# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.-NO. 140.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

### FIRST EDITION

#### CUBA.

Will our Government Recognize the Power of Spain in the Island? The New York Tribune of this morning publishes

It is understood here that the question has al-ready been raised in regard to Cuba, whether, since the virtual deposition of General Dulce by the Spa-nish volunteers, there be any colonial government with which our Consular agents there, or authorities here, can hold official relations. The Spanish Minister here is known to be very much trou-bled about the turn of affairs. Expinar being only the creature of a mob. It is deemed questionable at the departments, if any issue is made, whether he should be recognized. The Cuban agents whether he should be recognized. The Cuban agents are not slow to take advantage of this, as will be seen at an early day. They are urgent in pressing seen at an early day. They are urgent in pressing up on prominent persons here that no Government new exists in Cuba but that of the Republic. It is accertained from other sources than the Cubans that the Republicans estimate that they have obtained recruits in the United States, Mexico, and the South American republics, to the number of 5000 men in all, and that they have been furnished experienced officers, from the United States alone, sufficient to command the entire number, from the colonel to the subaltern; and also that the aid thus derived from the countries number is light compared with from the countries named is slight compared with the assistance furnished in the line of subsistence, clothing, annunition, and arms. So great is the activity of the Cubana now in this country, and so confident are they of speedy success, that no efforts are now made to furnish special information, as was formerly the case, to those in this city who have been active in support of their cause.

Dulce Considers the Island "Lost to the Mother Country." The great revolt and conspiracy among the Spanish volunteers broke out in Havana on the 1st nstant.

About 1500 armed volunteers and some 5000 men congregated at the Plaza de Armas, clamoring "Muera Dulce!" "Muera' his wife the insurgent ! "Muera Pelaez!" "Muera Model." (the latter Colo-nel of Engineers), to which were added the grossest

"Muera Pelacz!" "Muera Modet!" (the latter Colo-nel of Engineers), to which were added the grossest insults ever attered against the principal authority. Other volunteers meantime kept running through the principal streets of the city, calling to arms and clamoring, and they finally all formed at the Parque and other principal points. Dulce, advised of their proposed manoeuvres, had previously ordered four guns to the Palace, as well as 250 men of the artil-lery and engineer, and fifty of the cavaly corps. At about 10 o'clock A. M. he appeared on the balcony, and ordered the commander of the cavalry to clear the Plaza and fire if necessary, which the com-mander declined, notwithstanding his threats to order him to be shot. Upon finding he could not de-pend even upon the few men he had round him, he retired until the next morning, 2d instant, when he called for the colonels, officers, and sergeants of the palace he asked them what they wanted. After a minute's silence one of the officers is that you should at once resign the command." Dulce said he would consult the Provisional Govern-ment, and report within forty-eight hours. The officer objected thus:--"General, that will not satisfy the 11,000 men under arms since last evening. If we give them such an answer, they will come here and compel you to resign by force if necessary.

we give them such an answer, they will come here and compel you to resign by force if necessary, whereas, if we carry the intelligence of your acqui-escence to their wishes, none of them will move." General Dulce then told them in a dignified manner, "When I arrived in this island I found it in a blaze. In leaving it to-day I consider it lost to the mother country, precisely through the same process that caused the loss of our other possessions in America. You proclaim the independence of the island the moment you decline submission to the lawful representative of the National Government. You may retire.

#### Ominous Proceedings-A New Movement.

arrangement could be hit upon to do away entirely, not only with the substance, which is already ended. but with the shadow of Spanish power now still re-maining in the island. Different Juntas have been held, and another large one is to meet at the Theatre Tacon on Sunday next, for the purpose of dis-cussing this project, and another (which meets with more favor), looking to the government of the island by the Spanish residents. Of course these meetings are, it may be said, secret, yet enough is known of what goes on inside to form correct opinions as to what really these people are aiming at. The first proposition suggested meets with considera-ble opposition, because it is believed that, as things have gone so far, it will be the next thing to the impossible to bring about a conservative state of feel-ing on the part of the Cubans. Did these men now believe that all could be arranged with the children of the soil, the suggestion ere alluded to, would be probably adopted. But the second idea is already in practical operation. It is now understood that the Spaniards resident in Caba already have the power in their own hands (at least so far as Spain is concerned), and the whole question is. What is to be done so as to retain it? The different Governors appointed by Dulce, or upon his recommendation, are to be removed and men who are in full sympathy with this idea are to fill their places. You may soon hear of the establishment o a government here independent of Spain, in which Cubans and colonized Spaniards will both participate.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION NOT GRANTED.

