THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Two Men on the Scaffold in North Carolina—The Governor Telegraphed to for a Respite—The Criminals Wait Five Minutes with the Rope Around their Necks—It Comes at Last.

From the Weldon (N. C.) News, May 29.

Yesterday being the day for the execution of Gus. Baker and Jim. Thomas, two Wade Ditcher murderers, at Halifax, early in the day crowds of blacks and a goodly number of whites commenced assembling in the town of Halifax, with the vain hope of seeing the execution. The murder is acknowledged to have been a most atrocious one, and as the guilt of the parties was not questioned, but little or no sympathy was manifested on any hand. All the preparations necessary for the hanging had been made, an enclosure some fifteen feet high having been erected in front of the jail, with a rough but substantial scaffold erected at the southern side of it.

Up to Thursday the prisoners had entertained some hopes of a respite or a commutation of the sentence, but upon the arrival of the respite for George Bayline, and refusal of the Governor to interfere in the execution of the sentence upon Baker and Thomas, the two latter resigned all hope; but the manner of expressing their feelings was rather strange, for, instead of complaining of his own fate, Baker lost sight of this, and heaped curses loud and bitter upon George Bayline (who was occupying a different cell), and said there was no justice in hanging him and Thomas, and respiting Bayline, when all three were convicted on the same evidence. Such were his feelings that we think he would have murdered Bayline had the opportunity been offered. His appearance was that of a demon, and exhibited the true character of the man. The cause of this hatred against Bayline springs from the confession made by the latter a few days since, and which they declare to be false. Thursday night they spent in endeavoring to court sleep, but without effect, except in one instance Thomas slept for a few moments, from which he was aroused as if from a terrible dream. Friday morning came, and, as far as they knew, they witnessed for the last time the sun gladden the earth with its rays. Breakfast was served them, but they ate nothing, only drinking a cup of coffee. Baker asked for a julep, which was furnished him, and he drank "the health and long life" of those around him. Between the hours of 12 and 1 the execution was to take place; 11 o'clock arrived, and with it a despatch from Governor Holden's secretary at Raleigh demanding that the prisoners be not hung until Friday, the 4th of June next, stating that the respite would be forwarded by mail. Sheriff John A. Reid refused to acknowledge this despatch as official, and so telegraphed Holden's secretary. Shortly after 12 o'clock a second despatch was received from Raleigh, requesting the Sheriff to stay the execution to the last moment; that Governor Holden, who was in Baltimore, had again been telegraphed to. At 12½ o'clock the Sheriff arrived at the jail grounds, and proceeded to arrange for the execution. During this time the excitement had been intense, owing to the various despatches, and the probabilities as to whether the sheriff would recognize any despatch as valid. The respite which came in the morning was in answer to an urgent request from Mr. A. Conigland, one of the prisoners' counsel (but which application was made without the knowledge of the prisoners themselves), who desired that time should be given Gus Baker to see a Catholic priest, he (Baker) having expressed an earnest desire to have one with him before being executed, Mr. Conigland having telegraphed Governor Holden early yesterday morning. But the sheriff having declared his intention to hang them, regardless of Horner's telegram, at 12 o'clock, Mr. Conigland, accompanied by two ladies, visited the prisoners' cell and read the services of the Catholic Church to them, and praying with them, until interrupted by the entrance of Deputy Sheriff Horace Reid, the rites of baptism being administered after the prisoners were tied. The announcement that the hanging was about to take place caused the swaying masses outside to press against the wall and move to and fro—only some fifty witnesses being inside, including several members of the press, physicians, and the number allowed by law.

The prisoners were then led forth into the yard, and walked, apparently cool, upon the scaffold. Baker was dressed in white pants, white shirt, and white gloves; Thomas in the same manner, with the exception of colored pants. Sheriff Reid, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Horace Reid, then adjusted the ropes around their necks, placed the caps over their faces, and death seemed inevitable. But a few minutes remained until the expiration of the time allotted, and the Sheriff declared his intention of waiting five minutes to see if any further despatches should come. At this juncture the prisoners' counsel claimed that the time had expired, and declared that the prisoners could not be hung after that time without a positive violation of the law, and that by so doing the sheriff would lay himself liable. The sheriff's own time wanted nine minutes of one, and many bystanders sustained him. Considerable excitement prevailed, the sheriff avowing his determination to hang the prisoners within the time which his watch called for; but when this matter was being warmly discussed, the prisoners in the meantime standing ready to be launched into eternity, wanting only the knocking from beneath them the prop which held their life as if by a thread, a despatch came in from Governor Holden, worded as follows:—

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28, 1869.—*To the Sheriff of Halifax County, N. C.*—In response to the urgent request of Mr. Conigland, the criminals, Thomas and Baker, are hereby respited until the 4th day of June next, on which day they will be executed.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina.

