The flags used at Yara and Bayamo were, however, ordered to be preserved in the House of Redresentatives and considered property of the new republic.

On the following day, the 11th, representatives held their first session, and elected the President and Clerks of the House. When organized, they unanimously, and by acclamation, elected Gen. Cespedes as President of the Republic, and Gen. Quesada as Commander-in-Chief of the forces. The Secretaries of the various departments were chosen and entered upon their offices on the following day.

Gen. Cespedes, in his despatch, adds: "The Republic of Cuba has thus been constituted on principles purely democratic. The right of petition, freedom of worship, liberty of speech and liberty of the press are declared inalienable rights of every citizen."

The Nipe Filibustering Expedition—Particulars of the Landing in Daylight—The Force in Aid of the Patriots.

A special correspondent who was sent out from New York with one of the filibustering expeditions, writes thus of the particulars and success of the adventure:—

BAY OF NIPE, May 12.—In the midst of the hurry and bustle of our landing, the excitement of the anticipated fight, the joy of our success, and the apprehensions aroused by the unexpected discovery that the Spaniards inland are prepared for us, I hasten to tell you that the expedition of the Perit has thus far been favored with the most signal good fortune. We came in here boldly, in broad daylight, and dropped anchor in this superb harbor at meridian yesterday. Not a Spanish cruiser was to be seen, but, to our no slight surprise, a small Spanish redoubt, surmounted by the flag of Spain, stood prominent upon a point of land further in on the shore of the bay in full view of our anchorage, and, as it seemed to us, only a little beyond our range. If the Spanish commander possesses either force or enterprise, and above all, if he possesses both, he will yet give us serious trouble; but we have so far been entirely unmolested. With rather scanty means of debarkation for so large a cargo of arms and munitions and heavy ordnance, we set to work to go ashore. Happily, we had a detachment of Americans and Europeans, stout men and soldiers in late wars. These and the Cubans worked together with emulation, and with so hearty good will, that by three in the morning we had landed half our cargo. As I have said, not a cruiser was to be seen, not even a sail as we entered the harbor, but the night before a Spanish war vessel had unquestionably passed near us, hunting for us in the crooked island passage. It was therefore determined to send the ship to sea again before daylight, to return to-night to complete the discharge of our cargo if the coast were clear. This morning, however, the apprehended cruiser did not appear, but in the afternoon, before her appointed time, and to our great delight, our own vessel, the Peritt, returned, always ready, and the moment she had let go her anchors again all hands resumed work in the discharge of the cargo with renewed vigor. I am now happy to say that by 2 o'clock on the morning of the 13th we shall be able to let the vessel go, and start inland. We shall then have on shore arms and munitions of war—including ten pieces of artillery—for a force of 5000 men. If is needless to say, therefore, how important to the Cubans must be the effect of our landing; how vast the issues that depend upon the movements of the next forty-eight hours.

Good Fortune—How It Attended the Filibusteros.

Never was an expedition more indebted to sheer, downright good fortune for success than ours. The Perit was so slow that even had we encountered a single cruiser we must have been captured; and it is almost absurd to see with what impunity she has been permitted to approach this coast, and enter this harbor on two successive days in broad daylight and land so large a cargo, right in the face and almost under the guns of the Spanish fort. I write you in extremest haste. The hours are big with the events. The expedition is full of feverish and impetuous life. We anticipate hard fighting, but we feel that, whether we succeed or fail, the cause of Cuban independence is sure to triumph. Nevertheless, for the present, this little expedition on this lonely, land-locked harbor, before this Spanish fort, carries on its bayonets the cause of Cuban independence.

Confessions of the Spanish Press—The Insurrection Admitted to be Gaining in Strength—Spanish Disheartenment.

Writes a reliable correspondent from Havana on the 22d inst.:—Those who believed that the insurrection which commenced at Yara, now eight months ago, would soon terminate, have been more and more disappointed all the while. A remark, which was first made in a communication from this place to the *Tribune*, to the effect that the "whole island was undermined" with the revolutionary element, was in every particular true. This was said during last February, and every day since has but developed the correctness of the statement. Let us instance a few proofs of the fact. "Out of their own mouths shall they be convicted." The *Pabellon Nacional* of Cienfuegos, in a late number, says "that there are numerous bodies of insurgents in that jurisdiction, and that they are committing excesses; stirring up the people to resistance to the authorities, and, in fine, that the whole country around is in a state of profound commotion." These words are literally copied from the Spanish paper referred to; and the daily issues of the Government journals, while attempting to conceal the truth, reveal, in the strongest light, the weakness of the Spanish cause.

