FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Army of the New Republic Increased by Five Thousand Americans-Particulars of the Landing.

Says the New York Sun of this morning:— The friends of Cuba in this city are using every possible precaution to evade the little host of spanish spies who have been employed to watch their movements and report them at a certain effice on Broadway, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that they have kept their operations a mystery until publicity ceased to be intrious to their cause. They have, according to a report presented yesterday by the agents of the Spanish Government, sent 13 expeditions Cuba, all of which have been safely landed The largest number of men on one of these ex-editions was 450, and the smallest 30.

The materials of war shipped in these vessels neiuded six batteries of artillery and an im-mense supply of Spencer rifles; and the whole umber of men which they carried is estimated 5000. This full brigade of veterans—the gift the American people to Cuba—is to-day a part of the army of Cespedes, and we may soon expect to hear from them in a desperate if not decisive battle with the Spaniards.

The above facts, which come from a Spanish ource, are corroborated by one of the Cuban atriots, who estimates, however, the accession o Cespedes' army from the United States at eight thousand men. Seven of the expeditions alled from New York, three from Baltimore, nd three from Florida.

It is said that all the volunteers who left New fork for Cuba are in the cavalry arm of the ser-The use of sabres has been discontinued, he Spencer rifle being deemed more effective. Another expedition is on foot, and the reterans, of which it will be mainly composed, will consist of ex-officers of the United States

The New Revolt Among the Spanish Volunteers According to new Cuban advices from Havana, the dissatisfaction of the Spanish volun-cers, which has just resulted in outbreak, rose from a belief that General Pelaez and other hiefs were making money out of the war, astead of fighting the rebels. Pelaez was acused more than a month ago of assisting tubans to escape, for a bribe, and in a more eccent case of escape or reprieve the charge has een revived. The charge against Pelaez in its nore recent shape is that he and his colleagues have been trying to enlarge and protract the ear in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos and rinidad, in order to fill their pockets and ob-ain promotion. This plan they pursued in

anto Domingo. It was for the purpose of investigating the harge that for large sums Pelaez and his friends been selling salvo-conductas, or safe conhicts, that General Dulce determined to visit Genfuegos. He abandoned his purpose on account of failing health and new dangers in Havana. Another circumstance goes to explain the new outbreak. The Captain-General having aved from death Isidro Hernandez of Santa Ciara, the volunteers of the place mutinied, de-manded the life of the prisoner and insulted the It was feared that, though some of hem had been put in prison, others would be ble to subject the prisoner to barbarities. The ame doings have happened in various parts of he island which, is now, no doubt, completely inder control of the Spanish rank and file.

Major-General or Mariscal de Campo, Don Felipe Ginovez de Espinar, formerly second in command to General Dulce, will act as Captaineneral in his place till General De Roda arves. His appointment to command is no good agury for the Spanish cause. He was one of Spanish leaders in the disastrous St. Dogo war, and conducted the retreat thereom of the hungry and ragged Spaniards who were trapped into a vain struggle by the avarice of Santa Anna and the ambition of Marshal Serrano and Marshal O'Donnell. Domingo war n many respects the present campaign in Cuba, and the Spaniards left the island after an im-mense number of victories. With the retiring aptain-General, who is almost in a dying conon and anxious to set foot once more in pain, the Cubans manifest no sympathy. They that as the fraudulent Jecker claims brought out the French intervention in Mexico, so ie negroes of the widow of the Marquis of

Santovenia—that lady being the wife of the late Captain-General—have made Dulce a traitor for the hundredth time to his professions. It is not true hat he has ever offered to the Cubans the terms autonomy and liberty which Serrano lately seclared he did; on the contrary, he is believed to have made terms less liberal than these a tover for temporizing. For his conduct in general, however, his friends maintain that the panish Government is more responsible than The Captain-General elect, Caballero de Roda, has a reputation for organizing terror, and it is believed by those who best know the struction in Cuba that his cruelties will precipi-

ate the conclusion of the war. Sympathy of the Jamaicans with the Patriots

The Jamaica Press on the Revolution.

Writes a correspondent from Kingston, Jaica, on the 20th ult .:- There is considerable excitement here over the Cuban revolution. dry is filled with Cubans, refugees from St. Jago Cuba, and from other parts of the insurrec beary districts of the island. A Spanish steamer from Havana, via St. Jago, calls at this port tery month on her way to Aspinwall, and once month we have communication with St. Jago ly a French steamer of the St. Nazaire, West dia line. Other vessels from that place occasionally arrive here, and we are thus kept will supplied with news as to the progress of that patriotic struggle which seeks to deliver Caba from the oppressive and crael rule of the Spaniard. The sympathles of all classes in this bland are warmly with the Cubans. The refugees in Kingston are treated with the greatest consideration and kindness by the citizens, and not a few of them have received their own persons convincing proofs of that enerous hospitality for which the Jamaicans are famous. One of the newspapers here has a correspondent at St. Jago, who supplics letters in Spanish, which it prints in that language for the special benefit of the Cubans now among us. When the news was received here of the chasing of a Cuban privateer—or a vessel supposed to be one—into Great Harbor, Bahamas, by a Spanish squadron, and of the firing upon the English schooner Elva by the Spaniards, the island press embraced the opportunity of speaking out on the Cuban question, and its utterances certainly lacked neither plainness nor boldness. And what is very re-