The Sheriff at once declared his intention to recognize this despatch, and this of course put an end to the dispute—though the excitement was but little abated—a pistol being fired at the moment (claimed to be accidental) by Representative Hays, who had brought the despatch in. Some one in the crowd outside cried, "Come down, Baker!" to which Baker responded (recognizing the voice), "Oh my, Dudley, thank God." The prisoners were then released from their cap and rope, and quietly conducted back into their cell—to be executed on Friday next, for the murder of Wade Ditcher in this place, unless again they receive Executive clemency, which is by no means probable. In the meantime a priest will be sent for to administer the proper rites to the condemned. And thus ended what came near being an execution, forming in its details one of the most singular events we have ever witnessed.

REMARKABLE DISINTERESTEDNESS.

What an English Capitalist Says of Our Bonds.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* contains the following:—

An extraordinary case has come to the knowledge of the Treasury Department. It is not exactly a case of conscience, but a remarkable instance of justice from one of her Majesty's loyal subjects. An Englishman, formerly a member of Parliament, has written to Secretary Boutwell, saying that he is a holder of one Government bond to a certain amount which bears six per cent. interest. He says that this is a higher rate of interest than the Government ought to pay; that three per cent. is quite enough, and in proof of his sincerity he encloses a $1000 bond and some coupons, amounting in the aggregate to about $1500, for the purpose of reducing the interest to three per cent., in accordance with his idea of justice.

Since sending this enclosure he has written another letter asking to exchange his six per cent. bonds for bonds bearing three per cent., and reiterating his conviction that our Government ought not to pay interest to exceed that rate. Secretary Boutwell has written to him and invited him to visit this country, with a view to a conference upon a subject in which he has taken such an extraordinary interest, and in a direction so contrary to his own. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance, and unless it can be accounted for upon the theory that it is the inauguration of a plan to pay off Alabama damages without the bother of Government negotiations, the solution of the mystery will have to be deferred until the arrival of the honest ex-Parliamentarian.

THE LONDON "TIMES."—The *Times* is now printed by new machinery so perfect and so simple that it takes but one engineer and three laborers to print off the whole edition of the *Times*. The principle of the machine is that the paper is not cut into sheets before it is printed, but is brought to the machine in a long roll. It passes through the machine, is printed on both sides, and is divided as it passes out, the whole process being automatic. The idea has long been worked at by engineers, but has only lately been practically carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Macdonald, the engineer who has charge of the whole *Times* machinery. The new machine is called the Walter Press, in honor of the chief proprietor of the *Times*. It will quite supersede the Hoe machine, and is an improvement upon the admirable French Marinoni machine upon which the *Echo* is printed.—*Court Journal*.

—The Countess of Derwentwater has again "squatted" on her ancestral estates.

—Carlotta's latest whim is not to sleep in a room where a single window is closed.

—King William, of Prussia, is seventy-two years old, and reads without spectacles.

MINISTER BASSETT.

His Interview with President Grant Yesterday—The Latter Gives His Views on Annexation.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday contains the following:—

Mr. E. D. Bassett (colored), our new Minister to Hayti, arrived here to-day and had interviews with the President, Secretary Fish, Senator Sumner, and your correspondent. Bassett, though belonging to what young Douglass calls "a despised race," is a man of considerable parts. He is good looking, apparently well educated, quite polished in manners, well posted about political matters, and seems to have thoroughly fitted himself for the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the first colored diplomatic representative of the United States. With all these good qualities he combines a rare modesty which nicely distinguishes between servility to "the white trash," and that undue assumption which so often characterizes the conduct of men suddenly elevated.

"I am going to see President Grant," said he to your correspondent, "and I confess it will be an ordeal a little trying to me. Some men like notoriety of that kind, but I am not one of them. I am only a poor Yankee, and don't care to make myself remarkable." "In what part of the country were you born?" asked your correspondent. "Connecticut, sir, in Litchfield," where, strange to say, besides the present Minister to Hayti, John Brown and the Seymours were also born. Mr. Bassett then proceeded to say that he had already had a short interview with the President who received him graciously and appointed a later hour in the day for a longer talk, stating that he desired to see him when they could be more secluded. "I told the President I had called to see him because I had heard he wished to say something to me before my departure to Hayti. I said him that I had general written instructions from Secretary Fish, but supposed he might like to give me some special instructions. He smiled and said 'No, he had not,' but in such a way that I inferred that he really had something special to say."