A loyal man writes from Santiago de Cuba to the *Diario*:—"We need another battalion in order that the service by detachments and flying columns may be complete. Only in this way may surprise be avoided such as took place yesterday, and which sows ruin and disseminates fear throughout our deserted fields." He "begs" the *Diario* "to use its influence to bring about this end" (the raising of the battalion, etc.," and "this people," he adds, "will be under great obligations." The same sort of music is heard from Trinidad. There 500 or 600 insurgents are stated to be in the *partido* of Cabagan, in a place called *Narciso*, alarming and greatly frightening the Spanish inhabitants. The whole jurisdiction of Remedios is in a state of revolution. Valmaseda will soon be driven out of Bayamo, if he has not already left; and to conclude upon this point, the *Pabellon Nacional* says, after a full review of the state of matters in the Central and Eastern Departments, published a few days ago, that it is idle to attempt "longer to conceal the true situation, that the insurrection, instead of becoming weaker, is, in fact, growing stronger;" and along with it a general spread of anarchy. Sugar estates are constantly reported as having been destroyed, and railroad ties cut and torn up. The one between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe has been more or less out of working order for the last six months. It took a car recently fourteen days to go from the latter to the former place, which is explained by the fact before cited, with the additional one that the train is drawn by oxen and the further one still that the insurgents and the Spanish soldiers accompanying the train had three encounters during the trip. The first fight happened at the O'Donnell Station, where a number of Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded; and the second at Station San Jose, where likewise the Government lost fifteen or twenty killed and wounded; and the last affair took place within nine miles of Puerto Principe. And this is but a sample of the manner with which these provision trains are treated whenever one goes out, as they are frequently forced to do, from the larger towns in the interior.

THE CAMANCHES.

Sharp Fight with the Bloodthirsty Savages in Texas—The Particulars.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* gives the following graphic account of a fight with and defeat of a war party of Camanche Indians near the fork of the Brazos river, on the 7th of this month:—

"A volunteer scout left Fort Griffin on the morning of May 5, 1869.

"The expedition consisted of fifteen Tonkawa Indians, lately enlisted into the service of the United States, one other member of the tribe, and was accompanied by Brevet Major George W. Smith, 35th Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, United States army; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Cresson, 35th Infantry.

"Its object was to endeavor to intercept some of the numerous thieving parties of the Camanches or other Indians which have of late committed so many depredations and murders in the settlements along this frontier. The scout was managed entirely by the Tonkawa Indians, led by their chiefs Simon McHord and Henry, to whose good judgment and skill the success of the expedition undoubtedly belongs. The Tonkawas were armed with the Spencer carbines; many of them also had revolvers, and their bows and arrows; they were all mounted on their ponies.

"The force started about noon of May 5, and, marching in a westerly direction, a little by south, encamped that night on the Clear Fork of the Brazos river, about twelve miles from the mouth of Oteys creek ('Paint creek').

"Next morning, resuming the line of march in the same direction, the party halted about 10 o'clock on the first branch of Perry's creek. From here a single Indian scout was despatched to make a circuit of five or six miles in a southerly direction. After resting and grazing the animals for a couple of hours, they again resumed the line of march and pushed for the camping place of the night, within about eight miles from where they expected to find the Indian trail the next morning, viz., the main fork of Oteys creek (Paint creek). On the march thither the Indian scout, who had been sent in the morning, came in and reported having seen no Indian signs.

"The next morning, after they had been on the march about one hour, they came across an Indian trail of about thirty horses, leading in a northwesterly direction. The Tonkawas thought that it had been made late in the afternoon of the day previous. They followed the trail at a fast lope for about two hours. The trail crossed the Flat Top mountain, and thence across the double mountain fork of the Brazos river. The trail suddenly scattered, and while tracing it up the Tonkawas discovered another trail coming from the north, joining the first one and then leading off to the southeast. This latter trail was composed of a number of horse and moccasin tracks, and as it appeared to be the freshest, they concluded to take it.

"They had not followed this trail more than one mile, when the red blankets and tenting of the Indians, hung up on the musquito bushes, became visible.

"The next moment the party charged through the Indian camp, and seven of the Indians were killed in their camp, and seven more in a ravine near by, where they had taken refuge.

"The Indian camp, with its entire contents, was captured, including fourteen Indian ponies, twenty-one saddles, blankets, bows, arrows and shields. The party attacked numbered about twenty-five. Some of them escaped; of this number it is believd that three or four were wounded. The fact of the ammunition giving out probably prevented them from killing or capturing the entire party. This band of Indians were coming from the north into the settlements, and had no stock with them except their own Indian ponies.

"The engagement took place at 10 o'clock A. M., May 7, 1869, two miles from the double-head mountain fork of the Brazos river, and about fifteen miles northeast of the Double mountain. The Indians attacked were principally Camanches, with a few Kiowas and Cheyennes. All the officers named were active in the engagement, and by their presence and bravery added greatly to the victory.