out all supposed claims against us in regard to the Alabama business, and cement friendship with a kindred nation and near neighbor." The suggestion may provoke a smile with those who are in the habit of taking more comprehensive views of international questions than the West Indian leaders of public opinion; but the extract s given with the object of showing the spirit that is abroad here. The same paper adds:
"We people of Jamaica are interested in this
matter. We want stirring neighbors near us, matter. We want stirring neighbors near us, instead of the present sleepy race of Spaniards; and the American people are just the kind to suit us admirably.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Whales Captured Off Long Island. Harbor Correspondence of the Meridan (Conn.) Republican, June 1,

Republican, June 1.

This morning, hearing that a whale had been caught just south of Long Island, a little out from the beach at Amagansett, I took my family to see what was to us a great wonder. Two whales were taken—a young one and its mother. They were seen from the shore, playing in the ocean. The eager fishermen sprang to their boats, and in four hours they had secured their prey. One boat was dashed to pieces, but no man was injured, and the loss was small compared to the gain, which will amount to not less than \$2000 or \$3000. The whale-nen had floated their prize as near to the shore as possible, and when we arrived at the beach the tide had gone out and left the great creature almost high and dry. I stood upon the monster and saw the blubber cut off in huge pieces ten or twelve inches thick, leaving a great, raw, bloody carease thirty feet long, to lie upon the shore and sink into the sand, or to be swept off into the ocean by a storm. A whale captain tells me he has eaten the meat of a whale, and pronounced it almost as good as beefsteak. The fishermen affirm they would ask nothing better or sweeter in which to fry doughnuts than the oil of a whale's tongue. As I saw the large quantities of blood flow from the animal's yeins. I nothing better or sweeter in which to fry doughnuts than the oil of a whale's tongue. As I saw the large quantities of blood flow from the animal's veins. I was reminded of what I had heard Dr. Boynton, in his lectures on geology, say of the power of the whale to hold its breath, and remain a long time under water. He mentioned as an explanation of this the large quantity of blood, which would not so outckly require a fresh supply of oxygen. The blubber was cleaved off and cut into large pieces with a long handled, sharp instrument called a spade. It was then cut into smaller pieces and tried in a large caldron. The scraps were used for frei. The skin was mearly a half inch'in thickness, and cleaved into scales resembling court plasters on being exposed

was nearly a nail inchin thickness, and deaved into scales resembling court plasters on being exposed to the sun. The whalebone of the two is worth five hundred dollars. This is taken from the head, and more easily secured than I had supposed. It is attached to the upper jaw downward in separate parallel boards or strips, and the inside edge of these is split into innumerable hair-like shreds, which form a network or seine-covering to the mouth, and after the whale has filled his mouth with water he pushes it out through this strainer, and thus secures the shrimps contained in the water for his food. The color of this whale was what is called pied or spotted —a beautiful glistening black with white spots. It saw the harpoon which pierced the huge body and made a death wound. It was bent and broken by the throes of the monster. The king or chief of the Montauk tribe of Indians was pointed out to me among the people who had come to see the whale.

A BAD INDIAN.

The Rancheros Settle Him.

A notoriously bad Indian, known as Cinnabar John, says the Humboldt (Nevada) Register, of the 22d ult., was killed by a party of rancheros in the East Range on last Tuesday. The circumstances connected with the affair were given us as follows:—Mr. George Lambertson, who had been in Unionville on business, was returning to his ranch in Pleasant Valley, on last Monday, and when crossing the East Range, about midway between Leech's and Donley's ranches, he met a squaw, who begged him to save her. Before he had time to learn the cause of her fears, Cinnabar John and two other Indians appeared on the ground, and commenced an assault on him with stones and other missiles, with the intention, he supposed, of killing him. He, however, managed to escape from them with a few slight wounds and bruises, and arrived at Donley's ranch late that night. Next morning three or four men employed on the ranch morning three or four men employed on the ranch started in pursuit of the Indians, and succeeded in over-taking Cinnabar John, whom they killed on sight. This Indian has long been a terror to the settlers, and Nightingill, when the latter was acting Indian Agent n this district, but upon promises of future good behavior being given, he was released and permitted to go unpunished. It is generally believed that he was the leader of the party of Indians who waylaid and killed Ragan, in Evans' canon, four years ago. Neither the whites nor the peaceable Indians from whom he had stolen the squaw above mentioned

SPLENDOR.

The Palace of a Parisian Lorette.