Of the second interview with the President I will endeavor to give you an account, also in Mr. Bassett's own words:—"When I went into Mr. Grant's office I found him talking with Mr. Creswell, both sitting down, and both smoking cigars. (Here Bassett smiled.) They both received me pleasantly, and I was given a cigar by Mr. Grant, the remains of which I still have (exhibiting a cigar stump). Our conversation was free and cordial. Mr. Grant asked me several questions about the resources of Hayti, its history, customs of the people, etc., which I answered as well as I knew how. Mr. Grant opened a map of the West Indies as big as that table, and referred to it. During our conversation Mr. Creswell also examined a cyclopedia regarding some points that arose. The President was very emphatic, and at the same time very cautious in expressing himself about the policy of annexation. He said his own views were in favor of such policy, but that he thought in all cases the people of a country to be annexed should first show themselves anxious for union with us, and that then it would be a subject for the consideration of our Government. You see he was very careful in his expression on that subject, saying that even after a people showed themselves favorable to annexation it would still be a question for our consideration. He said he had no particular instructions to give me. I told him I could only bring to the office with which he had honored me patriotism, honesty, fidelity, and industry. He replied that he felt there could be some advantage to be derived from my appointment to Hayti; that being accredited to the people of the same race as myself I would be received with more cordiality, and be enabled perhaps to be of more service to the United States. I told him I had assurances that I would be well received. The interview, I suppose, occupied altogether about three-quarters of an hour."

Mr. Bassett, in reply to several questions from your correspondent, related other things that occurred at the interview; but as they were not of much account, they are omitted. The above is substantially what occurred. At his interview with Secretary Fish he was told that there were several claims against the Haytien Government, but that they were not in such a shape as to require a demand for settlement. The services of the United States Minister would simply be used in the way of friendly mediation. Mr. Bassett informed your correspondent that he would sail from New York for Hayti next Thursday, and requested that if anything should be published about his conversation with Grant that it should only be very general. But as the interview is somewhat important, from the fact that Mr. Bassett is the first colored ambassador from the United States, and as nothing related above is to the discredit either of the President or of Minister Bassett, I have sent you the above account even at the risk of being charged with violating confidence, as Horace would say, "just once."

GRANT.

What is Now Said of His Policy.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is one of the few fortunate men who can felicitate themselves in having an "inside view" of Grant's policy. He has come to the conclusion that the President desires full and lasting peace. To the propositions that our Government should seize Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, the correspondent makes this response:—

To all these the administration has but one answer:—Let us have peace. To those who want Lower California and the right of way through Mexico; to those who want Cuba and San Domingo; to those who want Canada and a war with England, the President says, by his actions at least: Gentlemen, the nation needs rest. It has had war enough. The reconstruction of the South is a gigantic task. The national expenses were plunging us into bankruptcy; we must have time to institute strict economy and get the Government organized again upon this new basis of expenditure. The national debt must be diminished: we cannot increase it and answer to the people for it. Our policy with all foreign nations must be peace unless they insult us, and then of course it will be war. But they must be the aggressors. Annexation, North or South, must wait on reconstruction; on the institution of economical measures of government; on the reduction of our debt; on the solution of the Indian problem, which involves all the interests of our Great West, and the condition of the National Treasury as well. Let us withdraw our eyes from all other lands and work together earnestly to repair the countless breaches of the war, and develop the empire we have, before accepting the burdens which the acquisition of more will bring.

MASSACHUSETTS.

She is Bothered with a Bad Legislature.

Pennsylvania, according to the Boston *Transcript*, is not the only State that has had to deal with a corrupt Legislature. As will be seen by this editorial extract from that paper, Massachusetts is, in this respect, no better off than her neighbors:—

The Legislature has now been in session five months, and it is a remarkable fact that nearly all the important measures are to be acted on. The liquor law is apparently no nearer a finality than it was two months ago. But what is remarkable is that the measures so important to the business community have scarcely been discussed at all. There has been plenty of talk about cider and lager beer, and the marchings and countermarchings on the novel subject of prohibition have all along excited the mirth or moved the indignation of the public, and the tremendous efforts of the smelling committee to find out whether past Legislatures have been entirely pure, have been exhausting to the weak and irritating to the strong. But any great measures for developing the resources of the Commonwealth in order to diminish the rate of taxation—any efforts for substantial economy in the expenditures—any serious endeavor to cheapen transportation in order to compete with other places—as to all these there has really been nothing accomplished; and if anything is to be proposed, it will be in the hurry of the close of the session, if indeed there is to be any close. It is now whispered round that some of the delay in these matters has been in order to have certain committees sit in the recess. We rather think this feather will break the camel's back. The idea that half a year is not enough for committees to examine subjects and make reports, but that the people must in addition have the State House filled all summer by committees who may find this an agreeable manner to spend the summer near the seashore, is a little too much. Why not make the legislative sessions perpetual?

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Nearly One Hundred Cases at Blackwell's Island Hospital—German and Irish Emigrants Afflicted.

Says a New York journal of this morning:—

For the past two weeks there has been an extensive prevalence of smallpox among the poor of this city, and consequently a large influx of patients to the smallpox hospital on Blackwell's Island. The epidemic is mainly due to the arrival of several emigrant vessels, upon which were victims, most of whom were sent immediately to the island without landing in the city, by the Commissioners' boat Governor Fenton.