An Unusual Occurrence in Kentucky – A Woman Refnsed a Divorce-Remarkable Opinion by a Louisville Chancellor. The following opinion will be read with interest:— Louisville Chancery Court-Lucy Gray, vs. William M. Gray.—Opinion and order remanding the rules. This case exposes and illustrates the judicial error in granting divorces for trivial or undefined causes, in March, 1866, a marriage was solemnized between two young people of good standing in social life. The husband was a physician, not more than twenty-five years old, and commanded an unusually large practice for one at that age. He was remarkable for his industry, thrift, generosity, and religious habits. The young counsel who has defended him so ably in this case was his school-mate, and I lay much stress upon his earnest statement that the defendant was a manly fellow while at school. The respected minister of the church of which the defendant was a member declares that he was, and is, a gentle Chris-ian and a good cilizen.

nember declares that he was, and is, a gentle Chris-tian and a good clitzen. Six or eight witnesses of undoubted character tes-tify fully to the excellence of the defendant as a man, and to his just conduct as a husband. Look-ing at him simply through the testimony of witnesses, he not only does not deserve a shameful decree di-vorcing him from the wife whom he says he still been but he is an exemption may be a suboves, but he is an example for many husbands to

The plaintiff was a young girl, not more than 20 years of age. Her father was a gentleman in social rank, and possessing a comfortable estate of \$75,000 She received an excellent educati or \$100,000. and all her witnesses describe her as gentle, tender, and loving. The two young people married, worthy then, and

with a future which seemed propilious. The hus-band had the consent of his family, and the wife more than the approvation of hers, for her brother took an active part to secure the alliance. They had but one child who lived long enough for the father and mother to see their images reflected from a common object of mingled love. Scarcely two years had passed before the wife fied her bill in this Court, charging that her husband was crued and unburnen and maxing that her husband

was cruel and mhuman, and praying that the bonds by which they were united might be broken for ever. The husband answered and declared that he always loved his wife, and that he could not be cruel to her. Her witnesses, not less than ten in number, prove that he was cruel, inhuman, and mean, and that she was faithful, suffering, patient, and tender. His was faithful, suffering, patient, and tender. His witnesses, almost as numerous, prove that he was affectionate, attentive, laborious, and loving his wife above all things; and that she was a petulant, quarrelsome, and insupportable ter-magant. Two of them go so far as to say that she waved a white handkerchief from her window to allure young men on the street. How is this? The answer is easy. The husband was not cruel and in-human. The wife was not petulant or quarrelsome, and the story of the white handkerchief should not have been for the day for the store. have been foisted by family passion into the record,

Had these two people been allowed to live and love gether, they would still be faithful to the yows they offered, which received a sanction higher than that given by human law. All her witnesses who prove anything are her

All her witnesses who prove anything are her family, her physician, her family friends, or the ene-mies of her husband's family. All of his are of exactly the same character. Each family seemed to think it was its right and duty to govern and control plaintiff and defendant, or to make them hate each other, and then sepa-rate. I never these two strongers are then the

rate. I never knew two stronger swearers than the brother of the plaintiff and the brother of the defendant. The families became hostile, and these two people

so young, and so bound by everything to make man and woman love each other, became the objects which were used to gratify family rivalry, hate, and spite. And now, without crime, but merely misguided,

with affections withered, vows broken, and the fu-ture blackened, I am invoked to perpetuate this shame, and let the man go marry another woman, and the woman go marry another man. I will not

And I have not given the only reason. The civil law is supreme on this bench. If the Chacellor believes in other laws which conflict with

and are superior to the civil laws which control with his opinion or his place. This is a place solely for human justice according to human law. But if discretion be allowed—and in cases of divorce the Chancellor has large discretion—then all laws can be consulted which elevate mankind and calvance moral civilization. Under such circum e moral civilization. I stances what he thinks becomes the law of the case. I have my views, not now wholly fettered, of merely human statutes; I will enforce them to the honor of ociety. Throughout the civilized world great temples have seen erected and censecrated to the enforcement o a creed which declares that there other laws beside aman which govern the sacred contract of mar-age. If I were to declare that creed to be true I riage. should go beyond my business. Were I to deny that it is true I should be unfit for this place. But many wiser and better than I believe it, and I must be careful lest I offend a law higher than that administered by this Court, and usurp a jurisdiction higher than mine. Better to be careful in tearing asunder bonds which may be suable elsewhere. To dismiss this suit might not be right. The proper To ourse to take is to leave a *locus panilentia*. This is the spring, and if they will go to the grave of their dead child they will find flowers there, and flowers suggest forgiveness and love. They may ye obliterate from the past all that was painful, and ob tain from the future all that was so brightly promised. Let the case go to the rules. R. W. WOOLLEY, Chancellor pro tem.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Mining Troubles-The Strike **Continues-Probabilities of a** Speedy Resumption of Work by the

Miners.

Naval and Army Orders - Leave of Absence to General Sickles.

#### FROM THE STATE.

Affairs in the Mining Districts-Proceedings of the General Council-The Miners Desire to Resume Work-The Probabilities of their Doing so.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 11 .- It is reported here this morning, on reliable authority, that all the Schuylkill county men will resume work on Wednesday next, in accordance with an agreement effected here yesterday, the terms of which have not been ascertained. The suspension still continues throughout this and Luzerne county. All the merchants in the latter county refuse to sell their goods to miners on credit, as has been the custom heretofore. This action canses much dissatisfaction, and unless work he resumed within a short time, it is feared that the merchants will be compelled to sell on credit or close up their business.

At an interview between a committee of miners and Mr. Parrish, an agreement was made on the percentage basis, so far as concerns the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The Frand Council, at the meeting to which the

ment was submitted, took no action in the ter. The miners in this vicinity are greatly disappointed at this, and evince a desire to return

to work regardless of the Council. Mr. Williams, a delegate to the Council, expresses the belief that no work will be done this

month. One thousand tons are being shipped at New-

burg, New York, to Easton, for the use of Pennsylvania iron furnaces. Mr. Pardee, an extensive miner, is also shipping a large quantity by Morey's canal, from Hoboken, at the freight of seventy cents per ton.