Writes a Paris correspondent, a fortnight ago:—
I may mention, to instance the extraordinary realth and splender of lorettes in this city, that one of them (she, however, refuses to acknowledge she belongs to this class), Madame de Paiva, gave a few days since her last dinner for the season, in her palace in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. Includ-ing herself, there were eight persons at table. The dining-room was lighted with eight hundred rose wax candles. Dinner was served by sixteen ser-vants in livery. No house in the Avenue des Champs Elysees cost as much as hers. The steps of the stairs Elysees cost as much as hers. The steps of the stairs are of malachite, and the doors and chimney-pieces of her drawing-room are made of the same costly of her drawing-room are made of the same costly material. The meanest window of the house has curtains which cost \$100. All her fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, come from her estate, Chateau de Pontchartrain, which she purchased, paying \$200,000 cash for it. There she has orangeries, pineries, grape-houses, and forcing-houses, which supply her with fruit and forced vegetables. Her dairy, carden and stables are managed by English and garden, and stables are manag d by English ser-vants; her linen by Dutch servants; she has in her kitchen a German for her confectionery, an Italian for her ices. Every day she is in Paris a van drawn by four horses brings from the farm what she desires for the kitchen, and nowers for the house. She refuses to allow lorettes to visit her. Mad'lle Rachel and Mad. Roger de Beauvoir were her friends; you know their reputation. Of course, no respectable woman sets foot in her house; but there are men for whom a good dinner has irresistible charms, and who are inquisitive about life in all its phases, who to see her and accept her invitations to dinner. es a dinner weekly from 1st of November to

RICHES HAVE WINGS.—Interesting correspondence from Paris contains the following:—"I once used to smile as I passed Baron de Rochschild's door and observed that the gas lamps were unlit on bright nights when the moon was full. I then thought such economy unworthy the master of so great an estate. I now know that there is no way by which noble fortunes are kept unimpaired except by economy. I now know how men's engagements keep pace with the accumulation of wealth; how embarrassed for money very rich men frequently are; and how severe is the struggle to maintain an are; and how severe is the struggle to maintain an equilibrium between revenue and expenses. The walls of Paris are at this moment covered with bills announcing the sale of the picture-gallery of Count Koucheleff Besborodko. It is said to be the last remnant left—and it belongs to credi-tors—of the magnificent estate which s — of the magnificent estate entered into possession of just nine of it was then valued at \$11,250,000 in gold travelled through the East, Southern and Western Europe in great state. There was no whim he re-fused to gratify. He chartered a steamship to conrailway trains for his party. He gave princely enter-tainments. He was lavish of presents. He had a numerous retinue. It was his sister who married Mr. Douglas Home, the medium. It was he who carried M. Alex. Dumas to Russia. Nine years ago he was master of \$660,000 annual income. It was retereough for him. He could not live on less than not enough for him. He could not live on less than \$1,200,000 a year—his expenses for several years are said to exceed this amount of money—and now nothing remains of all that wealth but debt."

lion, and its atterances certainly lacked neither plainness nor boldness. And what is very remarkable about the matter is, that the Jamaicans seem quite as anxious that Cuba should become annexed to the United States as they are to see the Cubans achieve their independence. They accept it as a matter of course that the United States must ultimately become possessed of Cuba, but they think it would be just as well if the process were shortened as much as possible. One of the daily papers of this city—the Morning Journal—says that in the event of a war between Spain and the United States, England could say:—"It will not pay to stand by and witness a long struggle between two contending powers so near our own colonies; therefore, as the United States must eventually succeed in this matter, let us shorten the work by helping that Government, and thereby wipe AERONAUTIC. - M. Chevalier ascended

MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Version of a Western Correspondent-Very Definite Orders Given Him-The Sumner

Basis Ignored. Yesterday we printed an article which gave the views of the President on the Alabama claims in omparison with those of Senator Sumner. That the President does not entirely agree with the latter is substantiated in this correspondence to the Cincinnati Commercial relative to Motley's instructions

Says the writer:—

I claim no particular enterprise in the matter, for some information has come into my hands in a very accidental manner, which I can use without compromising anybody, and for the truth of which I will answer. In the first place, Mr. Motley had full and complete instructions when he sailed from New York on the 19th uitt. These instructions were not of a general character, but were minute and unabridged. They referred not only to naturalization and emigration, and all the matters in interest at present between the two countries, but they were particular and specific on the subject of the Alabama depredations. Instead of these instructions being prepared under the direction of the the Alabama depredations. Instead of these in-structions being prepared under the direction of the President, the very reverse is true. Secretary Fish was asked by the President to prepare memoranda of his Fish's ideas respecting the Alabama subject, or to submit a rough draft of instructions to him, which he would lay before the Cabinet. This Mr. Fish did. He prepared at great length, in his own hand, the instructions to Mr. Motley, which occupied his time for more than a fortnight. When he had finished his work he notified Gene

his time for more than a fortnight.