Of about ninety cases in the hospital up to last Saturday morning more than one-half had passed through Bellevue Hospital, all but one or two in the two weeks ending May 29. Week before last about twenty cases were sent up, and last week the following are the numbers passed through the hospital each day:—Monday, two cases; Tuesday, two cases; Wednesday, five cases; Thursday, five cases; Friday, seven cases; and Saturday, one case. None were sent Sunday or yesterday. The victims were brought to the hospital (Bellevue) in the smallpox wagon of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction under the order of Mr. George Kellock, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor. The driver of the wagon, who has been employed for that duty for seven years, says he has never had so busy a fortnight during that time. On the arrival of the wagon at Bellevue the patient is taken out and placed in a small house especially for that purpose, down by the river, and is then sent up to the Island soon after in charge of the nurse. Most of the cases were of people natives of Germany and Ireland, the Germans predominating. There were more men than women, about two-thirds being men, and several children among the number. The seven taken last Friday constituted a whole family—father, mother, and five children—living in Eighteenth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Three were taken on Thursday from West Eighteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Two were taken from No. 111 East Eleventh street, and two from No. 581 Eleventh avenue. With the exception of one woman, who was in a very advanced stage of confluent smallpox, the cases were generally in the incipient stages, a portion of them proving to be simply varioloid. Four cases were taken from Castle Garden by the wagon, and the remainder of the number sent up were found one in a place all over the city. There have been but few deaths, and all the cases now in the hospital are in a fair way of recovery.

SPAIN.

Did She Ever Intend to Make War Against the United States?

This morning the following article is given great prominence on the editorial page of the New York *Times*:—

A statement made not long since by Mr. H. J. Perry, our Secretary of Legation in Spain, to the effect that the Government of Spain had resolved, at one period of our civil war, to commence war against the United States, has excited a good deal of attention and curiosity.

From information that has since reached us, we are inclined to belive the statement well founded. The determination of Spain was brought about by the intrigues of the Emperor of the French, and was based on a complaint that our Government had been guilty of a violation of neutral rights. The 9th of October, 1863, was fixed upon as the day for commencing hostilities, orders to that effect having already been sent out by the Spanish Government. But through the active efforts of liberal Spaniards, devoted friends of our cause as identical with their own, counter orders were sent out by the steamer from Cadiz of September 15, 1863, and the whole affair was suppressed.

In the present condition of Spanish politics it would be highly imprudent to disclose the names of the persons who rendered us this service. They are all now, since the revolution, prominent public men, and their positions and influence would be seriously compromised by a premature disclosure of their agency in this transaction. But the time will probably come before long when their names can be made known and we can award them the acknowledgments their friendly services deserve.

LIVELY PASSENGERS.

They Assail the Railroad Officials.

The *Spectator*, a paper published in Hamilton, Canada, says they had a lively time with a swarm of bees on a train at Princeton a few days ago. Some one had freighted the bees, and when the train stopped at the above-named place, it was discovered that the wire gauze placed over the entrance of the hive to allow the bees air, and at the same time to prevent their escaping, had become somewhat displaced. The bees had made the discovery first, and resolved to "swarm," and make the rest of the journey (to some Western station, whither they were being sent) in their own way. They did swarm, too, and about the cars of officials, who for some time made ineffectual efforts to induce the saucy little creatures to go back into the hive, and be good. A dozen or more passengers, who ran to the spot to learn the excitement, got their eyes bunged up as the price for their curiosity. But all did feel sorry for one bright, blue-eyed beauty, whose nose suddenly assumed alarming proportions. The train started on, and the refractory little creatures, who had refused to return to the hive, were observed on the wing a few rods behind the train, doing their best to keep up, generally coming in, as the train stopped at different stations, in time to sting the brakeman.

Curious Societies in Paris.

M. Lopedier, a French feuilletonist, has written a pamphlet on the secret societies of Paris, which is reported to have created a great sensation, which it well might, if his stories are to be accepted as true. Some of them are decidedly lacking in credibility. For instance, he says there is an association called the "Society of the Trous Judas," which must be the meanest in existence. A Trous Judas is a hole bored through a door for the purpose of watching people within the room, and it is said that an immense number of people provide themselves with gimlets for this purpose. The Society Trous Judas is wealthy, and has an alliance with lodging-house keepers. At their meetings those who have "interesting" reports read them. This precious union has twice had serious trouble with the police, who watch them closely. Another club is composed of cultivated and aristocratic people, who actually believe that they meet while asleep, in dreams, or some equally mysterious manner, but in distant lands and wonderful scenes. One of them told the author that he met their chief, who is a countess, in the moon the night before, and when urged to describe that locality for the benefit of science, replied that "mankind are not yet morally prepared for an accurate knowledge of the moon's surface."

SPRAGUE.

His Letter to Southern Workingmen.