The State Election. HARRISBURG, June 11. - The Republican County Convention of this county instructed their delegates in favor of General Hartranft for Governor.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Major and Brevet Lientenant-Colonel George Gibson is assigned to duty as Major of the 5th Infantry, and ordered to report without delay to the commanding general of the Department of Missouri. Minister Sickles.

WASHINGTON. Official Information of the Loss by the Santa Fe Robbery-The Robbers Secure \$33,000.

Collision of New England Ves-sels-The Northern and Southern Markets.

#### FROM THE WEST.

The Santa Fe Robbery. Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11.-Treasurer Spinner this morning received another despatch from Santa Fe, announcing that the loss to the United States by the recent bank robbery will not excecd \$33,000.

A large number of national banks are preparng to withdraw their securities as designated depositories of the United States. Eight banks have ceased to be financial agents of the Government since the 5th instant.

Political Changes-The Tennessee Campaign. ST. LOUIS, June 11 .- A special from Nashville to the Democrat says the Nashville Press and Times, heretofore the organ of Stokes, came out this morning strongly for Senter and universal suffrage. The old editors of the Press and Times have all ceased connection with it. A leading article declares that henceforth it will be the organ of no man or set of men, but will boldly and independently advocate whatever its conductors think politic and right. The Senter movement seems to be gaining strength throughout the State.

#### Destructive Fire.

CHICAGO, June 11 .- The large flouring mill and elevator known as Osborn's Mills, at Rantoul, Illinois, was completely destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$8000.

#### FROM THE PLAINS.

#### Arrival of a Distinguished Party.

OMAHA, June 11 .- Senator Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Benjamin Wade, and General Boynton arrived here this morning, with their families, and leave for Promontory Point this evening. Indian depredations are reported south of the Platte, below Fort Kearney, but nothing serious.

#### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORE, June 11.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 31½c. Flour dull and heavy; sales of 7500 barrels at prices without decided change. Wheat quiet; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 at \$143. Corn firmer and stock scarce; sales of 39,000 bushels mixed Western at 72@bsc. via canal, and 93@95 via relycod. Outs coulets at \$16. Beef quiet Pork ontet. railroad. Oats quiets at 81c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, \$31-80. Lard quiet at 19@193cc. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Cotton firm at Sic. Flour fairly active, and prices favor buyers. Wheat dull and weak. Corn firm; prime white söc., vellow 88% 92c. Outs dull at 75% 75c. Rye dull and nominal at \$130. Mess Pork firm at \$2259. Bacon active and adventures rib sides 17% of the side of the first of the dull adventures rib sides 17% of the side of the sides of the sides of the side of the advancing; rib sides 17%c.; clear rib 18%c.; shoulders 14%@15c. Hams 21@22c. Lard firm at 19%c. Whisky in fair demand at 99c.@\$1.

band of the latter was at the Land Office, 75 miles distant. Alderdice, together with the two Messrs. Henderson and Mr. Story, were at Salina, 45 miles distant, getting provisions. In the house were a couple of Irishmen. These were armed, but started for their horses, which were down in the bend. The women implored them to stay, but terrified at their flight, and without thinking that their greatest safety was in the house, they gathered up their children and fied. Mrs. Kinds had her baby in her arms, and took Mrs. Alderdice's second child on her back Mrs. Alderdice, with her babe at the breast and another at the back, and her little boy and grif at Mrs. Alderdice's second child on her back Mrs. Alderdice's second child on her back another at the back, and her little hoy and girl at her side, started with the other. They ded down Salina river. From the bend where the house stood to the next point of timber was a prairie stretch of three-quarters of a mile. Ere they had traversed a great portion of it the Indians saw them and pursued. What a race for life! As they reached the point of timber the Indians were close on them. The children were tired, the women exhausted. "I can go no further," cried the unhappy Mrs. Alder-dice. Unable longer to bear the double burden, and earnest to save her own babe, Mrs. Kinds put down the other child, and pressing her babe to her breast, flew forward, crossed the Salina river, and bid in the under-growth and escaped, reaching Schemmerhorn's ranch with bleeding feet late that night. Not so Mrs. Aiderdice. Surrounded by her little children she saw the Indians approach. Lifting her two youngest under her arms, she made a last effort. She was sur-rounded. Her three eldest children were shot before under her arms, she made a last effort. She was sur-rounded. Her three oldest children were shot before her eyes. She, with her4 babe, was placed on a horse, and as the child's hood was found, bloody, a short distance off, it is feared that it too was slain, but carried off dead on its mother's bosom. Her oldest, a boy of nine years, had four balls and an arrow through him, but is still alive, and it is hoped will recover. The other two have been buried. The Cavalry Arrive Too Late.