When he had finished his work he notified Gene ral Grant, who at once drove to the State Department in company with his Attorney-General, and Mr. Fish read the instructions aloud to the two gentlemen. They not only approved of all the positions assumed, heartily and emphatically, but they concurred entirely in every expression and the language employed. Not a line nor a word was changed. In that form the instructions, on the following Friday, were submitted to the entire Cabinet at its regular session, and were subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Mr. Fish was called upon to explain certain matters, but so ably did he defend his course and so unobjectionable were the instructions course and so unobjectionable were the instructions that not a principle nor a word was amended, and before Mr. Motley sailed these instructions were placed in his hands just as Mr. Fish had prepared

placed in his hands just as Mr. Fish had prepared them.

As to their contents, I can only say that they are not based upon the speeches or the opinions of Senator Sumner. The English Government will be made to understand that this Government is not responsible for the speeches of Senator Sumner, or anybody else; but this is not saying that the administration would disregard the voice of the people as made known by a number of their direct representatives; but the State Department is well informed of all the phases of the Alabama matter from the beginning, just what points to press and what to avoid, what ground has already been developed, and just what points to press and what to avoid, what ground has already been developed, and what untouched, and all the intricaces of this most intricate subject, while Congress and the people are ignorant of it all. The negotiations, to be effective, must be secret, and time has developed that nothing is secret in Congress. So the administration is better prepared to judge of the matter than the public at large. The instructions to Mr. Motley are not at all of a belligerent character. Our new Minister will explain to the English Government the relations of the Senate and the Executive in the matter of making and ratifying treaties, and will endeavor to show that the Senate treaties, and will endeavor to show that the Senate and Executive are in full accord, and he himself is given to understand that no such treaty as that negotiated by Reverdy Johnson and Earl Clarendon will be acceptable to either branch of the treaty-making power. The instructions will do much towards allaying the excitement and passion in both countries—engendered, on the one hand, by the speech of Mr. Sumner, and, on the other, by the violent and unfair tone of the English press.

While Mr. Motley's course will have a soothing effect on the public mind, there will be nothing in the attitude of our Government to lessen the self-respect of even such partisans as Senator Chandler or Mr. Sumner. The Government will maintain its own treaties, and will endeavor to show that the Senat

Sumner. The Government will maintain its own dignity and enforce respect from others. A firm, respectful, dignified attitude will be taken and adhered to, but no effort will be made to bully or intimidate the English Government into terms. If any re-sult is reached it will be favorable to the United States. Of that the public may rest assured. When the subject will be brought to the attention of the English Government is uncertain. It will not be precipitated, but if a favorable opportunity presents itself, it will be taken advantage of and ne-cetiations will at no time be resisted by him. Of otiations will at no time be resisted by him. Of course the time necessary for such a work is considerable. We receive our news by cable, but the Government cannot accept information which reaches here in an unofficial form. It must wait for mails, sometimes long delayed, and frequently so incomplete is the information which is received officially that inquiries are necessary to be returned time after time. The Government thus gets the name of prograstinating the public business, when name of procrastinating the public business, when in truth, it is being expedited as rapidly as the mails and the dignity of English diplomacy render pos-

OBITUARY.

Dr. E. W. Hengstenberg.

We have, by cable, the news of the death of the ceiebrated German theologian, Dr. Ernest William Hengstenberg, of Bonn. He was born at Frendenberg, on the 2d of October, 1802, and was the son of a Frotestant minister. His earlier studies—which were pursued at the University of Bonn—were directed principally towards philosophy and the Oriental languages, and yielded their fruit in the publication of two admirable volumes from his pen—one a German translation from the Metaphysics of publication of two admirable volumes from his pen-one a German translation from the Metaphysics of Aristotic, and the other a work upon "Moaliakah," one of the principal Arab poems of the sixth cen-tury. For the latter he was awarded a prize by the Academy of Bonn. Turning his at-tention shortly after to the study of Divinity, he soon attained such distinction as a theolo-gian that, while yet quite a young man, he was made Profersor of Theology at Berlin, receiving at the same time the diploma of Doctor of Divinity, an same time the diploma of Doctor of Divinity, an honor which has been conferred upon only a very honor which has been conferred upon only a very small number of Protestant theologians in Germany small number of Protestant theologians in Germany. Eventually Dr. Hengstenberg became one of the leaders of Protestant orthodoxy, and greatly distinguished himself as the principal editor of the Evangetische Kirchenzeitung, which under his able management took its place among the most important organs of the Orthodox party of Prussia. He has been a voluminous writer, his principal works consisting of commentaries on different portions of the Holy Scriptures, among those that are most widely known and highly esteemed being his "Christology known and highly esteemed being his "Christology of the Old Testament, and Commentaries on the Messianic Prophets," his "Commentaries on the Psalms," his "Commentaries on the most important and difficult parts of the Pentateuch," and his "Com-mentaries on the Apocalypse of St. John." As a bib-lical commentator Dr. Hengstenberg ranks among the ablest divines of modern days who have devoted their learning and their abilities to the elucidation of the sacred writings.

SMUGGLERS.

