THE LATEST NEWS.

Redemption of Used-up Fractional Currency at Washington Important Decision by Commissioner Delano on the Broker's Tax.

Mutilated Bank Notes Redeemed.

Perpatch to The Evening Telegraph Washington, June 12—2-15 P. M.—During the week ending to-day \$160,200 in mutilated bank notes were redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, making the total amount redeemed and destroyed \$140,153,527. The currency issued for bills destroyed during the past week was \$97,190, making the total amount issued \$13,959,048.

The National Bank Circulation outstanding at this date is \$299,743,144. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the past week was \$282,420.54.

Commissioner Defano to-day made his decision upon the question sub-mitted to him a few days since by the committee from the board of New York cotton brokers as to their liability to pay the tax of one-twentieth of one

per cent, upon sums received by them for negotiating

He decides that they are liable as commission merchants upon all sales in excess of \$55,000 made by or for them at the rate of one dollar on each thousand, except on those made through other wholesale dealers who pay tax as such and sell on commission, and are consequently liable on sales made through commercial brokers; and that commercial brokers are also liable upon all sales negotiated by them at the rate of fifty cents on each thousand dollars, except those made by and through another broker.

Important Order. The following order has just been issued by Com-

missioner Delano;—
"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, June 11, 1869.—No property seized by any Internal Revenue officer will be released by order from the Commissioner until the officer who made the seizure, and the Assessor and Collector of the district, have reported the facts in the case, with their recommendation, or had ample opportunity to make such report and recommendation. "C. Delano, Commissioner,"

More Clerks to be Discharged. An order has been issued at the War Department that all enlisted men detailed as cierks, and all clerks not specially provided for by law, be discharged from the public service on the 15th of July next, and that they be furloughed from the 15th of June. This affects all the branches of the War Department, and will throw several hundred out of partment, and will throw several hundred out of

Weekly Bank Statement. New York, June 12.—The following is the condition of the New York banks:—Loans decreased, \$3,935,876; specie increased, \$2447; deposits decreased, \$5,237,137; legal-tenders decreased, \$2,430,171.

A MEMBER OF COUNCIL KILLED. At about 2 P. M. this afternoon, David J. McClain, of the Common Council, was killed when walking on the track of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at Chelten Hills. He had walked across the west track, when the 145 P. M. Express train came along going North on the east track, and he was struck by the cow-catcher of the locomotive. A lady who was walking with him got across uninjured. The line is straight for a long distance, and it is a good place for a person on foot to see, but he probably miscalculated the speed of the train.

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes.

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face-none of your downcast looks

or any other meanness about them. How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease-idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and

have doctored for all but the right one. These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for distases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Orranic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIFTH EDITION FIRST EDITION

MOTLEY.

His Reception in Liverpool—Addresses to the New Minister-His Response-Our Relations with England.

The Reception.

The Reception.

On Monday, the 31st ult., at the 'Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, Mr. Motler, the newly-appointed American Minister to England, received deputations from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool. Mr. Motley was accompanied by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, and General Badeau.

Mr. W. Langton, President of the American Chamber, was first presented by Mr. Dudley. He said that he was deputed, on behalf of the Chamber, to congratulate Mr. Motley on his safe arrival, and to thank him for the bonor he had done them in consenting to receive them at, he feared, some inconvenience to himself. It had been the custom of the American Chamber to seek a similar opportunity of welcoming the representatives of the United States on their arrival in this country, and it afforded them additional pleasure to welcome one who was no stranger to them by reputation, (Hear, hear.)

Address of the American Chamber of Com-

Address of the American Chamber of Com-merce.

Mr. Hill, Secretary to the Chamber, then read the

following address:—
To his Excellency the Hon. John Lothrop Motley, D. C. L., Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James:—
We, the President and members of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool (consisting of Englishmen and Americans), engaged in commerce with the United States, desire to express our congratulations to your Excellency on your arrival in this country, and to offer you our welcome. We should greet with respect and pleasure the representative of the American republic in his official control and provided the following of the Minister of the happy in welcoming, not merely the Minister of the happy in welcoming, not merely the Minister of the United States, but one who is intimately acquainted with England, and whose literary works are as widely

which England, and whose metary works are as wheely known as they are highly estemed among us.