While this was going on another settler, a Mr. Shaeffer, with bis young wife and child, were driving along the Hendricks field. They had been down the valley some miles that Sunday, on a visit. As they crossed the Salina, at a bridge there, Mr. Shaeffer had observed a company of cavalry in camp. Hearing the boys scream, and seeing the horrid scene, Shaeffer wheeled his horses and galloped back with the wagon to the miller camp. scene, Shaeffer wheeled his horses and galloped back with the wagon to the military camp, scarcely a quarter of a mile off. It was a full company of the 7th Cavalry, well equipped and mounted. It seems that they were over from Harker hunting stray horses. Their vigilance could not have been great. Some of the soldiers had seen the parties of Indians, but did not know what they were. When Mr. Shaeffer gave the alarm, in a short time the troopers got their horses and moved after the Indians, with all the method so ex-ouisitely military. In about a mile they come on the moved after the Indians, with all the method so ex-quisitely military. In about a mile they came on the three Indians in a ravine, where they were trying to larlat the horses they had captured, some twenty in number. Instead of charging at once upon them, the officer dismounted his men, sent back his horses, formed in line of battle, and opened up volley after volley on the three Indians. The old Indian, scarce 300 yards off, shock his shield defiantly at them. He and his two companions saddled fresh horses from those they had captured during the fusiliade, and his two companions saddled fresh horses from those they had captured during the fusilade, and rode of. The cavalry were then remounted and or-dered to follow; but by this time the Indians had, of course, moved off. After a two hours' hunt, the cavalry returned to camp. Next morning, with all the horses, they started after the Indians, crossed the divide northwest to Salt creek and thence as they livide northwest to Salt creek, and thence, as they crossed to the Solomon river, they came on a party of Indians, as they thought, too strong to attack, fell back on Salt creek, and sent to Hays and Harker for assistance.



OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, June 11, 1869. } There is again a somewhat active call for money to-day, both at the banks and from the brokers, but the supply continues in excess of demand, though the supply continues in excess of demand, though this feature is not so prominent as it was early in the week. The condition naturally tends to harden the rates, which, however, remain about the same as heretofore. We continue to quote call loans on pledge of Government securities at 5 per cent, and at 6 per cent, on miscellaneous collaterals. The streat hears are not a notice and word hereto. street loans are quite active, and good business paper

is in demand at 6638 per cent. discount. There is a large amount of second grade paper afloat on the street, much of which it is difficult to negotiate, but

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS

117@117%; do. 1865, 118%@118%; do. July, 1865, 119%@119%; do. July, 1867, 119%@119%; do. July, 1868, 119%@119%; 58, 10-40, 108%@108%. Gold, 128% 189%. Messrs. JAY COORE & CO. quote Government secu-rities, etc., as follows:-U.S. 68, 81, 121%@121%; 5.% a of 1862, 122%@122%; do., 1864, 117@117%; do., Nov., 1865, 118%@118%; do., July, 1865, 119%@111%; do., 1867, 119%@119%; do., 1868, 119%@119%; 10-40; 108% @108%. Pacifics, 106%@106%. Gold, 139%.

#### The New York Money Market. From the N. Y. Herald.

"The extraordinary condition of the money mar-At at this season of the year, when, according to precedent, funds should not command more than four to five per cent, interest in transactions on call, forms the feature of interest in Wall street just now, and is the secret of the success which has attended the heavy demonstration of the 'bears' on the stock market. It will be a matter for carloas remulscore that on the 10th of June 1320 in the on the stock market. It will be a matter for carlons reminiscence that on the 10th of June, 1869, in the indicie of the season in which money is usually most abundant in the metropolis, as high as one-quarter of one per cent. interest was paid for the use of money for one day. This rate was had late in the afternoon, subsequent to the usual closing of the banks; but from the persistent inquiry, which lasted long after three oclock, it was evident that many accounts hap not been made up until four o'clock, or even later from the persistent inquiry, which lasted iong after three oclock, it was evident that many accounts hav not been made up until four o'clock, or even later than that time. This was the extreme and excep-tional figure, but the rates very freely paid were seven per cent, gold, seven per cent, currency pius commissions of one-sixteenth and ome-cighth, and seven per cent, gold pius similar commissions. The "making' for money late in the afternoon was sug-gestive of the scenes so frequently witnessed in the all and spring periods of stringency in Wall street. It is only proper to observe in this connection that ienders were found who, in the confident belief that, the present activity is artificial and one transaction of this character involved the sum of \$300,000, for which the borrower contracted to pay six per cent. per amoun interest and a premium of one half per cent. —making it equivalent to twelve per ct. per amount, the time of the loan being thirty days. It is difficult to believe that the stringency of the 'bear' cliques in foresceing the disturbance of the money market is not the least curious feature of the present sudden revulsion in the stock market. Foresceing it, they have doubless assisted and aggravated it. One fact seems to have escaped general observation, viz., the gradual but steady and heavy drain of our parts into the Sub-Treasury, where some \$26,000,000 has accumulated. The increase is the natural result of the present system of gold sales and bond pur-chases. Mr. Boutwell scis weekly \$2,000,000 of gold, for which, in round Egures, he gets \$2,700,000. He mays \$1,000,000 of bonds, for which he least \$1,500,000 overy week. Mr. Boutwell, in selling \$2,000,000 of gold a week, selected the season of the year in which experience hancated there would be least danger to read a week selected the season of the year in which experience hancated there would be least danger to every week. Mr. Boutwell, in selling \$2,000,000 of gold a week, selected the season of the year in which experience indicated there would be least danger to the local finances of this city. He sells only one mil-lion of bonds in the corciative operation. It will be remembered that Sceretary Boutwell was strongly urged to buy a million of three per cents instead of the additional million of bonds. It is now intimated that he is accumulating a fund wherewith to redeem these three per cents, which are payable on demand. Hence the increase noticeable in the Sub-Treasury currency balance. Originally the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to redeem these certifi-cates by the issue of an equal amount of green-backs. But the law which was passed to restrain Mr. Mcculloch's experiments with the currency for-bids expansion and contraction alike. Hence the Mr. McCulloch's experiments with the currency for-bids expansion and contraction alike. Hence the redemption of the three percents must be made with money which is now in circulation. If Secre-tary Boutwell is digesting any such scheme secretly and for the purpose of astoishing the country by his mancial sagacity, he is playing into the hands of the gambling clique of Wall street, of whom he promised to steer clear. Whatever the real source of the pre-sent stringency in money, the banks and other in-stitutions having funds to loan are deeply scrutinous of the collaterals presented to them, and hence