How They Were Detected. An extensive seizure of jewelry and plate was made on Wednesday among the passengers of the Cunard steamer Java, on her arrival at Jersey City. Deputy Surveyors Kirk and Burton found in the trunks of

surveyors kits and Burton found in the trunks of two Germans, naturalized as Englishmen, a quan-tity of silver plate, watches, and jewelry, wrapped in clothing, and secreted in stockings, tooth-powder boxes, bear's-grease pots, and shaving soap. Simi-lar articles were found in the baggage of two ladles and two boys. In pearl powder boxes a quantity of rings were found, and a number were also hidden among folded gloves.

among folded gloves.

These discoveries led to an examination of the persons of the party. The ladies were taken into a state-room by two women and required to disrobe. Quantities of bracelets, rings, and brooches were found in their bodices and suspended in the folds of their skirts. The boys had also concealed articles of persons and suspended in the folds.

their skirts. The boys had also concealed articles of minor value.

One of the men had fifty gold chains suspended round his neck, between his undershirt and shirt. The other had a less quantity, but, like his companion, had stored numerous rings in his pantaloons and vest pockets, and a quantity of bracelets in the skirts of his coat. No resistance was made, the culprits mildly acquiescing in all the searches. An attempt was made by the men to bribe the officers, but without success. The jewelry seized has not yet been appraised, but may prove worth about \$50,000.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—A new Democratic policy is proposed in Indiana. It is to welcome into full Democratic communion men who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, exacting no test but that of agreement with the Democracy on the issues of the day. This policy receives the endorsement of representative Democratic papers in the West, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Waverly (Ohio) Watchman, and others being among the number. But what will it all amount to? The Democrates may call upon the Republicans to join them. But will they come? That's the question. It is something like "Glendower" calling spirits from the vasty deep. They falled to put in an appearance,

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Two Hundred and Fifty Men to Sall on Monday. the activity among the Cubans in this city is now almost superhuman. There are not more than twenty-five hundred natives of the ever-faithful isle in New York, but they are moving heaven and earth to succor the insurrectionists in their struggle. Not a day passes but the Junta sends commissioned officers or aid in

some material shape to Cuba. A number of officers went by rall to New Orleans or by boat to Norfolk, and from Norfolk they have been transported by sundry vessels to Grand Inagua Island. From this place it is easy to reach the Bay of Nipe, which is now the principal place of discounts of the contract disembarkation. An attempt was made to land by a party of sixteen filibusters from a schooner which laid off the Bay of Nipe eleven days ago. The schooner burned a blue-light to allow the boat to go ashore. Signals were made from a sail-boat which was sent out by the Cubans to direct the party. When within half a mile of the shore, a cutter from a Spanish man-of-war which had steamed into the harbor sighted the boat's crew from the schooner and pursued her. The men in the filibuster's boat tried to escape, as they were not well armed, but the man-ofwar's man's crew came up, and a combat of a few minutes' duration took place. Six of the fillbusters were killed, and one, an officer and a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who had served with Count Rassonet de Boul-bon, was shot in the forehead; the bullet tearing away his cyclid. Maddened with the pain, he jumped overboard, and as he was about to escape his head was cloven by the axe of a Spanish sailor who leaned over the bow of the boat to strike him. By this time the sail-boat of the Cubans had approached the scene of the deadly combat, and a New Yorker, who sat on the bows, threw a huge stone into the bottom of the Spanish cutter, which made a hole in her planks. The Spaniards had then enough to do to save themselves, and but for assistance from the steam frigate, which it is believed was the Isabel Catolica, the cutter would have sunk. The remaining fillbusters were taken ashore by the sail-boat, and are now serving under the Marquis of Santa Lucia. The vigllance of the Spanish men-of-war is now so thorough that it is almost impossible to land troops or material. Two hundred and fifty men

General Logan on the Decoration of Rebel Graves,

are now awaiting transportation in this city, and it is expected that they will get off on Monday.

—New York World of this morning.

General Logan has issued an order, dated at Washington, June 2, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he explains officially why the graves of Rebels were not decorated as well as those of Union soldiers. He says that the charges against the marines on guard at Arlington are wilful exaggerations. The guard received their instructions from the committee, and it is believed that they discharged their duty in a proper manner and spirit. The Grand Army of the Republic seeks to honor and preserve the principles and institutions for which its members and their dead comtions for which its members and their dead comrades fought.

We strew flowers, therefore, on the graves of our comrades, and prevent their being strewn in the national cemeteries at the same time on the graves of such Rebel dead as may be buried therein, not because we cherish any feelings of hate or desire to triumph over individual foes, but because we seek to mark in this distinction and manner the feeling with which the nation regards freedom and slavery, loyalty and trea-son, republican principles, and those of a slaveholding oligarchy. We are ready to forgive—we hold no malice—but we will never consent by public national tribute to obliterate the wide gulf which lies between the objects, motives, and principles for which we fought and our comrades died, and those for which the Rebel armies banded together, and for which their dead now lie in numerous graves.

Indian Outrages.