Senator Sprague has sent the following reply to an invitation to address a Labor Union recently organized in Augusta, Georgia:—

AIKEN, Tuesday, May 25, 1869.—John L. Ellis, Esq., President Augusta Labor Union—Dear Sir:—Your note in behalf of the "Labor Union," to address them at an early day, is before me. Being obliged to hurry North, I have declined all present invitations, but will meet you in the fall.

It is only by action—individual and collectively—of the laboring men of the country can prosperity be again assured, and our institutions preserved. I am glad to learn of your movement in Augusta. Being early in the field, let your influence extend throughout the South. The working men of the North are in full action. The platform of union and just compensation for labor is one that all can stand on. In it there is safety as well as success. Faithfully yours, W. SPRAGUE.

A Huffy Postmistress.

Mrs. Kesiah B. Johnson was lately appointed Postmistress of Leavenworth, Kansas, and the local papers say that she commenced operations without a box, desk, or table, tumbling the mails all over the floor, simply because she got huffy, and wouldn't buy, borrow, or take as a gift the fixtures of her predecessor. Consequently, the office had to be shut up for a day, and was not opened until the business men of the city, by a united effort, prevailed upon her to take the furniture, and get matters into some sort of a shape.

—Dickens is mentioned as one of the prospective life peers under Lord Russell's bill.

—Bunsen, the chemist, lately met with a serious accident while performing an experiment.

—The present Rhode Island Senate contains but one lawyer, General Van Zandt, of Newport.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association—The Anniversary Exercises—Cable Despatches—The Rate of Transmitting Political News.

The New York Gold Market—Fluctuation in Prices.

FROM THE STATE.

Ninth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association Celebrated at West Chester—The Exercises.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WEST CHESTER, June 1.—The ninth anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association was celebrated at this place to-day. The preliminary exercises were commenced this morning by a meeting for business purposes, held in Town Hall. There are about two hundred representatives from the fifteen regiments composing the corps.

Governor Curtin presided, and General H. G. Sickel was elected Vice-President temporarily. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Major Harvey, Secretary. General D. F. Ruff, James Gwinn, and James Given and Commodore Steadman and Captain Murray, were elected honorary members.

The following gentlemen were elected the board of directors for the ensuing year:—

1st Regiment—John H. Wagner, James R. T. Coates, and W. T. Jobe.

2d Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel McDonough, Captain Clark, and Charles Devine.

3d Regiment—General Visher, Capt. Richards, and Surgeons Collins.

4th Regiment—Colonel Tapper, Captain Einwechter, and Private Lewis.

5th Regiment—J. A. McPherson, J. C. Kelly, and Captain McCleary.

6th Regiment—Colonel Ent, Captain Connor, and Captain Davidson.

7th Regiment—L. G. McCauly, E. M. Hoffman, and W. K. Hopkins.

8th Regiment—General Oliphant, Lieutenant Hart, and Sergeant Abel.

Ninth Regiment—Colonel Anderson, J. E. Shields, and W. Howard.

Tenth Regiment—Captain Howe, Colonel Kirk, E. H. Henderson.

Twelfth Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, Chaplain Miller, Private Lawrence.

Thirteenth Regiment—William Baker, E. Baker, J. D. Yerkes, Artillery Sergeant Hoover, Lieutenrnt-Colonel Brady, and Captain McClelland.

Cavalry—Colonel Jones, Surgeon Atkinson, Chaplain Beale.

Eleventh Regiment—Present board continued.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The State Republican Convention—The Recent Severe Storms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The Republican Colored State Convention meets at noon to-day in Dondas Institute. A very full attendance of delegates from all parts of the State is expected.

During the storm last night, a row of fine new houses, partly built, were blown down on Fulton street. During the storm of Sunday morning, in Anne Arundel county, six miles from Baltimore, the lightning struck a building on Joshua Osborn's place, in which were eleven persons, all of whom were more or less injured; some, it is feared, fatally.

FROM ENGLAND.

The London Press on Motley's Reception.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 31.—The London *Star*, in allusion to the reception of Minister Motley in Liverpool, says that it is assured, on the best authority, that Mr. Motley comes charged with a mission of peace and for the purpose of conciliation and binding closer the ties of friendship between the two nations. The writer entirely repudiates the statements that have been promulgated to the effect that the Minister comes armed with an authority to demand an immediate settlement of the Alabama claims.

This statement is regarded merely as newspaper "bosh," the *Star* not having the slightest authority to speak on behalf of the Minister.

Mr. Motley arrived in London at half-past 5 o'clock, and is stopping at Maurigny's Hotel, in Regent street.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 1—11 A. M.—Consols for money open at 94¾; Consols for account, ex-dividend, 92¾@92⅞. The Stock market opens firm. United States Five-twenty bonds, 81, firm. Illinois Central, 96. Erie Railway, 19. Great Western Railroad, 25.

FRANKFORT, June 1—11 A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 86.