"The charge was so sudden and the attack so sharp that no man of the party was either killed or wounded."

SENATOR GRIMES.

The "Old Man's" Soothing Letter to the English People on the Alabama Claims.

This is the letter which Senator Grimes sent to England, and which has evoked such sharp comments from American journals:—

To the Editor of the *London Times*.—Sir:—Will you permit an American who has read all the articles published in your columns within the last two weeks on American affairs, and who thinks he has a tolerably correct judgment of the public sentiment of his country, to assure you—

1. That there never has been a time within the last fifty years when there was in the United States less of a disposition to go to war with any country, least of all with Great Britain, than there is at the present moment.

2. That the Senate of the United States, by their vote on what is called "the Alabama Treaty," simply agreed to the conclusion at which Mr. Sumner arrived in his speech in the executive session of that body, and not to the processes by which he reached that conclusion or the arguments by which he supported it.

3. That Mr. Sumner delivered an elaborate speech on this subject, which he had been for weeks preparing, and from which he desired the injunction of secrecy to be removed, a request that is always granted by the Senate. All other remarks made on the occasion were informal and conversational, and the speakers neither felt nor expressed any similar desire for publicity.

4. That there were various causes not generally known, and which it is needless to allude to, that conspired to secure the rejection of the treaty, not the least of which were the unwise declarations of members of the British Legation in Washington, which, coupled with the manner of constituting the Commission, as agreed upon in the treaty, gave an appearance at least of probable unfairness in the arbitration.

5. That England's offense in the eyes of Americans is not "that she conceded belligerent rights to the Confederacy at a time when the Southern States had apparently established themselves as an independent power," or that she recognized their belligerent rights at any time, nor that we did not enjoy the full sympathy of her citizens during the Rebellion. Their real grievance is that the Alabama, built and fitted out in an English port, never ran into a Confederate port so as to acquire the legal character of a Confederate belligerent, technically or otherwise; that she was in truth an English vessel, sailing from a British port under the British flag, manned by British sailors, was everywhere cordially received, supplied, and coaled at British stations, while such hospitality was denied to American cruisers; that she never had any other home than the port of Liverpool, from which she originally departed, and remained, in law and conscience, a British vessel until she sank beneath the waves. This is our grievance. All else is the embellishment of the advocate and orator.

6. That while it is not to be denied that there is a desire in the Northwestern States of the Union to see the British provinces added to their Government, for the purpose of securing control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, which drains a large portion of their territory, it is also true that many of the Atlantic States are opposed to their acquisition, because they fear that, if acquired, the West will have uninterrupted water communication with Europe, without passing through and being tributary to them. The intelligent people of the West are patiently biding their time, in the full faith that when the British Government concludes, as it sooner or later will conclude, that the provinces are an element of expensive weakness to it, and that it will no longer support them, they will be quite as anxious to join the United States as their public men, who almost exclusively enjoy the bounty bestowed by the Home Government, now profess to be unwilling to do so. There is not a respectable minority of any party in any State in the Union that would for a moment justify an attempt to wrest the Canadas by force from the British Crown.

7. I am not prepared to say what may be the specific instructions with which Mr. Motley may come to England; but I am prepared to say that they will not be other than of the most pacific character. It should be borne in mind that under our Government the Senate is a part of the treaty-making power, that the rejection or amendment of a treaty by that body is of frequent occurrence, and that such a rejection furnishes no reason to the American mind why efforts at negotiation should not be renewed again and again. Possibly Mr. Motley may not be instructed to take the initiative in a new treaty, but that should not be the cause of uneasiness on the part of any one, and certainly cannot be the cause of war.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

No. 1 Clarges street, May 10.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Letter from the Pope to All the Faithful—Plenary Indulgence and Remission of Sins.

To all the Faithful who shall see this Letter—Pope Pius IX, health and the Apostolic benediction:

No one can be ignorant that we have decreed the opening of an Ecumenical Council in our Vatican Basilica on the 8th of December next, the day consecrated to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God. Since that time we have never ceased humbly to pray with fervor, and to supplicate "the Father of lights, from whom cometh down every best gift, and every perfect gift," to send down "the wisdom that sitteth by His throne," to remain with us, to work in us, that we may know what is agreeable to Him. That Almighty God may deign to listen to our prayers, and incline His ear to our supplications, we have determined to excite all the faithful to greater piety and devotion, in order that by uniting their prayers to ours we may obtain the aid of His all-powerful arm and heavenly light, so that we may establish in this Church all that can contribute to the salvation of Christians, and to the greater glory, happiness, and peace of the Catholic Church. And as prayers are more agreeable to God when they ascend with a clean heart—that is, from a soul purified from all stain—we wish on this occasion to open with apostolic liberality the celestial treasury of Indulgences, of which the dispensation is confided to us, so that, encouraged thereby to true repentance, and purified from all sin in the sacrament of penance, the faithful may approach with greater confidence the Throne of God, and obtain by this opportune assistance His mercy and His grace.