stitutions having funds to loan are deeply scrutinous of the collaterals presented to them, and hence contribute to the activity. "Government bonds were heavy at the opening, in response to the more active demand for money, but the decline was very gradual, amounting to about one-half per cent, during the day, the cheaper price of each stage inducing purchases against the Lon-don quotalism, which was very steady at 80% until late in the day, when it followed the general course of affairs at London, fell to 80, and closed at 80%. fell to SO, and closed at 801. The English market for consols, according to late private telegrams, was weaker by as much as three-quarters per cent., despite the reduction of the disount rate and the increase of specie in the Bank of England, which would indicate that the troubles in France were regarded as quite serious. "The Government sold one million of gold to-day, as follows:-\$260,000 at 138.92%, \$250,000 at 138.91%, \$100,000 at 138.92%, \$150,000 at 138.91%, \$50,000 at 139.06, \$50,000 at 139.12, \$100,000 at 138.96, \$160,000 at 38 95, \$100,000 at 138 96. "Foreign exchange was dull in the activity of money and was lower for sight sterling, in answer to the change in the discount rate by the Bank of England.

#### A SPECK OF WAR.

## An English Mail Steamer Fired Into by a Brazilian iFort. From the Panama Mercantile Chronicle, May 31.

An occurrence took place in Rio Janeiro which it

is feared will disturb the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Brazil. A certain Senor Magallanes having announced his intention of deing on the British mail packet, and having named a person to represent him in his absence, sold his effects and purchased a ticket for the steamer La Plata. Just previous to his departure a person having a lawsuit with Magallanes obtained a judgment against him, and at once made an attempt to stop him rom leaving in the steamer. The ship was ready to sail, awaiting only the signal from the captain of the port, when the Chief of Police presented himself on board and demanded of the captain the delivery of Senor Magallanes. The British Consul, who was pre-sent, remarked that by virtue of a convention cele brated between Brazil and Great Britain, the detention of a passenger must be effected at least within an hour previous to the sailing of a steamer, and that Senor Magallanes having just come on board with a legal passport the ship could not be detained on this account. The officer of the port declared that he would not permit the steamer to pass the fort, but the consul ordered the ship to leave, which and to return only in case the ship should be fired upon by the fort.

On passing the fort of Santa Cruz a blank shot was On passing the fort of Santa Cruz a biank shot was at first fired, and followed by another carrying a solid shot, which passed through the rigging. The steamer returned to port, and the Consul at once produced a copy of the convention of the authorities, who hud all along denied its existence, the ship was then allowed to proceed to sea. There is no doubt Great Britain will demand satisfaction for this out-

rage. Her British Majesty's ships of war Oregon and Chacke had sailed without delay from Buenos Ayres to the scene to make an investigation into the affair.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN .-. An eminent New York politician and editor expresses some doubt as to the ability of the Republican party to carry the fall State The supporters of Mr. Sumner's views on the Alabama question, who appear to be as numerous as the seashore cands, are chamorous for a firm foreign policy. Mr. Stanton, ex-Secretary of War, indorses every single point made by Mr. Summer, and olds that the United States can hever, with bonor o itself, accept less than Mr. Summer has asked, to fiscif, accept less than Mr. Summer has asked. The leading politicians of the country and of the Republican party are now endeavoring to introduce the Alabama question into our domestic politics, and the point to be gained by so doing is new monifest. The Republican mater it is foll. very manifest. The Republican party, it is felt, never had so splendid a chance of marshaling all the foreign vote on their side. Mr. Stanton sees the game clearly and is preparing to hunt it down. The separation of the foreign vote from the Democracy will be the death of that party. Without it they will have little more than a mere corporal's guard in any tate in the Union. Mr. Stanton intends to attend e forthcoming convention in Ohio, and announ-sthat he will introduce and advocate resolutions support of Mr. Summer's positions. Ex-Governor ces that he will the support of this we can carry Pennsylvania on the Same issue, - Correspondence Chicago Journal,

-One hundred indictments have been filed against German who kept his lager-beer saloon open on unday, in Indianapolis.

-The University of Notre Dame, Ind., celebrates silver jubilee this year.