The subject of the recent outrages on the Smoky Hill, Saline, and Republican rivers, and the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in Kansas, has been very earnestly considered by the President, Secretary of War, General Sherman, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, within the past few days, and the Western Congressmen now here have urged that immediate action be taken for the protection of the frontier from the predatory bands of Cheyennes and aided, as they have been, by a number of white outlaws and half breeds. Senstor Ross called upon the President with reference to the outrages, and recom-mended the propriety of stationing mili-tary garrisons along the frontier at proper points, and of furnishing additional troops for that purpose. The President stated to Mr. Ross that he had fully determined to take steps for the suppression of future depredations, and would follow his recommendations. He also said the necessary orders would be despatched to General Schofield at once, and the Senator is of opinion that all predatory bands, and all bands absent from their reservations, will be treated in the nature of outlaws, and that a Presidential proclamation to that effect will soon be promulgated. Congressman Sidney Clarke has also been in consultation with the authorities here for several days on the same subject.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of Jermon Taylor, charged with passing counterfeit money, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The United States, vs. Whiskey claimed by John Reilly. An information for forfeiture. Verdict for

The United States vs. Whisky claimed by Christian Presser. An information for forfeiture. Verdict for The United States vs. Whisky claimed by Andrew Catherwood. An information for forfeiture. On

Court of Quarter Sessions. Judge Brewster was engaged this morning habeas corpus cases of a petty character,

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 4.—Stocks active, Gold, 138. Exchange, 9%, 5-208, 1862, 122%; do. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118%; new, 119%; do. 1867, 119%; 10-408, 109%; Virginia 68, 61%; Missouri 68, 89%; Canton Company, 67; Cumberiand preferred, 33%; New York Central, 192%; Reading, 18%; Hudson River, 158%; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 113%; Hilnois Central, 144%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100%; Cleveland and Toledo, 112%; Chicago and Rock Island, 121%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. and Rock Island, 1211; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,

New York, June 4. - Cotton firmer; 200 bales

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton firmer; 200 bales sold at 30½, Flour dull and declining, but is without decided change. Wheat dull and the 2c, lower; No. 2, \$140@142. Corn firm and 1c, higher; mixed Western, 96 for old affoat. Oats active at 71@80c, Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, \$3150@3160. Steam Lard, 19c. Whisky, \$102.

Baltimore, June 4.—Cotton very firm; middlings, 30c. Flour quiet, and prices are irregular. Wheat dull and weak; prime to choice Valley red, \$165@185; Pennsylvanta, \$125@140. Corn firm; prime white, 88@90c.; yellow, 84@88c.; receipts small. Oats dull, at 70@71c, for light. Rye dull at \$120@175. Mess Pork firm at \$52. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½c.; clear rib, 18c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@2@10. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky is more firm at \$102@108.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Flour firm and un-changed. Wheat firm at \$1.60@1.70; sales of 500 sacks of choice at \$1.70. Legal-tenders, 74. There are fifty-five female postmasters in Texas.

Princess Mathilde sets the fashion of Spanish guitar and tambourine performances at her recep-

-Lowell Mason and Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis are the only private persons invited as honorary guests to the Peace Jubilee. -The members of the Connecticut Legislature

have formed a farmers' club, which meets once —Chicago (Ill.) merchants have spent \$15,000 in advertising in Salt Lake City in the last six months.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reverdy Johnson's Expected Arrival-A Spanish War Steamer Fires into an American Vessel-The Pacific Military Command-Thomas Succeeds Halleck. Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Reverdy Johnson is expected to arrive home to-morrow in a Bremen

Committed Suicide. A young married man named William B. Carter, who had been a Federal soldier, committed snicide here by taking strychnine.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Steamer Moro Castle-She is Fired at by a Spanish War Vessel. New York, June 4.—Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from Havana. She reports that on her outward trip, on the 26th of May, off Cardenas, a Spanish war steamer fired two blank shots at her, but being overdue at Hayana she kept on her course. The war vessel then gave chase and fired a shell which fell astern. The chase lasted

Railroad Affairs

AUBURN, June 4 .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Central Railroad Company, held here to-day, it was unanimously resolved to issue one hundred and fifty thousand first mortgage bonds, and complete the entire road at once from the Pennsylvania State line to Lake Ontario.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seneral Thomas Succeeds General Halleck. San Francisco, June 3.—General Thomas to-day issued his order assuming command of the Military Division of the Pacific, vice General Halleck, transferred to the Division of the South. Seal Skins.

Within a few days 60,000 fur seal skins, valued at half a million dollars, consigned to the successors of the Russian-American Fur Company, have been received from Alaska. It is stated that many of these skins were taken from female seals and pups, in violation of the law. Other shipments have been made direct to Honolulu, and thence to Europe.

A Novelty In the West. The first sleeping-cars seen in California arrived at Sacramento to-day from the East. Volcanic.