We take this opportunity of expressing a cordial desire for the contemplated continuance of friendly relations between the two great English speaking nations of the world, and if at any time it should be in the power of our Chamber to co-operate with your Excellency in any matter that may be calculated to facilitate and extend the compared intercepts. facilitate and extend the commercial intercourse which has so long existed between England and America, or in any way to promote the common interests of the two countries, we should esteem it a privilege and pleasure to undertake the duty. Signed by order and on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, this 31st day of May, 1869.

Minister Motley's Response. Mr. Motley said:—Mr. President and gentiemen of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, I thank you very sincerely for your kindly words of welcome on my arrival in England as the representa-tive of the United States. You may be assured that tive of the United States. You may be assured that it is the earnest hope and wish of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, of his administration, and, as I believe, of the American people, to cultivate faithful, friendly, and equitable relations with her Majesty's Government and with the British people. (Hear, hear.) The happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity, are dependent upon concord among all humanity, are dependent upon concord among all the branches of the human family, but more espe-cially between two such leading nations of the earth as the British empire and the American republic, so nearly allied by blood, so closely connected by so many public and personal interests, so addicted to commerce and to the cultivation of the arts of peace. commerce and to the cultivation of the aris of peace, (Hear, hear.) That my strenuous efforts will be made towards the furtherance, so far as in me lies, of the most thorough and mutual good understanding between the two nations—the only basis of an enduring friendship and all kindly relations in accordance with those great principles of reason, honor, and justice which are immutable, and the only safe and untriving the strength of the safe and untriving erring guides for nations and individuals—I beg you earnestly to believe. In conclusion, I have the honor to thank you once more in the name of the United States Government for the courteons and cordial address in which you have expressed your friendly feelings, and for my own part I ask you to believe that I am truly sensible to the very gratifying lan guage in which you have been pleased to allude to myself. (Hear, hear.) Mr. H. Clarke, President of the Liverpool Chamber

of Commerce, was then presented. He said that when they learned that Mr. Motley would land at Liverpool, and that it would not be unwelcome to him to receive an address from the Liverpool Cham-ber of Commerce, it became their pleasing duty to express the friendship which they felt towards the Government which he represented, and the respect and esteem which they entertained personally for himself. (Hear, hear.) It was at all times to them a privilege to welcome the citizens who, from time to time, represented in this country the Government of the United States. That pleasure was doubled when the statesman so chosen was an author whose genius had enriched our historical literature, and who had been adopted by our great national university as one of its most honored scions. They had no that the same industry in the search after truth, the same judicious and calm investigation of conflicting statements, the same absence of prein dice and exaggeration, the same sympathy with freedom and love of justice, which characterized his public writings, would equally distinguish his public acts. He (Mr. Clarke) knew no nobler field for the exercise of these qualities than in the dispelling of those misconceptions which occasionally obscured the intercourse of the two nations, and in cementing the friendship which was pregnant with blessings the world. He assured Mr. Motley that here would meet with no sentiment inconsistent with that of greatness and prosperity to the United States; and persuaded as they were that he entertained towards this country sentiments not less cordial, they heartly bade him welcome to these shores.

Address of the Liverpool Chamber of Com-merce.

Mr. Blood, secretary, then read the following ad-

dress:—
To his Excellency the Hon. John Lothrop Motley,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America:—
May it please your Excellency—We, the President
and Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,
beg most respectfully to offer you our warm and
carnest congratulations upon your arrival in this
country to discharge the important duty of representing the Government of the United States of
America at the British Court.

America at the British Court.

Closely connected as Liverpool is, beyond all other towns of the empire, with the United States by the manifold ties of commercial intercourse and the still closer bonds of personal friendship which link so many among us to the citizens of your country, we have a deep interest in the prosperity of the United States and in the undistarbed maintenance of cor-dial relations between your Government and our

It is a matter to us of unfeigned satisfaction that our Government should have chosen a representative so eminently qualified as yourself to preserve and strengthen those friendly feelings which have hitherto subsisted to the mutual advantage of both

We feel assured that you will bring to the nerform ance of your high mission a spirit of wisdom, mode ration and justice, and meeting, as we trust, with the same spirit on the part of our Government, that whatever questions may exist or arise between the respective countries will be solved in the manner st consistent with the real honor and interests o

We do not regard you as altogether a stranger among us. We are proud to welcome in you an author who has illustrated and adorned our common literature and won for himself an honorable place in the ranks of judicious and discriminating historians. Dependent as we are upon trade, and believing as we do that freedom of commercial intercourse is not only beneficial to the material interests of nations but is one of the surest guarantees of peace an goodwill among them, we shall rejoice if you are en abled to use the influence of your distinguished posi-tion and abilities in removing or abating those fiscal impediments which at present limit the growth of the commerce between the United States and this