With this intention we announce to the whole Catholic world an Indulgence in the form of a Jubilee. In the name of God most powerful and most merciful, supported by the authority of the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, in virtue of the power of binding and loosing with which our Lord has invested us, however unworthy, we grant a Plenary Indulgence, and remission of all their sins, as it is granted in the year of Jubilee, to all the faithful of both sexes, either dwelling in our much loved city of Rome, or having come within her walls, who shall, between the 1st of June and the day of the closing of the Ecumenical Council convoked by us, visit the basilicas of St. John Lateran, the Prince of the Apostles, and St. Maria Majore, or at least visit one of them twice, and devoutly pray there for some time for the conversion of sinners, for the propagation of the faith, and for the peace, tranquility, and triumph of the Catholic Church; who, in addition to the accustomed fast of the Ember days, shall fast for three days, even not consecutively, that is to say, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and who, in the course of time, shall have confessed their sins, reverently received the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, and given some alms to the poor according to their power. To all not living in Rome we grant the same Plenary Indulgence and remission of their sins, on condition of their visiting within the given time the churches which shall be pointed out by the Ordinary of the place, or the Vicars to whom the charge of souls is committed, and fulfilling the conditions already spoken of. This Indulgence is applicable to the souls in purgatory.

Travellers by land and sea may gain it by fulfilling the conditions and visiting twice the cathedral or parish church of the place where they are.

As to the regulars of either sex who live in monasteries, and all persons, whether lay or clerical, secular or regular, who are detained in prison, for any cause deprived of their liberty, or prevented by sickness or other obstacles, shall find it impossible to comply with the conditions, we grant to any confessor approved by the Bishop, the power of commuting the works of piety for some others, or of postponing them to a future time not distant, or of prescribing such things as these penitents may be able to perform. Confessors may also dispense from communion those children who have not yet made their first communion.

Also, to all the faithful, secular and regular, of whatsoever order or institute they may be, we grant the power of choosing a confessor either secular or regular, provided they choose one approved by the Bishop. This permission is extended to all religious novices and others, provided the confessor is approved by the religious, and these confessors shall have the power, for this time only, to absolve and release, *in foro conscientiæ*, from excommunication and other ecclesiastical censures *a jure* or *ab homine*.

* * * * * *

In virtue of holy obedience we exhort and command most rigorously the Ordinaries of each separate place, or, in the absence of their vicars, whoever has the charge of souls in their place, that as soon as they shall judge it to be convenient after seeing this letter, they shall publish or cause to be published, in the churches and dioceses, provinces, towns, and villages, the church or churches which are to be visited in order to gain the indulgence.

* * * * * *

We also ordain that from the 1st of June next, to the close of the Ecumenical Council, all the priests of the Catholic world, secular or regular, shall add every day to their Mass the prayer to the Holy Ghost, and that besides the accustomed Mass, the Mass of the Holy Ghost shall be said every Thursday, except on a double of the first or second class, in all the parish churches, basilicas, or collegiate churches in Rome, and in all cathedrals and college chapels throughout the world, by their respective canons; also in every church served by the regulars and bound to say a conventional Mass.

This Mass of the Holy Ghost binds under no obligation regarding the application of it.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, under the Ring of the Fisherman, the 11th of April, 1869, the twenty-third year of our Pontificate.

N. CARD. PARACCIANI CLARELLI.

FRANCE.

Serious Political Disturbances—The Police Charge on the Populace—Bloodshed.

The electoral meetings in Paris have been attended with noise, confusion, and bloodshed. Since 1851 such scenes have not been witnessed in the streets as have been occasioned by the recent disturbances just previous to the elections. The following extracts are from the Paris papers of the 14th:—

The *Patrie* says great crowds of people assembled last night (13th) about the Cirque Napoleon, on the Boulevards, where an electoral meeting had taken place. Some were shouting out "Vive Raspail!" and others singing the "Marseillaise." The immense crowd stopped all circulation; and the police, who were there in great numbers, vainly endeavored to disperse the crowd. Several charges were consequently made by the Gardes de Paris. M. Brun, divisionary inspector of the municipal guard, was struck on the head by a loaded cane and seriously wounded. The young man who dealt the blow was immediately arrested. It is feared that M. Brun's wound will end in death. Aonther officer, M. Lombard, was also seriously wounded. Among the crowd a great number received wounds in the cavalry charge. Reckoning the number arrested with those of the preceding night at the Chatelet, there are now in the hands of justice sixty individuals.