PARIS, June 1—11 A. M.—The Bourse is steady and Rentes are quoted at 71f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—11 A. M.—The Cotton market opens a shade firmer; the day's sales are estimated at 15,000 bales; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 28th ult. were 50,000 bales. The Breadstuff market is higher, and wheat has advanced to 9s. 10d. per cental for California white; No. 2 red Western wheat has advanced to 8s. 10d.; and corn to 27s. 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western. The Provision market is steady and unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 1—1 P. M.—The financial markets are generally easier since the opening this morning. Consols for money are now quoted at 94; Consols for account, 92⅞, ex-dividend; U. S. 5-20s have declined to 80¾, and are easier; Erie Railway, 19¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—1 P. M.—The Cotton market is a shade firmer, with no alteration in quotations, however. Corn is a shade lower, and is now quoted at 27s. 6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Peas have also declined to 37s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian.

The duty of one shilling per quarter upon American breadstuffs, which was one shilling per quarter upon corn and 4½ per cent. on flour, has just been repealed, and these articles are now imported into Great Britain free of duty.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—2 P. M.—The Cotton market has advanced ⅛d., and is now quoted as follows:—Middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is firmer.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R.	190⅜	Cleve. & Toledo	116
Ph. and Rea. R.	100⅝	Toledo & Wabash	77⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	118⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	91⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	92⅝	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	126⅛	United States	66⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	64⅞
Pacific Mail Steam.	80⅝	Gold	138⅜
West. Union Tel.	43⅝	Market irregular.	

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The money market has been rather active this morning. Gold opened at 138⅝, advanced to 138⅞, and at 11 o'clock had reached 138⅜, and now stands 138⅝, with a fair business doing. There is no indication of much immediate change in the exchange market, so that the money market will also be for some days without any very material change. In the stock market, which is tolerably active, Pittsburg and Pacific Railroads are the features. The former opened at 105¾, and rapidly reached 105⅞. It is now quoted at 105. The latter has fluctuated between 121½ and 125.

The Cable Rates.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The authorized agent of any newspaper or association of newspapers may transmit general and political news, in plain language, from New York city, New England, and the British Provinces, to Great Britain or Ireland, at half rates. Points south and west of New York city will collect in addition full cable rates to New York.

THOMAS T. ECKERT,
General Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 138⅞. Exchange, 9¾. 5-20s, 1862, 122⅛; do. 1864, 117⅜; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 120¼; do. 1867, 120¼; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, 61⅛; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 36; New York Central, 191⅛; Reading, 105⅜; Hudson River, 157⅜; Michigan Central, 128⅛; Michigan Southern, 118⅞; Illinois Central, 146⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 116; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156½.

THE PRESS.

The Late Revival of Libel Suits.

The New York *Herald* this morning ends a long article on newspaper libel suits as follows:—

For some years there was quite a lull in these respects, and libel suits were rather few and far between. But lately they have been revived, and at a rate so tremendous that, in comparison with the demands made upon the press by offended honesty in former years, they were as but a moth upon the smokestack of a locomotive. The irresistible and irrepressible James Fisk, Jr., of Erie-Grand-Opera-Railroad notoriety, first began to have recourse to this sort of rehabilitation of wounded honor, and he opened with a libel suit for $100,000 against Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, and he quickly followed it up by another against Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, for a like sum; then against Mr. Norvell, of the *Times*, claiming another $100,000, and finally against Mr. Raymond for the snug amount of a round million. Not to be outdone by the railway impetuosity of Mr. Fisk, Mr. John Russell Young has commenced about ten suits in different parts of the country, and two or three of them in this city, and two in Philadelphia, each at the exact figure of $100,000—a trifle less would not satisfy him. The *Evening Mirror* at Indianapolis has lately been sued for $30,000 damages for libel by one Talcott; and a case is now pending at Pittsburg, by an ex-member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, against the Pittsburg *Leader*, which journal had charged him with vanity and corruption. Thus the revival of libel suits goes bravely on all over the country. There are now no less than 756 libel suits pending against editors or publishers in this country by personages who claim a plaster of greenbacks for their wounded reputation, and the total amount of damage alleged to be done to these 756 injured plaintiffs sums up $47,500,000. Who will deny hereafter the power of the press?

—Madame Rachel's case is at last disposed of, and now she goes to prison for five years.

—Five hundred new buildings are going up in St. Paul, Minn.

—An Alabama young lady, caught smoking a cigar gave it as her reason that "it made it smell as though there was a man around."

—The annexation organ in Prince Edward Island, the *Summerside Progress*, has suspended publication.

—Nine out of every ten American newspapers sent to France are, it is said, confiscated in the French Post Office.

—Two local reporters on the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* recently fought a duel because they differed as to the color of an actress' eyes.

—The editor of the Willimantic *Sentinel* is not quite fifteen years old, yet, with a younger brother, he does the type-setting, making up, and press-work.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

Michael Tracy pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. He went to a tavern drunk, and because the bar-tender refused to give him the drinks he blacked his eye. He was sentenced to the County Prison for twenty days.