In a few hours the last vestige of the protective system will have disappeared from our tariff, and we trust that the policy which has been so fruitful of blessings to our country may before long be adopted

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Liverpool chamber of Commerce. Charles Clark, Minister Motley's Second Acknowledgment. I Mr. Motiey, in acknowledgment, said;—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerice;—I offer my respectful thanks for the cordial language of the address to which I have just had the honor of listening. I take

pleasure in expressing my high appreciation of the friendly sentiments which you manifest towards my country, and you do me no more than justice in supposing that it will be my object, so long as I have the honor of holding the post of envoy from the United States to her Majesty's Government, to do my best to promote a good understanding between two nations essentially of one race, bound to each other more closely, perhaps, by the ties of kindred and by community of interests and pursuits than two leading powers of the world have ever before been connected in human history. (Cheers.) Certainly it is supermunity of interests and pursuits than two leading powers of the world have ever before been connected in human history. (Cheers.) Certainly it is superfluous for me to say that the best and highest purposes of these two great commonwealths, the British empire and the American republic, are best fulfilled when faithful friendship exists between them. (Hear.) The American people and the eminent Chief Magistrate whom they have so lately chosen to be depositary of their confidence and their power are, animated now, as always, by the hope and desire of maintaining sincere and amicable relations with her Majesty's Government and with the people of this empire, upon the basis of entire justice and dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both countries. That commerce between two such vast communities can thrive only when perfect confidence exists is certain, and it is carnestly the wish of the American people that our commerce with Great Britain and with all the world should be intelligently extended and sustained. I have listened with attention to what you have said with regard to the commercial systems of Great Britain and America. You will, however, pardon me if I do not go beyond the limit of my official functions in order to enter into a discussion on fiscal policy; such important matters being regulated by the American people through their representatives in Congress, in accordance with what they believe to be required by the interests of the country. Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you in the name of the United States Government, for the courteous and kindly welcome you have given me as its representative. States Government, for the courteons and kindly welcome you have given me as its representative, and I also express my sincere appreciation of the kindness of the language which you have been pleased to employ towards me personally. The deputation then withdrew.

English Press Comments on Minister Motley's Entree.

The London Telegraph speaks in this manner:—
It is matter for satisfaction, therefore, that Mr.
Motley comes rather to conduct the general relations
between Washington and the Court of St. James,
than to press any special and imperative negotiation.
In his capacity of American Minister, Mr. Motley will
be all the more welcome to us from the fact that at
one time we were forced to regard him as the possible bearer of instructions which could not fall to lead ble bearer of instructions which could not fail to lead the way towards a diplomatic rupture. We have had a good deal too much recently of amateur diplohad a good deal too much recently of amateur diplo-macy; and we are none the less satisfied with the new American Minister because he did not volunteer any explanation of his own views or of the princi-ples he was instructed to uphold, when he met those members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce who thought fit to wait upon him at the very hour of his landing on British soil. Our views may be old-fashioned, but after our late experience we shall much prefer to learn the intentions of the American Government through accredited methods of commu-nication, rather than through casual talks with sectarian deputations or painfully unstudied after dinner effusions. Meanwhile we note with satisfac-tion that nothing can be more friendly or cordial tion that nothing can be more friendly or cordial than the language in which Mr. Motley replied to the deputation which met him at Liverpool. He assured the delegates "that it was the most earnest hope and wish of the President and the people of the United States to cultivate faithful and friendly relations between England and America."

The London Nerralludges to the mission in the following the content of the content of the content of the mission in the following the content of the conten