The *Avenir Nationale* has this account:—

The police agents, to the number of 400 or 500, dispersed the crowd by charges. Several persons were knocked down and trampled on. Towards 10 o'clock, at the corner of the Rue Amelot, several persons were wounded in one of these charges. One young man, struck in the forehead, was taken to a chemist's at the corner of the Rue de Turenne. At 11 o'clock, when the meeting was dissolved, fresh collisions took place. A workman was struck on the head by a life-preserver and was carried half-dead into a cafe. The *Rappel* reports that an officer named Brun received a blow from a loaded cane and had his skull smashed in. On the Place de la Bastile, where the crowd, singing the "Marseillaise," had gathered to the number of 2000 or more, the mounted municipal guard charged the crowd without warning. The shock was awful. Women and children were thrown down and trampled on. As far as we know at present, no warning was given to any of the people; the military charged on them unawares. To-morrow we shall be better able to form an opinion of the events which took place yesterday at the Sorbonne and at the Cirque Napoleon. We shall then know who is responsible for the blood spilled, and whether the police exercises that moderation which is their first duty, especially at the present moment, when citizens are naturally inclined to get excited over political questions relative to which, in a few days, they will have to give judgment.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

More Indian Depredations—They Assail Settlers and Tear Up a Portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Custer After Them.

Important Decision by the Tennessee Supreme Court—The Governor's Powers and the Right to Vote—A Calamity in New York.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indians Attack a Settlement and Tear up a Portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A Leavenworth despatch to this city says Fossil Creek station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was attacked on Friday night by Indians. Two men were killed and four wounded. The railroad track was torn up, and the train from Hays thrown off the track. A squad of General Custer's command has been ordered to pursue the Indians, and hopes of capturing them are entertained.

FROM THE WEST.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee—The Right to Vote and the Powers of the Governor.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—The following is a synopsis of a decision of the Supreme Court at Brownsville, yesterday:

The State vs. Staten.—In this case the unanimous opinion of the Court was to-day delivered by Henry K. Smith, the Judge holding that the right to vote was a clear legal right, secured to citizens under the constitutional bill of rights of Tennessee; that the elective franchise stood on as high ground as the right of property, or any other right secured by the Constitution; that this right once vested could only be taken away by due process of law; that power attempted to be conferred upon the Governor by acts of the Legislature, to set aside registration for frauds, irregularities, or other causes, is a judicial power which cannot be conferred upon or exercised by the Executive of teis State, and for that reason all his acts and proclamations in setting aside registrations in counties and parts of counties are absolutely null and void, and holders of certificates granted by previous registration commissioners are entitled to vote by reason of the same. Judge Shackleford delivered a separate opinion concurring with the decision, but went further and attempted to justify the opinion in the case of Redly vs. Sperbook, holding the franchise acts unconstitutional. The other judges reserved their opinion in this case on the question of the constitutionality of the several franchise acts.

Decoration Day at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves took place yesterday, when from twenty to thirty thousand persons participated, although the weather was unpropitious. Addresses were made by the Hon. D. K. Cartter and General A. C. Voorhees. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Escape of Convicts.

DETROIT, May 31.—Six prisoners escaped from the jail in this city yesterday. Among them was Johnson, who attempted to assassinate Allen Pinkerton. The jail at the time was left in the charge of a boy seventeen years of age. The prisoners, it is said, proceeded to Canada. A reward of $500 is offered for the return of Johnson.

Tom Allen.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Buckeye House, the training quarters of Tom Allen, was visited yesterday by a large number of persons. Allen is in fine condition, and seems confident of his ability to vanquish McCoole.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Auburn Prison.

AUBURN, May 31.—The Archimedean axle works of Barber, Shelden & Co., at Auburn Prison, were partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is heavy, and is only partially insured. Fortunately the store room, forge shops, and office were saved in good order, which, with the arrangements made for furnishing axles, will cause but slight detention in the business. The store room and kitchen of the prison, together with the provisions, were destroyed, and breakfast for the prisoners had to be procured outside.

Loss of Life by Drowning.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Two men and a woman, servants at a hotel at Brighton, Staten Island, were out in a small boat last evening, and a squall coming up, the boat was capsized and all three drowned. Their names are unknown. It is said they were all intoxicated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of an Eminent Physician.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Dr. William M. Magruder, an eminent physician and surgeon of this city, died here last night, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was formerly Mayor of Washington.