Edward McAnany pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife, and was sentenced to County Prison two weeks, and ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

Kate Johnson was convicted of the larceny of a quantity of clothing from a lady with whom she was living at service.

Ferdinand Elfinger was convicted of the larceny of eight chickens from Mr. Catherwood, of Germantown. Recent possession after the theft was the evidence against him.

Rose McLaughlin, a young woman of abandoned appearance, was convicted of larceny and assault and battery. She pawned clothing belonging to various members of her mother's family, and finally struck an old uncle of hers upon the head with a cane. As she appears to be sadly addicted to the use of rum, perhaps this conviction will be for her good.

William J. Reynolds, colored, was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill. It appeared that he entertained a deadly hatred to a colored man who had accepted the position of driver of the city dog-cart, and attempted to raise a mob to expel him from the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets, but failing in this he himself attacked him with a knife and inflicted several severe stabs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 1, 1869.

The progress of the local money market has been steady for the last six weeks in the direction of perfect ease, and it is gratifying to notice a continuance of the same favorable feature. The statement of the past week's transactions is very satisfactory, showing an increase in legal tenders of $397,939 and in deposits of $751,023, but for the first time we notice a falling off in the loans of $150,830 compared with the previous week. This latter feature reflects the apathy in trade circles, at the same time indicating the plethoric condition of the market.

At no time during the past six weeks have the loans kept even pace with the deposits, and the positive decrease the past week is a very significant and unfavorable symptom. If this condition continues we do not see how the rates now ruling for loans and discounts can be sustained. These rates, as we noticed yesterday, have been very fluctuating during the past two weeks, but we do not feel justified in changing our former quotations.

Government stocks are quite dull, but prices have advanced since the opening. Gold is quite firm, the market opening at 138⅝, and at 12 M. sales were made at 138⅜.

The stock speculation for a rise still continues, and prices at the opening were in advance of the closing quotations last evening. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s sold at 100 for the new issues, interest off. Lehigh gold loan sold at 99⅛.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but higher, selling at 50 3-16. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad also improved, selling at 31⅛@31⅝, b.o.; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 58⅛; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128; and Minehill Railroad at 55⅜.

Canal stocks were held with increased firmness. Lehigh Navigation sold at 37⅛@37⅜ b.o., and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20⅜@20⅝, an advance of ⅜.

Bank shares were without essential change. Sales of North America at 240; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 119⅝; and Mechanics' at 32⅜.

In Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅛@122⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, 118⅞@119; do. July, 1865, 120@120⅛; do. July, 1867, 120@120⅛; do. July, 1868, 120@120⅛; 5s, 10-40, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 138⅝@138⅞.

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

10·00 A. M.	139⅛	11·07 A. M.	138⅜
11·00 "	138⅜	12·15 P. M.	138⅜

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122⅛@122⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅞; do., 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅞@119⅛; do., July, 1865, 120⅛@120⅜; do., 1867, 120⅛@120⅜; do., 1868, 120⅛@120⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅞. Pacifics, 107⅛@107⅝. Gold, 138⅝.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U S 5-20s,64 cp.	117	2 sh Cam & Am R. s5wn	128
$1600 City 6s, New..c&p..	99⅝	2 sh Minehill R...	55⅜
$1000 do....c&p.	100	12 do..........	58
$1000 Alle Co 6s....	77	100 sh Phil & E R...	31⅛
$5000 Phila & E 7s.	89⅜	100 do....b30.	31⅛
$4000 Sch N 6s,'82.b5	69	100 do.........	31⅛
$1000 do.......c.	69	3 do.........	30⅞
$2000 C & A mt 6s'89	93⅛	100 do.........	31⅜
$200 Leh R loan....	87⅛	700 do.......ls.	31⅛
3 sh Bk N Am..ls.	240	100 do....s60.	31⅛
9 sh Far & M Bk..	119⅝	100 do.....b10.	31⅜
100 sh Read R..s30.	50	100 sh Sch N St.b60.	9⅜
300 do....s10.	50 3-16	100 sh Sch N Pf.b60.	20
18 do.........	50	59 do.........	19⅞
100 do..s10wn.	50⅛	200 do....b60.	20⅛
100 do.s5wn&i.	50 3-16	300 do..ls.b60.	20⅛
100 do..s30wn.	50	43 sh Leh N St..s5.	37⅛
100 do......b5.	50⅛	100 do....b30.	37⅜
200 do...b30.	50 3-16	100 do.....s60.	37⅛
100 do.........	50⅛	300 do.....b30.	37⅛
100 do..s10wn.	50⅛	200 do..ls.b30.	37⅛
200 do...b30.	50 3-16	100 do.....s60.	37⅛
3 sh Penna R....	58	100 do.....s5.	37⅛
37 do.........	58	100 do.........	37⅛
300 do..ls.s60.	58	100 do.....s60.	37⅛
100 do.......c.	58⅛	100 do..s60wn.	37⅛
12 do.........	58⅛	100 do.....s60.	37⅛
2 sh Mech Bk....	32⅛	400 do.....b30.	37⅛