The captain of the ship National Eagle, from long Kong, reports observing, May 17, an ac tive volcano on an island in latitude 31.18 north, longitude 139.50 east. The island is about five miles from Smith's Island. The vessel passed midway between the islands, and when abreast of the volcano they could hear it roaring fearfully. A dense mass of smoke and steam ascended from the island. Mining News.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$15 per share, payable on the 1st

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 4-11 A. M.-Consols for money opened at 92%; Consols for account, 92%; U. S. 5-20 bonds are firm at SI. Stock market opened firm; bonds are firm at 81. Stock market opened firm; Erie Railway, 19; Illinois, 25.
FRANKFORT, June 4—11 A. M.—U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 86% & ST for the old issue.
Liverpoot, June 4—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens a shade firmer; middling uplands, 11% d.; middling Orleans, 11% d. Sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. According to the Brokers' Circular, issued to-day, the weekly sales were 90,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were for export and 11,000 bales for speculation. The total stock in port was 392,000 for speculation. The total stock in port was 392,000 bales, of which 221,000 bales were American.

Breadstuffs market quiet and steady. Corn, 27s.

6d. per quarter for new mixed Western. All others Provisions market steady and unchanged.

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

LONDON, June 4-1 P. M.—Consols for money 23g. United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 803g.

923, United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 80%. Stock market steady. Erie Railway, 1834. Illinois Central, 95%. Others unchanged.

Sperm Oil, 97d.

FRANKFORT, June 4—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds of 1862, unchanged.

Livenroot, June 4—1 P. M.—Cotton market steady. Stock afloat, 647,000 bales, of which 140,000 are American. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Yarns and Fabrics are firmer, and at better prices. France. are American. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Yarns and Fabrics are firmer, and at better prices. Breadstuffs market—California Wheat, 98, 7d.@8s. 7d. for No. 2 red Western. Peas, 37s. & quarter for Cana diau. All others unchanged. Provisions market— Cheese, 81s. & cwt. for the best grades of American

 Indiana refuses to give up her divorce monopply —An Indianapolis gin-mill opened on Sunday with merely a Bible and a pitcher of water on the bar. -Kentucky is making extensive arrangements to elebrate the centennial of the arrival of Danie

line. Bacon, 61s. P cwt. for Cumberland cut.

-Senator Matt Carpenter is one of the delegates from Milwaukee to the State Temperance Convention.

to give Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker an appointment to

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 4, 1869.

There is no improvement in the local Money market in the way of increased activity, and stock brokers are well supplied with all the funds they want on stock securities at 5 per cent. The banks during the last week have not been so fastidious as to the complexion of the collateral. Government bonds antil recently were not only the favorite securities a the banks, but it was difficult and often impossible to procure accommodation on any other pledge. This was a source of great inconvenience to business men whose capital was otherwise invested; and it is not to be regretted that this unjust system of banking has been abandoned in consequence of the easy condition of the market. Call loans remain at 5 per cent., and discounts

at 6@7 per cent., on unexceptionable Government securities are rather dull, and are

Government securities are rather dull, and are quoted about & below yesterday's closing prices. The gold market is very fluctuating. The market opened weak at 1874, and now stands at 188 at 12 M.

The Stock market was quiet this morning and prices were hardly so strong. In State and City loans nothing was done. Reading Railroad was steady at 58; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was its good demand at 35%; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56%; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 187%.

Canal stocks were without improvement. Lehigh

Navigation sold at 36, a decline. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred. In Coal shares the only transactions were in Big Mountain, which sold at 6.

Nountain, which sold at 6.

Nothing was done in Bank shares.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged.

Second and Third sold at 49%. 30 was bid for Germantown; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 12% for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

REPORTED AND PRINT BOARD | ### REPORTED AND | # Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

100 sh Big Mount... 6

Messrs, JAY Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, 'S1, 121 %@121 %; 5-26 s of 1862, 122 %63122 ; do., 1864, 117 @117 %; do., Nov., 1865, 118 %@118 %; do., July, 1865, 119 %@119 %; do. 1867, 119 %@119 %; do., 1888, 119 %@119 %; 10-46r, 109 %@109 %. Pacifics, 107 @107 % Gold, 138.

Messrs, William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1861, 122 %[122] %; do. 1864, 116 %@117 %; do. 1865, 118 %@118 %; do. July, 1865, 119 %@117 %; do. July, 1865, 119 %@119 %; do. July, 1865, 119 %@119 %; do. July, 1868, 119 %@119 %; do. July, 1868, 119 %@119 %; 5s, 10-40, 109 @109 %. Gold, 138 @138 %.

The New York Money Market.

"Gold opened this morning at 1884, and, with exceptional sales at 1886 1384, was steady throughout the day between that figure and 1385, with limited dealings. The bids for the Government gold aggregated \$6,750,000, at prices ranging from 13787 to 1883215. The following were the awards made:—\$250,000 at 138323, \$50,000 at 13832, \$50,000 at 13832, \$50,000 at 138328, \$50,000 at 13833338, \$50,000 at 1383338, \$50,000 at 138338, \$50,000 at 1383338, \$50,000 at 1383338, \$50,000 at 1383338, \$50,000 at 138338, \$50,000 at 13838, \$50,000

"The disbursements of coin interest to-day amount to \$161,719-30.
"Cash gold was in abundant supply, transactions in loans being at 6%, 7, 7%, and 8 per cent. for

"Cash gold was in abundant supply, transactions in loans being at 6½, 7, 7½, and 8 per cent. for carrying.