Health Officer Appointed.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The Governer this morning appointed John E. Addicks, Esq., of Philadelphia, Health Officer, vice General Horatio G. Sickel, resigned.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 31—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States 5-20 bonds are firm at 79¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, May 31—11 A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 86@86⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—11 A. M.—Cotton market opened quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d.; sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 31—1 P. M.—Consols firm at 93⅛ for both money and account. United States 5-20 bonds are firmer at 80⅛. Stocks firm; Illinois, 96; all others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—1 P. M.—Cotton market is quiet and steady and unchanged.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Provisions—Lard firm at 70s. per cwt.; Bacon, 60s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Spirits Turpentine, 28s.; all others unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. 92,000 cigars claimed by Segar Bros. An information of forfeiture, on the ground that the cigars were invoiced from Havana in 1859 at the value of $1465, which was alleged to be fraudulent, the true value being $1800. On trial.

The Grand Jury were discharged from further attendance.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Annie Powell, a poor widow woman, sixty-eight years old, was tried upon the charge of larceny. It was testified that the prosecutor's boot store down town was entered and robbed one night recently, and some four days afterwards the stolen boots were found upon her. She explained to the jury that they had been given to her by another women to sell, and she never suspected they were stolen.

She was poor but honest, making a scanty living by selling matches, and in all her long life this was the first time that she was ever accused of dishonesty or fraud, or darkened a prison door. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and one of them generously handed her a piece of money as she walked away showering blessings upon everybody.

CONSTABLES.

District Attorney Sheppard stated to the Court that at the opening of the present term of the Court the President Judge had called the attention of the Grand Jury to certain matters for their consideration, including, among others, the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Acting upon the suggestion of the Court, the Grand Jury, on Thursday last, submitted a special presentment, in which attention was called to the provisions of the license laws requiring returns to be made by the constables, on the first day of each term, to this Court. In responding to this presentment, your Honor expressed your appreciation of the public importance of the subject, and charged the District Attorney with the official duty of taking action in the matter. I therefore, in accordance with what has been said by the Grand Jury and the Court, desire to move that an order be made directing the constables of the various wards to make their returns personally to this Court on Monday next, the first day of the June term, and I make this motion now because I understand that your Honor will hold the next term, and because it is due, as an act of justice, to the officials interested that they should have ample time to obtain the necessary information, the law having fallen into disuse, and many of the officers not being familiar with its requirements.

Judge Ludlow, in reply, said that the motion of the District Attorney was quite proper, and was granted by the Court. He also directed that public notice should be given that the returns would be called for on Monday next, as suggested by the motion.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 31, 1869.

The Money market to-day has so far been devoid of all points of interest. The demand for currency is unusually limited, and the banks and private lenders appear disposed to stimulate it by a reduction of the regular market rates. Notwithstanding the activity of the Stock Board, and unusually large investments in real estate, which daily draw off a considerable portion of loanable capital, the market is oversupplied with currency, and heavy transactions in loans and discounts are being made at little over half the usual figures. This will continue to be the case, no doubt, until such times as the supply and demand are more evenly balanced. At present thesent there is a great discrepancy which gives rise to the irregular tone of the market.

Call loans may be quoted at 5@7 per cent., and discounts at the banks and in the outside market at 6@8 per cent., the lower figure prevailing for first-class mercantile paper.

The Government bond market shows increased firmness, and prices are advancing. The Gold market is less active and excited. The premium at 12 M. was 138⅜, being a decline of ⅛ on opening price.

The Stock market was dull this morning, but prices were without material change. Nothing was done in State loans. City sixes sold at 102@102⅛ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad was neglected; 49⅛ was bid without finding sellers. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather stronger, selling as high as 58⅛, b. o. Catawissa Railroad improved, selling at 36 for the preferred. North Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 35¾; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅞.

Canal shares are firm, but the volume of business was light. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37@37⅛, b. o., with 19⅛ bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal and Bank shares the sales were unimportant, 239⅛ was bid for North America, and 158⅛ for Philadelphia.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. 49 was offered for Second and Third; 18⅛ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut, and 12⅞ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$14500 City 6s, New. ls. cash..102	50 sh Penna..allot. 57¾
$300 do.......c.102	200 do..s60wn. 58
$1300 do....ls.c.102	200 do......s60. 58
$3300 do....ls.c.102	103 do......ls 58⅛
$300 Pa 6s, 1 se.....103⅛	100 do.....s60. 58
$7000 Pittsbg 5s..lf. 71⅛	100 do.......... 58⅛
$300 C & A mt 6s'89 93½	100 do.....b60. 58⅛
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s....101	2 do.receipts 57⅞
$500 Elmiras 5s.... 60	11 do.receipts 57⅞
$200 Sch N 6s,'72.5d 80	64 do.allotm's.ls 57⅞
$200 do......5d. 80⅛	390 sh Leh N Stk.ls. 37
$3000 Junction R 2d mt 6s.. 91	100 do.......... 37⅛
$1000 Susq Bds..... 57⅛	100 do.......... 37⅛
30 sh Lit Sch R.... 44⅞	13 sh Leh Val R.... 56⅞
100 sh N Pa R....c. 35¾	10 do.....s5. 56⅞
100 sh Cata Pf..b60. 36	10 do.......... 56⅞
32 sh Ins Co N Am. 20½	200 sh Reading..s15. 49⅛
	100 do..........49·56