The London News aliudes to the mission in the following terms:—
We are glad to be able to conclude from Mr. Motley's speech at Liverpool that he does not come to London without instructions. Some of the American papers are already complaining of the want of any definite policy by General Grant's government, and it is therefore satisfactory to find that on the question of its relations with this country that government not only has a policy but a policy of conciliquestion of its relations with this country that government not only has a policy, but a policy of concilitation and of peace. It is useless to hide the fact that Mr. Motley comes at a critical period of our international relations. Demands utterly inconsistent with our honor have been advanced amid the sympathy, if not the direct approval, of the American people, and have provoked on our side a natural determination to refuse, at all risks, to entertain them. We shall be glad to be officially assured of that which some of the American papers tell us, that Mr. Motley's instructions are to reopen the case, not on the basis of Mr. Sumner's speech, but on some more practical and more sensible foundation. The Government and people of England will be curious, if we cannot say people of England will be curious, if we ca anxious, to know what that basis is. Mr. Motley, at Liverpool, spoke of the desire of his people to found our international relations on "a basis of entire justice and dispassionate regard for bonor and interest of each other." If Mr. Motley's actual suggestions to Lord Clarendon are fully pervaded by this spirit, we may hope for his mission a success which was denied to that of his predecessor. It is, however, far too early as yet to express any confident hope as to his mission at all. One clear gain comes from Mr. Motley's pre-sence in London with some definite instructions from his government, and that is, the removal of the whole question from the region of unofficial de bate and rhetorical exaggeration into that of business statement and diplomatic negotiation. We are content to leave our side of the question in the hands of Lord Clarendon, and the country will ac-cept the settlement he and Mr. Motley arrange between them. We should be glad to be equally sure of its acceptance by the Senate of the United States

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1869. "Who is 'Reddy the Blacksmith ?" is a question that for the last few days has been almost as much asked as "Who struck Billy Patterson?" once was. If my recollection serves me aright, his surname is Varley, and he keeps a saloon. Some months go-unless again my memory misserves me -he so beat and mauled a man who had presented himself to him in the light of an aggressor, that the victim's life was despaired of. The trial has been on and off for many weeks. "Reddy"-so called from the color of his hair-is a sort of "Kit Burns," unpersecuted as yet by Oliver Dyer, although Oliver, I am sorry to say, has been hungering after more broth to swallow, in the way of fresh John Aliens. Reddy was in jail for a while, but managed to escape. On Thursday morning, however, he appeared before the Court of General Sessions, attired in broadcloth and gorgeous with Brazilian pebbles, as is the wont with men of his status. His pals gathered around him like vassals around a threatened lord. Owing to some informalities, the trial was again postponed until yesterday morning, when Reddy was discovered to be invisible. His ball, amounting to \$2000, has been forfeited. Mr. Varley, it will easily be guessed, is a political striker. During elections it was his boast that he could vote not only as early but as often as he chose, having a staff under him consisting of a couple of score of voters willing to exercise the right of suffrage to an unlimited extent on either side. A bench-warrant has been issued for his

The indefatigable Mr. C. G. Rosenberg, artist, poet, editor, and novelist, has just published a voluminous work, of varied interest, that will doubtless find its way to every hamlet in the land. It is entitled the "Wonders of the World," and consists of graphic descriptions of all the marvellous natural and artistic phenomena existing in all ages and countries. It is illuminated with over five hundred wood-cuts, and is quite a monument of patient skill, taste, judgment, and that experience of literature and of people

which selects what will sait all appetites. The deadbeat system has arisen to the importance of an institution. Scarcely a day passes but what a restaurant proprietor discovers that his lamb and peas, his strawberries and cream, to say nothing of

plain your position, "no money," with as few blushes as a simulated sangfroid will spare you. This point having been reached, you are not flong kept at that climax of misery. The restaurateur either lets up on you after a few remarks calculated to make you the cynosure of the saloon, or a policeman is called in and you are hustled off to the station-house. From my apparent familiarity with the process, I hope it will not be for a moment supposed that I have "been there." When I explain that I have "assisted"—as a spectator merely—at several of these explosions, and that the latest one was only last evening, I hope that will be considered suffi-

Prudent, paterfamilias are already objecting to the new system of pleasure carriages at the Park, on the ground that they are enjoyed by Deillahs, and they are afraid of their sons, locks being shorn. Unfortunately, this objection applies to nearly every public luxury and convenience. Where can a man dine or amuse himself, in public, except perhaps at the gymnasium and natatorium, without encountering the Delilahs? The ferryboats and steamboats, the stages and passenger cars, the theatres and churches, the restaurants and public gardens, are full of them. But plenty of decent men and women go there I too, and it is difficult to see that the cabriola-wagonnettes are particularly objectionable in this respect. They are, so far, a great success. They were patronized to a great extent last Sunday; they will be patronized to a greater extent next. To the middle classes of people-to the artisans, whose respectability prevents their being ranked with the "lower classes"they will be great blessings. They give their occupants a lovely drive, lasting one hour and a quarter, for the extremely cheap price of twenty-five cents apiece. Ten days ago only four cabriola-wagonnettes were in existence. By Monday there will be nearer