#### DROWNED.

A Skiff Containing Seven Persons Upset. The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday morning SAVE:

"Captain Thomas R. Chester, of the towboat J. F. Dravo, which arrived from the lower ports yesterday morning, brings intelligence of a sad drowning affair, which occurred in the Ohio river, about two miles below the mouth of the Little Guyandotte river, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. From the statements of the Captain it seems that when the Dravo reached the point where the drowning occurred, a party of seven, three young ladies and four young gentlemen, were noticed seated in a skift, which was then in the willows on the Virginia shore of the river. They immediately rowed out into of the river, and pulling rapidly were soon in the "swell" or waves of the tow-boat. About half a mile further up the river, Captain Chester looked back to see if the Niagara towboat which was follow-ing was in sight. The first thing that met his gaze was the skiff, apparently upset in the middle of the stream.' An opera glass was immediately procured, and with this he was able to bring the skiff close enough to discover that it was upset, and that its former occupants, who were in the water, were hold-ing on to it, and struggling to save themselves from drowning. The engine was immediately reversed, and the boat backed to the scene of the struggle. The Ningara had also came up by this time, but both boats were unable to render any assistance, the entire party having sunk for the last time. A gentle man who afterwards came aboard the Dravo fur nished the Captain the names of the party, as fol ows :- Joseph Sibley, Charles Sibley, Miss G. Sibley Miss Polly Guilian, Miss Bliza Davis, Charles McKey, and Dallas Jones. None of the bodies had been recovered at last accounts,

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day. Ephraim Stiles was tried upon the charge of as-sault and battery upon Robert Ellinger. The defen-dant is a conductor upon the Second and Third Streets Railway, and had formerly prosecuted Ellin-Streets Hallway, and had formerly prosecuted Ellin-ger's brother upon the charges of assault and battery and the larceny of a watch, alleged to have been committed on the 5th of October, 1567. A few days since, as it was testified, the two Ellingers got into his car to ride home, and he asked them when they intended to return his watch; they replied that they knew nothing about it. Then he ordered them to leave his car, and upon their refasing to do so before they had come to their home, he struck Robert and knocked him into the street. Ellinger jumped on knocked him into the street. Ellinger jumped on again, and Stiles forcibly thrust him inside and beat im severely. The defense set up that the Ellingers, who were

standing upon the platform, were ordered to go in-side or get off, according to the rules fof the com-pany. They declined to do either, and then he put them off. On trial.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The case of the United States vs. Fifty barrels of whisky, etc., claimed by Edward McCabe, before reported, was resumed this morning, and at the close of our report had not been concluded.

-The Harvard boys have been giving theatricals at Horticultural Hall to raise funds for the English race.

-The Boston Transcript says that during the pre-sent month the daily newspapers will be musica journals.

-A tailor's dummy in Chicago recently caught fire and was nearly burned to death. Spontaneous com-

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for one year, with permission to go bevond the sea, is granted Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, retired.

#### Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commanders Edward P. Lull and Merrill Miller have been ordered to the Lancaster. Master William Watts has been ordered to the Macedonia. Commander S. B. Luce is detached from the command of and Lieutenant-Commander Theodore Kane from duty on the Mohongo, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark is detached from the Macedonian and ordered to the Naval Academy.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

Negro Republicans-Mass Meeting Broken Up. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 11 .- The negro Republicans held a mass meeting here last night, and in consequence of the feeling between the Bond radicals and the opposing faction the meeting was so disturbed that it had to adjourn. Charles West, formerly well known here as an

extensive coal dealer, died yesterday.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

#### California News.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 .- The steamship Idaho arrived from Honolulu to-night, with advices to the 28th ult. There is no political news. Business is unusu-

ally dull.

The ship Resolute, from Baker's Island, and Sumatra, for Hong Kong, sailed from Honolulu.

#### Naval.

KEY WEST, June 11 .- The United States steamers Penobscot and Saratoga sail for the North to-day. The sick are doing well.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

#### This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, June 11-A. M .- Consols for money, 9214 for account, 92%. United States 5-208 quiet at 50. Stocks steady, Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 93%. INVERPOOL, Junc, 11—A. M.—Cotten opens as follows:—Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Or-leans, 12d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week were 75,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were for export and 0,000 for speculation. Stock division bales of which 10,000 for speculation. Stock, 435,000 bales, of which 248,000 bales are American.

#### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 11-P. M. -Consels for money, 921; INNION, June 11-P. M. Stocks of Inducty, 053.
Inverspool, June 11-P. M. Stocks of cotton affort, 256,000 bales, of which so,000 are American.
Brendstuffs heavy; red Wheat, 85,551. Cora, 258.
64, for old; and 258. 664, for new. Peas, 368. 664.
Tallow, 438. 90.
LONDON, June 11-P. M. Sperm olf, 296.
HAYBE, June 11-P. M. Sperm olf, 296.

HAVRE, June 11-Cotton opens quiet.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

NEETLETS by Tclegraph. New Yors, June 11.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 129% Exchange, 9%, 5-208, 1863, 195%; 40. 1864, 117; do. 1865, 118%; new, 119%; do. 1861, 119%; 10-408, 108%; Missouri 68, 92%; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 93; New York Central, 186%; Reading, 9%7; Hudson River, 157; Michigan Central, 181; Michigan Southern, 105%; Illinois Central, 143%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157. Fort Wayne, 157. MEMFHIS, June 11.—Cotton; sales of 50 bales, and middlings, 31c.; low middlings, 29c. Market firm; re-celpts, 90; exports, 308; stock on hand, 38%. Meats firm; mess pork, 33c.; clear sides, 18%c.