"Foreign exchange was steady to-day, with few bills offering, and closed with a firm feeling at yesterday's rates. We quote:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 108½,@108½; bankers', 109@109½; short sight, 109½,@110½; Paris, sixty days, 5-25635-16½; short sight, 5-16½,@55-13½; Antwerp, 5-25635-16½; Switzerland, 5-2565-16½; Hamburg, 35½,@35½; Amsterdam, 39½,@40½; Frankfort, 37½,@40½; Bremen, 17½,@35½; Prussian thalers, 70½,@110½; Bremen, 17½,@35½; Prussian thalers, 70½,@110½; S5,715.

"The steamer America took out this morning \$200,000 in specie, and the Vanderbilt, \$85,715.

"The money market worked to day with increased ease, although quite up to the legal rate of interest, the withdrawal of the currency from the street to pay for the Treasury gold, and the disturbance of loans consequent upon the sale of bonds to the Government, being assigned as the principal causes of the activity. The supply to-day, however, was quite equal to all demands at seven per cent. Commercial paper is dull, discounts ranging for prime names from seven to nine per cent.

"Governments were quiet and steady to-day, the

cial paper is dull, discounts ranging for prime names from seven to nine per cent.

"Governments were quiet and steady to-day, the market opening weak and slightly off the closing figures of last night in the 'Sis, '52s, and '53s. Old '57s opened higher and the new Five-twenty issues firm. At the noon call these latter and the Ten-forties declined very slightly, while the '62s improved and old '65s were stronger. The currency bonds were steady. At the last call the market was 'off' on the old '65s, but steady on the rest of the list, and closed firm at 5 o'clock at the following figures:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 116% (116%; do., coupon, 121% (112; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116% (117; do.do., coupon, 1862, 122% (122%; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117%; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118% (118%; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119% (1197%; do. do., coupon, 1865, 119% (1197%; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108% (108%); do. do., coupon, 109@109%; from seven to nine per cent. do., coupon, 109@109%; currency bonds, 107 1 @107 1.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 4.-There is no shipping demand or flour, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchase only unough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 800 barrels at \$560 5-25 for superfine; \$5-75@6 for extras; \$6@6.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6007

fowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., and fancy brands at \$8 50@11, according to quality. "Rye flour seeds at \$6.75.

The Wheat market is dull and depressed, and there is no inquiry except for prime lots. Sales of red at \$1.40@1.47, the latter for choice Pennsylvania; and amber at \$1.50@1.65, the latter rate for fancy Michigan. Rye sells at \$1.32@1.35 % bushel for Western. Corn is dull and I@2c. % bushel lower; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 91c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 75@70c.; Pennsylvania at 65@72c.; and Southern at 50@60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 percitron at 56 % ton. Whisky is offered at \$1.05%1.08% gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Ulcared ships Albatross, for Manzanilla, and Franklin, for Hong Kong, with 1160 tens of flour. Sailed, ship Great Pacific, for Callao.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brigs Echo, from Mayaguer; A. M. Roberts, from Arreyo; and E. MeLeed and schrs F. Satterlee and Contral America, from West Indies; and Vicksburg, from Demarara. Passed out—Steamship Leipzig, for Bremen, and brig John Richards, for St. Thomas.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—Arrived steamship Hammonia. SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUNE 4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, Pictou, N. S., Workman & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with 13 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hndson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, for Havre-de-Grace, with 3 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, —, for Havre-de-Grace, with 2 barges in tow, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Lephema, Congdon, 18 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Lavina, Douglass, 15 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr A. E. Campbell, Wilbur, 13 days from Pensacola, with lumber to captain. with lumber to captain.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 3 days from Wilmington, N.
J., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr J. H. Clemens, Proce, 9 days from Washington, N.
J., with shingles to captain.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, 4 days from Newport, with Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, i days from Newport, with fish to captain.

Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, 6 days from James river, with lumber to captain.

Schr Sarah Leuisa, Patterson, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Renton & Bro.

Schr Lottle, Taylor, 6 days from Rockland Lake, with loc to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Eva Edell, Eaton, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Norw. schr Rudolph, Pedersen, 42 days from Gottenberg, with iron to L. Westersaard & Co.

Schr Potcai, Truax, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Tog Hudson, Nicholsen, from Baltimore, with 9 harges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tog Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 8 harges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with 2 tow of hatges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with 3 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, 13 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 2.—A barque, supposed the Marian, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, went to sea to-day. Also some of the vessels before reported at the barbor. Wind light from SW.; weather thick.

L. L. LYONS,

MEMORANDA.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, 8 days from Calbaries, as New York yesterday.