That railread accident not baving administered a quietus to General Grant and his party, they arrived and departed very placidly. It cannot be said that there was any excitement to see them. The President's personal quietness seems to be magnetic and to communicate itself on occasions to the crowds he comes in contact with. He and his suite arrived at the depot at about half-past two in the afternoon, and were received with faint cheers by a feeble crowd. Thence they embarked on the Desbrosses street ferry boat, and thence took passage on the Mary Powell, which bore them to West Point, No bonting displayed itself, and the voice of the gunpowder was mute. There was, in fact, nothing to indicate that the Presidential party had come and gone, except, perhaps, the stump of a well-smoked Havana cigar, found on the Desbrosses street wharf, and which a wandering newsboy appropriated, because he had seen it in the Presidential mouth.

Well may we exclaim that the remedies are worse than the disease. Ever since the first intimation of smallpox in the city, the papers have been dosed with prescriptions none of which were ever known to fail. Masks of ammoniacum and mercury, with eyelid ointment, of unguentum hydrargyri, are recommended by some to prevent the pitting, and one might imagine that an epidemic was raging, and the muffled inhabitants of a doomed city were visited hourly with the death-carts and the plague cry of "Bring out your dead!" There is always a large class of "loil" citizens, however, whose remedy for any trouble consists in writing to the newspapers, and perhaps it is only kind to let the harmless old imbeciles have their way.

I attended last evening one of the most curious exhibitions of the kind I have ever seen. I have witnessed Signor Bittz's canary birds, and I have heard Bobby, and I am willing to admit that these performances are very wonderful; but until last evening I had never witnessed the performances of trained fleas. The entertainment is not a public one, and perhaps derives some of its piquancy from that fact. A gentleman of this city, for many years a dent of inc. perfected his instructions of a quantity of fleas of various nationalities. He has the Russian flea, the French flea, the English flea, the Japan flea, and the American flea, and they are trained to do a variety of feats, such as the pulling of coaches, the drawing of buckets up a well, the firing of cannon, sitting down to table, etc., all with extraordinary nicety and obedience. As soon as he shall have acquired sufficient confidence he proposes to make his entertainment public, and he will probably enter into partnership with a professional necromancer, and thus furnish a new feature to a harmless amusement. As, however, from the very nature of the performances, it is quite impossible that the little creatures under his control should be viewed by a large number of people at any one time it would be a great deal more feasible, I think, were he to endeavor to secure a nook in Wood's Museum. The sphere upon which the little ones operate is a card-board arena, upon which are placed the utensiis in use. To these the fleas are attached by exceed ingly fine-span glass-threads passed around their waists, and they are incited to action by passes made by their controller's hands, similar to those made by a medium's. The exhibition-if anything so private can be called one-took place in the parlor of a private house not very far from the Astor Library, and is the uniquest New Yorkism in all fleadom.

The large and lovely, the broad and the bewitching Desclauzas intends to create a sensation. At the French Theatre, under Grau, she was overshadowed Rose Bell, who if she was bonne was also bony, ie is an operatic brand whom Fisk has saved from she is an operatic brand whom Fisk has saved from the burning, and will make her first appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the part of "Pequillo." In some respects Desclauzas is the jolitest woman at present on the opera boufic stage here. Off the stage, men who love large women sigh for her in vain, for, like Belinda in Pope's "Rape of the Lock," she smiles upon them all alike, and cares for none of them. "Pequillo," it will be remembered, has hitherto been Aujac the tenor's part in La Perichole, but Desclauzas has a penchant for men's parts, and the novelty, will, for a time, fill the thin benches at the ovelty, will, for a time, till the thin benches at the

band-box theatre.

During the week, reports have gained credence that the reason of the sudden closing of the Grand Opera House, where Patric was beginning to draw, was the foreclosing of the mortgage held by Mr. Pike, for the property sold by him to Fisk, who it is said had paid him only \$150,000 in cash. All these reports are bosh. The sum paid down by the purchaser was \$350,000. Miss Western commences there in East Lynne next Monday week. All Baba.

CUBA.