A gigantic bronze frog is suggested as an artisti-

cally grotesque design for the fountain in the Boston Common frog pond,

#### Collision.

PROVIDENCE, June 11 .- The steamer Old Colony collided with the schooner Sarah Jane to-day. Both suffered considerable damage, but no person was hurt.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-N.Y. Central R. . . . 1873; West, Union Tel. . . . 40% N.Y. and Erie R. . . . 29% Toledo and Wabash. . 72% Ph. and Rea. R. . . . . 98 Mil. and St. Paul R. c. . 75% Mich. S. and N. I. R. . 105% Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 85%

8134 621 

#### THE SAVAGES.

The Latest Raid-Massacre on the Upper Salina - Horrible Atrocities - Revolting

Scenes. A letter has just been received from Spilman creek, Lincoln county, Kansas, dated June 3d, which gives in detail the circumstances of a recent Indian massacre. It reads as follows :---

The Indian Swoop.

Last Sabbath opened quietly on the settlement of the Upper Salina. Rumors had indeed reached these border settlements of Indian depredations on the Blue and Republican Rivers, and near Fort Hays, a few days before, but they were not generally be-lieved. Many fields of corn had been planted. Some wheat and other grain was looking fine. New emi-Some grants were pouring in, and many keads of families had left their women and children to attend to busi-ness at the Land Office, or procure provisions at Salina, forty-five miles distant. It was late in the aftermoon when two men named Alverson and Zeigler were driving with a horse down the valley of Spliman creek, some eight miles from its mouth, when they saw a body of armed men riding by fours in regular order behind them. At first they thought them soldiers. They were about fifty in number, and as they approached were about fity in number, and as they approached bore off towards the hills in passing the wagon, keeping half a mile distant until they had got below them on the valley, when they broke and charged on the two men and the wagon. Then there was a race for life. The Indians wheeled and circled round the dying wagoners. One of them held the reins and urged the horses to the gallon while the other held urged the horses to the gallop, while the other heid a rifle ready for any that might approach too near. After several miles' race they reached the timber, and, abandoning the team, escaped through the brush with their rifles, where the Indians did not care to follow them.

#### The First Murders.

The First Murders. A short distance down the creek, a Swede and his wife, in Sunday dress, were walking out. They were surrounded and killed on the prairie. Their little boy had been a quarter of a mile behind them. He ran back to a dug-out, or adobe house, and reported that the Indians were killing his father and mother. Several families clustered into the notice, several families clustered into the abode and closed the door, and the Indians were unable to effect an entrance. A Swedish silversmith from Chicago, named Peterson, had gone some distance down the creek, and the besieged inmates of the adobe hoped he was in search of help. About sundown the Indians ap-proached the adobe, and one who could speak Eng-proached the adobe, and one who could speak Engwas ind lish threw the Swede's boots against the door, and called out with an onth that the man's body would be tound down the road. He was nearly cut in pieces. At about the same hour in the afternoon a party of 16 surrounded a settler's house at the mouth of Spliman creek (on the Salina). An old Swede and his two sons saw them coming, and took refoge with the two families in the house. He drove of the Indians with a shot-gun. Massacre of Germans.

About the same hour of the day a similar party, evidently part of those who had chased Alverson an hour earlier, emerged from the hills between Spli-man and Bull Foot creeks, chasing two Germans on orseback. As they reached the valley of the Salina the Germans were overtaken, riddled with arrows, and beaten to death with war clubs. These two men were but recently from Lanenburg, Hanover. One of them was named Wishel, and his wife, a beautiful young woman, was carried off and is now in the the hands of the Indians.

#### Women Attempt to Escape.

In full view of the scene of slaughter of the un-happy Germans were several houses. At one of

liable names range between 8210 per cent. The market in Governments is quite dull and rices are again on the decline. Gold continues active and very firm, sales being made at 139 at 19 M, which was the figure at the opening. The stock market was moderately active and firm. State Loans were quiet, with sales of the war loan at 102%. City sixes were unchanged, selling at 100% for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at

936 (a 993). <sup>19</sup>Mac995. Beading Railroad advanced M. selling at 433(6) 435%, b. o.: Pennsylvania Railroad improved M. sell-ing at 57M; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55M. 128 was bid for Canaden and Amboy Railroad; 44 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 30 for North Pennsylvania Ratiroad; 37% for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 32% for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad

Canal stocks were more active and firmer. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36% and Schuyikill Navigaion preferred at 19 %@20. Nothing was done in Coal shares.

armers' and Mechanics' at 120.

Passenger Railways were quiet. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 27 for Sprace and Pine; 30 for Germantown; and 12 for Hestonville.

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 10

 
 do....,b10, 575
 200
 do...18, b60, 1954

 do....
 5734
 600
 do...18, b60, 1974

 do receints, 5674
 75 sh Leh N St.s5, 3654

 BETWEEN BOARDS,
 3 
 BETWEEN BOARDS.

 \$1000 W Jer 6s, 2d, 93
 100 sh Read....b30, 4834

 \$500 City 6s, N.c&p10036
 100 do .....88, 4836

 \$600 do .N.c&p.100
 100 do ......483

 \$400 do .d bill.10036
 100 do .a5wn&1.4836
 

300

do.....b10.48.69 SECOND BOARD.