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Government market was very animated and the transactions heavy, the facts pointing to a revival of 'bull' speculation in this branch also. Not less than six to eight million dollars' worth of bonds changed hands to-day, within a radius of two blocks from Wall and Broad streets. The market was stimulated by the sudden rise in London to 80⅝ from 79¾, the closing price on Saturday. The better feeling abroad was due to the receipt by mail of the intelligence that Secretary Boutwell had bought the bonds for the sinking fund, and would not reissue them under any circumstances. Reports were current that Minister Motley had arrived in England and made a speech of a satisfactory character. The decline in gold tended to offset somewhat the effect of this rise abroad; but when gold had touched the lowest of the day and evinced a disposition to be firm, if not to react, bonds became strong at the following quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 121¾@122; do., coupon, 122@122⅛; do., Five-twenties, registered, 117@117¼; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117¼@117½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 117⅞@119; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 120@120⅛; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120@120⅛; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120@120⅛; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108⅞@109⅛; do. do., coupon, 109⅛@109⅜; currency bonds, 107⅛@107⅜.

"The money market was a shade easier, but while the rate on call loans was almost universally six per cent. on Governments, the activity of the stock market rendered it a matter of no difficulty to get seven where the pledge consisted of miscellaneous securities. Commercial paper was fairly active at seven to eight and nine per cent.

"Foreign exchange was firmer, the leading drawers advancing their rates in expectation of a better demand arising out of the decline in gold. Rates ranged as follows:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108¾@108⅞; good to prime bankers', 109@109⅝; short sight, 109⅞@110¼; Paris, sixty days, 5·25@5·16¼; short sight, 5·16¼@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·25@5·16¼; Switzerland, 5·25@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35⅛@35⅜; Amsterdam, 39⅞@40⅛; Frankfort, 40@40⅛; Bremen, 77⅞@78⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅞@71⅛.

"The gold market was heavy at the opening, and the price declined from 139 to 138⅜. The purchases made at the lower figures were very numerous, and indicated that some of the cliques had not only covered previous speculative sales, but were buying for another 'bull' movement in gold simultaneously with the sharp speculation in stocks. At the government sale fourteen bids were submitted for a total of nearly seven millions at prices ranging from 138·05 to 138·60. The awards were as follows:—$400,000 at 138·53, $500,000 at 138·55, $100,000 at 138·60. The disbursements of coin interest were $306,710."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 1.—The Flour market is without quotable change, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6 for extras; $6@6·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·50@7·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@8·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $8·75@11·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $6·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and buyers manifest no disposition to purchase beyond present necessities. Sales of red at $1·30@1·40; 500 bushels Pennsylvania amber at $1·50; 500 bushels fancy Michigan do. at $1·60; and 700 bushels Tennessee white at $1·80. Rye is quiet at $1·35 ℔ bushel for Western. Corn is steady, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 95c.; and Western mixed at 86@89c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Western sold at 77c.

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

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—Arrived, brig Brothers, from Bahia, for orders.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Arrived, steamships United Kingdom, Ville de Paris, and Holsatia, all from Europe.

Also, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—Arrived, steamship The Queen, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, June 1.—Arrived, steamship Austrian, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 1.—Arrived, steamship Berlin, from Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................JUNE 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........72 | 11 A. M..........81 | 2 P. M..........85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Gen. Scott, Hughes, Boston, Knight & Sons.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with 10 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, for Havre-de-Grace, with 3 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Sylphide, Thompson, from Messina March 12, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.
Br. brig Ceres, Wilson, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Izetta, Smith, 12 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, 22 days from Black river, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr J. A. Bragdon, Newcomb, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to W. Buzby—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr Georgia, Cottrell, 12 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Electa Bailey, Smith, 5 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 12 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with 11 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

29th ult., Brigs Samuel Muir, for Kingston, Ja.; Katahdin, for Barbados; Ortolan, for Cardenas; J. H. Dillingham, for do.; Paragon, for Pictou; Maud Potter, for St. John, N. B.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 31.—The barque Queen Victoria, for Liverpool; brig Cypress, for Malaga; schr Waif, for Bristol, Eng., all from Philadelphia, and the whole of the fleet before reported at the Breakwater, went to sea on Saturday afternoon. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Olbers, Duke, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 18th ult.
Brig Corina, for Philadelphia, at Caibarien 18th ult., loading.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Bearse (late Parker, lost overboard 26th), hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, hence, at Bangor 28th ultimo.
Schr Flight, Crowell, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Providence 28th ult.
Schrs John Hickey, Hulse, from New Haven, and Hunter, Crane, from Fairhaven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.