Probable Early Recognition of the Cuban Gov-ernment by the United States. Says the New York Herald's Washington corres-

ondent of yesterday:—
Mr. Ruiz, Secretary of Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy, has returned to this city, and since the news of the volunteer revolution has been very active and pressing for the recognition of the Cuban Govern-ment by the United States. He had a long interview yesterday with Secretary Fish, and made some im-portant disclosures calculated to hasten favorable action by our Govenment. Mr. Ruiz also urged the Secretary that the opportunity furnished by Duice's resignation under duress, and the extraordinary state of affairs resulting from the course pursued b the volunteers, was the most favorable that possibly be presented for enabling the United o promptly recognize the Cubans. He urged that in point of fact, the Spanish domination in the island had been terminated, and that beyond question now, peas, his strawberries and cream, to say nothing of his sherry and champagne, have been swallowed by a penitent stranger in a state of impecunious hunger. To-day it is an unwasfied newspaper itemizer; to-morrow a decayed actor. All that is required is cheek. You enter, give your order with unfaltering voice, look the waiter in the eye, and assume ga air of elegant unconcern when your chops and potatoes a la Lyonnaise are put before you, with perhaps a bottle of claret. You prolong your meal as long as possible, for the fatal moment, when it is imminent, is, to say the least, unpleasant. But tooth-picking and wineglass trifling will not last forever. You rise and approach the cashier's desk, check in hand. If your cheek holds out so far, you endeavor to brazen it out with a wink and a nod and a cordial "You know me! Make it all right to-morrow." If it does not, you exwhatever it might have been before, the Cuban Gov

SECOND EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Republicanism in Spain-Great Meeting in Cordova-Honors to the United States-Serious Disturbances.

A Disastrous Fire in Cincinnati-Three Children Perish-Murders by Sioux Indians in Kansas-The Coming Knights Templar Celebration.

FROM SPAIN.

Frent Republican Meeting - American and Spanish Ensigns Entwined-Cheers for Grant and the United States.

y Atlantic Cable. Madrid, June 11 .- A great republican demonstraion was held to-day in Cordova, at which resolutions were adopted as protests against a return to the monarchical system of government. Deputies from all the southern provinces were present. Speeches of a revolutionary character were made. The stands from which the speakers addressed the crowds were profusely decorated with the American and Spanish flags, which were entwined. Loud cheers were given for the United States and President Grant. It is estimated that there were over fifty housand persons present.

During the progress of the meeting the military and civil guard interfered and attempted to put a stop to the proceedings. This movement created a panic, which was attended with serious consemences. In their efforts to leave the crowd many women and children were trampled to the ground. Several lives were lost in the disturbance. The number of people was so great that barriers had to be erected in the streets to avoid the danger of a serious affray.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, June 12—A. M.—Consols for money 92½, and for account 92½. Five-twenties, 79½; Railways steady; Erie 18½; Illinois Central, 94. Livekroll., June 12—A. M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands 11¾d., Orleans 12d. The sales will reach 8000 below. LONDON, June 12—A. M.—Sugar firm at 39s. 6d.@ 40s. on the spot, and easier at 28s. 9d.@29s. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 12—P. M.—Consols closed at 92 ½ for money and 92 ½ for account. United States Five-twenties are firmer and closed at 80½. Eric Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western Railroad, 29 ½.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day reach 10,000 bales. Sales of Wheat at 98. 5d. for California white. Rosin, 5s. for common. HAVRE, June 12—P. M.—Cotton opened unchanged for both on the spot and affoat; sales of cotton on the spot at 1444.

FROM THE WEST.

Disastrous Fire—Ten Families Houseless— Three Children Said to Have Perished in the

CINCINNATI, June 12 .- A fire broke out this morning, at 2 o'clock, in Ruggles & Baldwin's steam sawmill and shingle factory, at the corner of Sixth and Horne streets, which was destroyed, with a lot of shingles and lumber. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, The flames extended two-story frame dwelling owned by Whateley & Co. value \$3500; August Abel's two-story brick, worth \$7000; two lumber sheds, valued at \$500; and Joseph Gasken's frame dwelling, worth \$1500. On Front street Henry Schmidt's two-story frame was nearly destroyed, value \$2000; and the back portion of Hattrell & Gasken's saddle-tree factory was de stroyed, loss \$2500. The buildings on the opposite side of Horne and Sixth streets were several times on fire, but were saved. Several wagons loaded with lumber on Sixth street were burned. Rumors are affoat that three children perished in the flames. Eight or ten poor families, about fifty persons in all, are houseless. Forty thousand dollars is a moderate estimate of the loss. The fire made a clean sweep,

FROM THE STATE.

The Knights Templar Celebration - Bank Changes - Grass Cutting. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 12 .- A large number of Knights Templar of this city intend to participate in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday next.