 
 \$800 City 6s, New.
 100 sh Read R. b5. 493,

 \$1000 do ....c&p.100
 100 do ....b30. 493,

 \$100 sh Cata P. c&p.100
 400 do .....b30, 493,
 ao.....ls. 49) do.....b10, 493 
 100 sh Cata P.s60wn 38
 500

 200 sh Read....bt0, 49%
 100

 160 do..s30wn, 49
 100
 do.....b10, 49% do......49 3-16 do.....b30, 49% 100

do..., b30, 4956 40 sh Penna s5wn&i 5756 do..., ls, b30, 4956 -Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia during the week ending

Tons, Cut Pottsville..... Schuylkill Eaven..... 64 09 626 13 Auburn. Port Clinton 247 03 Harristeirg and Dauphin 570 12 Allentown anu Alburtis..... 128 14 Anthracite Coal for the week..... 1,819 17 ituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week..... 5,339 06 Total for the week paying freight ..... 10,159 03 Coal for Company's use ..... 721 15 Total all kinds for the week ..... 10,880 18 

Gold i 10.25

Mea	RTR.	DE HAVEN & 1	Recourses	No. 40 5	Third 5
11-00					
10:40	- 27-	**************************************	19-25 4	<b>ANNAL STATE</b>	189
	1.2.2				
10.24					
		17.7.7.7.7.7.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.			

treet, Philadelphia, report the following quotations street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 121% @121%; do. 1862, 122% @122%; do. 1864, 117@117%; do. 1865, 118% @118%; do. 1865, new, 119% @119%; do. 1867, new, 119% @119%; do. 1868, 119% @119%; do. 5s, 10-408, 108% @108%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106% @107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 188% @180; Silver, 181@183. Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 121% @121%; 5-2038 of 1862, 122% @122%; do. 1864,

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

ARIDAY, June 11 .- The Flour market is without hange in any of its main features. A limited inquiry still prevails from the home consumers, who are indifferent about purchasing beyond present necessities. Sales of 200 barrels, including superfine at \$5@550; extras at \$5.62%@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.75@6.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@7; Ohio do. do. at \$7@8; and fancy brands at \$8 75@1050, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$6 25@6 50 3 barrel.

Rye Flour is dull at \$6256650 % barrel. There is more demand for Wheat, and holders have put up their views fully 5 cents % bushel. Sales of 2000 bushels red at \$1386145. Rye is quiet at \$1306 % bushel for Western. Corn is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of yellow at 926936.; 1000 bushels Western mixed at 91c.; and 4000 bushels high Western mixed at \$35900. Oats are unchanged Western mixed at 85690c. Oats are unchan ales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark.-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$52 @ ton. Seeds.-Cloverseed is entirely nominal. Timothy may be quoted at \$3@3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the

rushers at \$275. Whisky is steady at 950.@\$1 7 gallon, tax paid.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News we Inside Pages. (BY TELEORAPH.) NEW YORE, June 11. - Arrived, steamship Donau, from fremen. (By Atlantic Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, June 11. - Arrived, steamship France, rom New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JUNE 11. 

sith springe laths to T. P. Galvin & Co. Schr Unward, Hedley, 20 days from Calais, Me., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co. Schr K. M. Branscom, Branscom, 17 days from Calais, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co. Schr W. Donnelly, Lynch, 5 days from Malden, N. Y.,

Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, 4 days from Quincy Point,

with stone to captain. Schr W. P. Cox, Bateman, 4 days from Quincy Point,

with stone to capiain Schr Vandaha, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer. Schr J. Cadwallader, Steelman, from Salem.

Correspondence of the Philodelphia Enchange. LEWER, Del., June 9. The following vessels were at the Breakwater, to-day — Schtz Isaac Rich, for New Bedford ; Ablue, tor Boston ; Philanthropist, tor Bangor ; Lamartine, for Bristol, R. I. Jannen Martin, for Boston ; S. Gilman, for do ; Ney, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia ; also, stesmer Sue, from Wilnington for Christiald; schrs Goo-H. Bent, from Baltimore for Boston ; and A. G. Freland, from Goorgetown for Hoboken. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Brig E. A. Darnard, Read, for Philadelphia, Cardenasid inst. Schr William, Outhouse, from Mariinique for Philadel-phia, with sugar, put into St. Thomas Mth ult, with mas-ter very sick, and remained 20th. Schr Deimont, Gales, for Philadelphia, cleared at Ha-

vana 3d inst. Schr Watauga, Lawrence, at Jacksonville 2d inst., from

Schr Wataugs, Lawrence, at Jacksonville 4th inst., New York. Schr Wim B. Mann, Rogers, at Jacksonville 4th inst.,

Schr Win, B. Main, Rogers, is Charleston, from Charleston, Schr R. S. Miller, Corson, hence, at Baltimore 9th inst. Schr Kophia Wilson, Nowell, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 8th inst. Schr Caspor Heft, Shoe, for Philadelphia, salled from Pantucket 6th inst.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 10 days from Cardsnas, at Brig Harry Virtuen, contine, to take trota can be New York yesterday. Brig John Sanderson, Colter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Demarare 22d ult. Brig Josephine, Forbes, hence, at Trinidad 1st inst. Brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, for Philadelphia, sailed from

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, Antwerp, Workman & Co. Steamer Delphi, McKim, Boston, Samuel Pedrick.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Steamship Commander, Howes, M hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Er. brig Bioomer, Chaddock, 32 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon. Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with spruce laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.