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅜@121⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do., 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Nov. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 10-40s 109⅛@109⅜. Pacifics, 107@107⅛. Gold, 138⅜.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅝@121¾: 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅛; do. 1864, 119⅛@120; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅛; do. July, 1867, 119⅛@119⅛; do. July, 1868, 119⅛@119⅛; 5s, 10-40, 108⅞@109⅛. Gold, 138⅜@138⅜.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅜@122; do. 1862, 122@122⅛; do. 1864, 116⅞@117; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1865, new, 119⅜@120; do. 1867, new, 119⅜@120; do. 1868, 119⅜@120; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107@107⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 138⅜@138⅜; Silver, 131@133.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"During the week which has just closed there was a decline of three per cent. in gold, comparing the closing with the opening price. This falling-off was due in a measure to speculative influences, for the cliques and combinations which a few weeks since were on the 'bull side,' and caused the sudden advance to 145, are now on the opposite tack and operating for a decline. In these efforts they enlist popular sympathy, as the 'bear side' is the one espoused by the general public, who look upon high gold as the secret of high taxation, high prices, and costly living. It will be interesting to watch, however, what course prices will take when the country has grown up to specie payment. The immense rise in the price of provisions, clothing, building materials, and real estate all over the country is due to the expansion of the currency, which, from three hundred millions before the war, was increased to eight hundred millions since that period. Now the premium on gold is due to two causes—the inability of the Government immediately to redeem its promises to pay and the expansion of the currency. The latter cause would not remain operative were the former removed; but while the Government cannot redeem its notes in specie, the redundancy of paper money keeps gold in demand. But the country is gradually growing to specie payments, and that era will be reached within four, five, or six years, according to different authorities. When it does come it will call into circulation at least two hundred millions of specie. Meantime the wear and tear of greenbacks and the withdrawal from business of national banks will reduce the currency by perhaps one hundred millions. The inference therefore is that, with the return of specie payments, we shall have a circulating medium of not less than nine hundred millions.

"The money market was quite steady at six to seven per cent., according to the class of collaterals and the standing of borrowers. Some little disturbance was produced by the defalcation in the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, but the market soon got over it. The statement of the associated banks on Saturday was favorable, although continuing to show the distinction made as between legal tenders and Treasury notes in the popular estimation. Thus the falling off during the week in legal tenders was over twenty-five thousand dollars—a trifle in itself, it is true—showing that while the payments by the city have been made in legal tenders, the great bulk of money received by the city has been in national bank notes. The deposits have increased over three and a half millions, which has induced an increased expansion on the part of the banks to the extent of over four and a half millions. The chief features are the gain of nearly two and a half millions in specie and an accession of a million and a half to the amount in excess of the legal reserve. The total sum in excess of the twenty-five per cent. required by law is now $16,437,487.

"Foreign exchange opened with considerable hesitation and a weak undertone, in the face of a better supply of commercial and bond bills, the former originating in the higher price of gold, which induced shipments. But the decline in gold, while curtailing this supply, induced more purchases of exchange, and the rate for prime bankers' sixty days sterling went as high as 109¾, but fell off on Saturday to 109⅛@109⅜.