The First and Second National Banks of this city have withdrawn their securities, and ceased to be Inited States depositories.

A slight hailstorm passed over this place yesterday. The farmers throughout the county are cutting grass preparatory to making hay.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Insurance Agents Violating Maryland Laws-Fire This Morning. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 12 .- Some twenty agents of the insurance comparies in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston have been cited before the Criminal Court here for violating the State law, by not paying the required license. Some were fined heavily and others were held sub curia.

A fire this morning partially destroyed John Farrell's oyster-packing establishment, Light street wharf, near Ericsson Steamboat Company's New York wharf; also, badly damaging William King's white lead works adjoining,

FROM THE PLAINS.

Murders by the Sloux Indians-More Trouble Looked For. WAYERVILLE, Kansas, June 11 .- A mail-carrier from Salt Marsh reports that one Swede and a boy were killed by a small party of Sioux Indians on Wednesday. The settlers are generally well armed, but more trouble is apprehended. The Superintendent of the New York Colony is here to-day, and says the colony, with the exception of some twentyfive who have enlisted, have come on as far as Washngton, most of them taking homesteads in that

Markets by Telegraph.

vicinity.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Cotton very firm at 31%. lour fairly active but unchanged. Wheat firmer at not higher. Corn firm; white, 98c.; yellow, 92c. Oats steady at 72c. Rye dull and unchanged. Mess Pork, \$3250. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 17%@18c.; clear rib, 18%c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 19%@30c. Whisky un-

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. -Says the N. Y. Sun of Thursday; The ratification of the fif-teenth amendment to the Constitution by New teenth amendment to the Constitution by New Hampshire makes, according to our tally, including Indiana, twenty-four States which have given it their approval. The votes of twenty-eight are required for the completion of the work. Vermont is sure to ratify it so soon as its Legislature assembles next fall. The act providing for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas demands its ratification by those States as a preliminary to their full restoration to the Union. This will make up the sum total of twenty-eight; but we presume that Georgia will also be required to ratify the amendment ere she is admitted to representation in Congress, while she is admitted to representation in Congress, while there is little doubt that Rhode Island will give her vote in favor of the measure when her Legislature

The Money market for the week closed easy, but rather more firm. The currency supply is ample for all practical purposes, though it is suspected that much of our surplus is being daily transmitted to New York, where the supply is rather deficient and the rates are in advance of those prevailing here. the rates are in advance of those prevaiing aere. The demand for money to-day was not so urgent as it generally is on Saturdays, but the views of lenders are quite firm. We quote call loans at 566 per cent. on Governments and other good collaterals, and discounts range between 668 per cent, according to the credit of the borrower. There was no meeting of the Board of Brokers to-day, and Third street was less active than usual. ess active than usual.

The Government loan market continues quiet, and

The Government loan market continues quiet, and prices since the opening have slightly declined. Gold continues firm and active. The premium opened at 130½, and advanced before noon to 130½.

There was no regular meeting at the Stock Board to-day, hence the transactions were limited. A few shares of Reading Railroad sold at 49½, and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 33, b30. 37¼ was the best bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Messrs. De Haven & Brothers. No. 40 S. Third.

best bid for Lehigh Navigation.

Messrs. De Haven & Biother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120 %@121%; do. 1862, 122 %122 122 %; do. 1864, 117@117%; do. 1865, 118@118%; do. 1865, new, 119%@119%; do. 1865, 119%@119%; do. 1867, new, 119%@119%; do. 1868, 119%@119%; do. 58, 10-408, 108%@108%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent Cv., 106%@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19%. Gold, 139%@139%; Silver, 131@138.

Messrs. Jav Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 68, 81, 121@121%; 5-20 8 of 1862, 122@122%; do., 1864, 117@117%; do., Nov., 1805, 1186@118%; do., July, 1865, 119%@119%; do., 1867, 119%@119%; do., 1867, 119%@119%; do., 1867, 119%@119%; do., 1868, 19%@119%; do., 1867, 199%@119%; do., 1868, 19%@119%; do., 1868, 189%@119%; do., 1888, 18

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

"The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular stating that, it being apparent that the require-ments of the law relating to the publication of the reports of national banks as made to the Comptrolreports of national banks as made to the Comptroller of the Currency are not fully understood, the following instructions to banks are published, viz.:—Banks are required to publish their reports as soon as possible after they are made to the Comptroller, and such publication must be an exact copy of the original report, omitting only schedules, classifications of loans and discounts, the affidavit of the cashier or president, attestation of the directors, and such of the printed items of resources and liabilities as remain blank in the report furnished to the Comptroller.

Comptroller.

"I he market for Government bonds was inclined to buoyancy at the opening in consequence of the improved feeling in consols and Five-twenties at London and rumors that the trouble in Paris was triding in character after all; but weaker holders were unwilling to pay the high rates for carrying, while larger speculators preferred realizing and lending their money on call. The result was a yielding of about one-quarter per cent, as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. The struggle against the decline was aided by reports that Secretary Boutwell was in town and contemplated buying an additional million of bonds weekly.

"Foreign exchange was firmer and advanced,

well was in town and contemplated buying an additional million of bonds weekly.

"Foreign exchange was irmer and advanced, owing to the scarcity of bond and commercial bills and the limited supply of bankers'. The absence of the former is attributed to the lower price in London of American products and securities, while the foreign houses are cautious about drawing in the present state of the market. It is also said that the scheme of the gold 'buils' embraces the purchase of bankers' bills, which proceeding is certainly a very shrewd way of affecting the market. Foreign exchange is a lever which can be advantageously used in such circumstances, as only a small advance in it is requisite to occasion a large advance in gold.

"Commercial paper was dull and inactive. Makers are not pressing in their demands—not only because the season is a little too advanced for entering upon new engagements, but because there is an impression that the present stringency in money cannot last. Buyers are equally indifferent, as the present rates on call tempt them to use their money in the temporary market. If the market could be quoted in these times, or if circumstances forced sales, the range of discount would be probably from 8 to 10 per cent. for prime double acceptances.

"The gold market was stronger in sympathy with

cent for prime double acceptances.

"The gold market was stronger in sympathy with the firmer tone to foreign exchange as well as to rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury would reduce the amount of his weekly gold sales,"

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Central R. . . . 1913/2 West. Union Tel. 40% N. Y. and Eric R. . . . 30% Toledo and Wabash. . 74 30% Toledo and Wabash. 74 98% Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 75% Ph. and Rea. R. 981 Mich. S. and N. I. R. . 196 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 106
Cle. and Pitt. R. 97
Chi. and N. W. com. 903
Chi. and N. W. com. 903
Chi. and W. W. pref. 101%
Chi. and R. I. R. 1204
Chi. and R. I. R. 1204
Chi. and R. I. R. 1204
Chi. R. 1563
Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, June 12.—The Flour market continues quiet, and, in the absence of any inquiry for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5@5.50 for superfine; \$5.62½@6 for extras; \$5.75@6.50 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7@8 for Ohio do. do.; and \$5.50@1050 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.25@6.50 F barrel.

There is a firm feeling in the Whost market and a

at \$6°25@6°50 % barrel.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a good inquiry for prime lots. Sales of red at \$1°35% 145;500 bushels amber at \$1°35; and white at \$1°36@180. Rye is lower, and 500 bushels Western sold at \$1°25. Cornjis scarce and firm; sales of yellow at \$1°25. and 9000 bushels Western mixed at 96@92c.

92@93c.; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 90@92c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73@76c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at 50@68c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and prices are nominal. Timothy is held at \$3623-25 \$\text{P}\$ bushel. Flaxseed is: wanted by the crushers at \$2.75 Whisky sells at 95c.@\$1 @ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

BOSTON, June 12.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Livernool QUEENSTOWN, June 13—A. M.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 12.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Norfolk and Richmond, W. P.
Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, do.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimere, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, 36 hours from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mose, ta W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Lietleidel, It days from Matanxas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Dennis, Vessey, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, 10 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Rebecca Flowence, Rich, 10 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr R. N. Miller, Miller, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr R. N. Miller, Miller, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr R. N. Miller, Miller, from Baltimore, with 8 harges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thomas Jeffarson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 8 harges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Delaware City, with 2 harges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 10.—Erig Maria Ferguson, from Philadelphia for Cow Bay, went to sea to-day.

The vessels reported at the Breakwater yesterday still remain, also the pilot boat Ariel Patterson, of New York, on a cruise. Wind E.; raining.

L. L. LYONS.

Ship Virginia, Campbell, for Philadelphia, sailed from iverpool 29th ult. Barque Northern Queen, Scott, hence, at Hamburg 28th

ltimo. Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Gibraltar 24th ult. from Palermo, and cleared same day for Philadelphia.