"Governments were unfavorably acted upon by continued reports that the Secretary of the Treasury would buy a million of three per cents. instead of an extra million of bonds to offset his sale of two millions of gold. The positive denial of these reports had a good effect, but the weaker feeling in gold and fears of the impost of a one per cent. stamp tax in Germany on American securities contributed to a decline on Saturday from the best prices of the week."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R........189⅛	West. Union Tel..... 43
N. Y. and Erie R.... 28⅝	Cleve. & Toledo.....116⅛
Ph. and Rea. R....... 99⅛	Toledo & Wabash.... 77⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R..118⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R..... 78⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R...... 99⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 89⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.. 93	Adams Express...... 59⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref..105	Wells, Fargo & Co.... 31⅝
Chi. and R. I. R......126⅞	United States........ 66⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.157	Gold..................138⅜
Pacific Mail Steam... 88⅛	Market steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28¼@28⅜c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; white, 87@88c.; yellow, 88@90c. Oats unchanged. Pork firm at $32. Bacon rib sides, 17@17⅛c.; clear rib sides, 17⅛@18c.; shoulders, 14⅛c.; hams, 19@21. Lard, 19@19⅛c. Whisky very dull at $1·04.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Stocks firm. Gold, 138⅜. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅛; do. 1864, 116⅞; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 119⅞; do. 1867, 119⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, 61⅛; Missouri 6s, 88¾; Canton Co., 64⅛; Cumberland preferred, 34⅛; New York Central, 189⅛; Reading, 99⅛; Hudson River, 157⅛; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 116⅞; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Toledo, 116⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157⅛; Erie, 28⅛.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Cotton firm; 600 bales sold at 29c. Flour steady and without decided change; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat dull and easier; sales of 2000 bushels. Corn heavy; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 55@74c. on canal and 75@86c. on railroad. Oats firm at 77⅛c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $31·25. Lard dull; steam, 19⅛@19⅜c. Whisky dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 31.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly; sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7·75@8·75; and fancy brands at $9@11·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·75@7 ₩ bbl.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation, and prices are weak; sales of red at $1·30@1·40; amber at $1·50@1·60; and white at $1·70@1·80. Rye is lower; 700 bushels Western sold at $1·35. Corn is scarce, and in steady request at former rates; sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 94@95c., and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 87c. Oats are dull and drooping; sales of Western at 75@77c., and Pennsylvania at 67@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

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

Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are nominal, Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·75.

Whisky sells at $1·08@1·10 ₩ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 31.—The market for all descriptions of beef cattle was dull and depressed to-day, and prices were weak; sales of choice at 9⅛@10⅛c., the latter rate for an extra lot; fair to good at 8⅛@9c.; prime at 7@8c., and common at 6@7c. per lb. gross. Receipts 1537 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

85. Owen Smith, Western, 9@9⅛.
86. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@9⅛.
46. Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7@9¼.
80. P. McFillen, Western, 8⅛@9⅛
104. P. Hathaway, Dancaster county, 8⅛@9⅛.
80. James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 8@9⅛.
26. B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
90. James McFillen, Western, 8@9⅛.
75. E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9⅛.
147. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9⅛.
100. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 8⅛@9⅛.
70. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@9.
45. H. Chain, Western, 7⅛@8⅛.
40. J. & L. Frank, Western, 8@9⅛.
85. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 8⅛@9⅛.
85. Hope & Co., Lan. co. and Western, 8@9⅛.
20. M. Dryfoos & Co., Pennsylvania, 7@8.
42. Ellton & Co., Western, 7@8.
44. H. Miller, York county, 9⅛@10⅛.
30. J. Clenson, Lancaster county, 7@9¼.
23. L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6⅛.
32. T. Duffy, Western, 6⅛@9⅛.

Cows and Calves met a fair inquiry at $45@75, and Springers at $40@65. Receipts, 150 head.

Sheep were steady at about last week's prices. Sales at the Park and Avenue yards at 5½@7⅛c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 12,000 head.

The depression in Hogs which has prevailed for some time past was again the prominent feature to-day, and prices were barely maintained. Sales at the Union and Avenue yards at $12@12·75 for slop and $13@14 for corn-fed. Receipts, 3000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........71 | 11 A. M..........85 | 2 P. M..........88

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Br. brig Jos. Howes, McElhenny, Pictou, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Lucy, Hurlburt, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Milan, Salem, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, with 15 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, for Havre-de-Grace, with 5 barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Passed off Fourteen Feet Bank, brig Ceres, from Matanzas.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, 36 hours from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Warren, 9 days from Bangor, with lumber to Benton & Bro.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 5 days from Portland, Me., with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Ella Fish, Edwards, 7 days from Fox Island, with stone to captain.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atmore, 6 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 12 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with 9 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shearer, from Wilmington, Del., light, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with 9 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 27th inst., lat. 40 05, long. 66 25.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana, at New Orleans 26th inst.
Barque Sostrene, Bjonness, hence, at Cronstadt 11th instant.
Barque Matilda Hillyard, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th inst., lat. 40 49, long. 69 10.
Barque Meridian, Lenz, at Bremen 12th inst., for Philadelphia at end of the month.
Brig J. Means, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Nellie Mitchell, Nelson, sailed from Aspinwall 20th inst., for a Mexican port.
Brig George L. Berry, Bradley, hence for Bangor, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst., and sailed again same day.
Brig Tangier, Rose, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 27th instant.
Brig Eliza, from Sagua for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., in the Straits of Florida.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 8th inst.
Brig Haidee, McDonald, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 19th instant.
Schrs Wm. Wallace, Scull, and Archer & Reeves, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.